MANUAL

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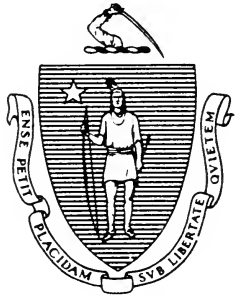

GENERAL COURT

1973-76

The Legislative leadership has determined that this printing of the Manual of the General Court will cover the years 1973-1976, inasmuch as there has been some difficulty getting it in print by the date anticipated. However, next year the Clerks of the Senate and of the House of Representatives will, as required by law, update pertinent provisions of the book in a small pamphlet form which can be attached to the main book — and which will be available through the Public Documents Division at a very minimal cost to those requesting the same. Through this process, it is anticipated that the saving to the taxpayers of the Commonwealth will amount to between twenty-five and thirty-two thousand dollars, including printing and paper costs.

KEVIN B. HARRINGTON
President of the Senate

DAVID M. BARTLEY
Speaker of the House of Representatives

CALENDAR 1973

JANUARY

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

A MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF THE

GENERAL COURT

FOR

1973-1974

Prepared under Section 11 of Chapter 5 of the General Laws, as most recently amended by Chapter 295 of the Acts of 1947

BY

NORMAN L. PIDGEON
SENATE CLERK AND PARLIAMENTARIAN

AND

WALLACE C. MILLS
CLERK OF THE HOUSE

CAUSEWAY PRINT
BOSTON, MASS.
1973

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

A DECLARATION BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

[July 4, 1776.]

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these

Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended; he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither

swarms of Officers to harrass our People, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become

the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which, would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be free and independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as free and independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of

Divine Providence. We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK,

New Hampshire.

JOSIAH BARTLETT,
WM. WHIPPLE,
MATTHEW THORNTON.

Massachusetts Bay.

SAML. ADAMS,
JOHN ADAMS,
ROBT. TREAT PAINE,
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

Rhode Island, etc.

STEP. HOPKINS,
WILLIAM ELLERY.

Connecticut.

ROGER SHERMAN,
SAM'EL HUNTINGTON,
WM. WILLIAMS,
OLIVER WOLCOTT.

New York.

WM. FLOYD,
PHIL. LIVINGSTON,
FRANS. LEWIS,
LEWIS MORRIS.

New Jersey.

RICHD. STOCKTON,
JNO. WITHERSPOON,
FRAS. HOPKINSON,
JOHN HART,
ABRA. CLARK.

Pennsylvania.

ROBT. MORRIS,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
BENJA. FRANKLIN,
JOHN MORTON,
GEO. CLYMER,
JAS. SMITH,
GEO. TAYLOR,
JAMES WILSON,
GEO. ROSS.

Delaware.

CESAR RODNEY,
GEO. READ,
THO. M'KEAN.

Maryland.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WM. PACA,
THOS. STONE,
CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton.

Virginia.

GEORGE WYTHE,
RICHARD HENRY LEE,
TH JEFFERSON,
BENJA. HARRISON,
THOS. NELSON, jr.,
FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE,
CARTER BRAXTON.

North Carolina.

WM. HOOPER,
JOSEPH HEWES,
JOHN PENN.

South Carolina.

EDWARD RUTLEDGE,
THOS. HEYWARD, junr.,
THOMAS LYNCH, junr.,
ARTHUR MIDDLETON.

Georgia.

BUTTON GWINNETT,
LYMAN HALL,
GEO. WALTON.

Resolved, That copies of the Declaration be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the Continental Troops: That it be PROCLAIMED in each of the UNITED STATES, and at the HEAD of the ARMY. — [*Jour. Cong., vol.* I, *p.* 396.]

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREAMBLE.

Objects of the Constitution

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We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECT. 2. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the

several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

* Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECT. 3. † [The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; † [and if

* See Section 2 of Fourteenth Amendment.

† See Seventeenth Amendment.

vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies].

No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore*, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States: but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECT. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

* [The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.]

SECT. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may provide.

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* See Twentieth Amendment.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECT. 6. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECT. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such

cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the president of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECT. 8. The congress shall have power — to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; — to borrow money on the credit of the United States; — to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes; — to establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; — to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures; — to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States; — to establish post offices and post roads; — to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries; — to constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; — to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; — to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water; — to raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years; — to provide and maintain a navy; — to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; — to provide

for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; — to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress; — to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; — and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SECT. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to, or from, one state, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SECT. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws: and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No state shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops, or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows: —

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

*[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president

* See Twelfth Amendment.

of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.]

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation: —

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECT. 2. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law: but the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by grantgin commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECT. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECT. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECT. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; — to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; — to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; — to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; — to controversies between two or more states; — between a state and citizens of another state; — between citizens of different states; — between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECT. 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No persons

shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECT. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECT. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECT. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

Article VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states, shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

ARTICLES
IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF,

The Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by congress, and ratified by the legislatures of the several states, pursuant to the fifth article of the original constitution.

ARTICLE I. Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ART. II. A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ART. III. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ART. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ART. V. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ART. VI. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses

against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ART. VII. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ART. VIII. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ART. IX. The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ART. X. The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ART. XI. The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ART. XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate; — the president of the senate shall, in presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; — the person having the greatest number of votes for president, shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as president, the

house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president, shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors, appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the vice-president; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ART. XIII. SECT. 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECT. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XIV. SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECT. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and

vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECT. 3. No person shall be a senator, or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECT. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned.

But neither the United States, nor any state, shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECT. 5. The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ART. XV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECT. 2. The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XVI. The congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived,

without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ART. XVII.* The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote. The electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any state in the senate, the executive authority of such state shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *provided*, that the legislature of any state may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the constitution.

†[ART. XVIII. SECT. 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.]

ART. XIX. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XX. SECT. 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and

* "In lieu of the first paragraph of section three of article I of the constitution of the United States, and in lieu of so much of paragraph two of the same section as relates to the filling of vacancies."

† Repealed. See Twenty-first Amendment.

the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

SECT. 2. * The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECT. 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such persons shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECT. 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECT. 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECT. 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

ART. XXI. SECT. 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or possession of the United States for de-

* "In lieu of the second paragraph of section 4 of article I of the constitution of the United States."

livery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

SECT. 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

ART. XXII. SECT. 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

SECT. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

ART. XXIII. SECT. 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XXIV. SECT. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be

denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

SECT. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ART. XXV. SECT 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

SECT. 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

SECT. 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

SECT. 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, it Congress is not in session, within

twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

[NOTE. The constitution was adopted September 17, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the congress of the confederation of February 21, 1787, and was ratified by the conventions of the several states, as follows, viz.: By convention of *Delaware*, December 7, 1787; *Pennsylvania*, December 12, 1787; *New Jersey*, December 18, 1787; *Georgia*, January 2, 1788; *Connecticut*, January 9, 1788; *Massachusetts*, February 6, 1788; *Maryland*, April 28, 1788; *South Carolina*, May 23, 1788; *New Hampshire*, June 21, 1788; *Virginia*, June 26, 1788; *New York*, July 26, 1788; *North Carolina*, November 21, 1789; *Rhode Island*, May 29, 1790.

The first ten amendments were proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the first congress of the United States, September 25, 1789, and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states on December 15, 1791. Subsequently they were ratified by Massachusetts on March 2, 1939.

The eleventh amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the third congress, March 5, 1794, and was declared in a message from the President of the United States to both houses of congress, dated January 8, 1798, to have been adopted by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The twelfth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states at the first session of the eighth congress, December 12, 1803, and was ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the secretary of state, dated September 25 of the same year.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-eighth congress on February 1, 1865, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated December 18, 1865, to have been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states.

The fourteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the thirty-ninth congress, on June 16, 1866.

On July 20, 1868, the secretary of state of the United States issued his certificate, setting out that it appeared by official documents on file in the department of state that said amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Connecticut, New Hampshire, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska* and *Iowa*, and by newly established bodies avowing themselves to be and acting as the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas; Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina* and *Alabama;*

that the legislatures of *Ohio* and *New Jersey* had since passed resolutions withdrawing the consent of those states to said amendment; that the whole number of states in the United States was thirty-seven, that the twenty-three states first above named and the six states next above named together, constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states, and certifying that if the resolutions of *Ohio* and *New Jersey*, ratifying said amendment were still in force, notwithstanding their subsequent resolutions, then said amendment had been ratified and so become valid as part of the constitution.

On July 21, 1868, congress passed a resolution reciting that the amendment had been ratified by *Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina* and *Louisiana*, being three-fourths of the several states of the Union, and declaring said fourteenth article to be a part of the constitution of the United States, and making it the duty of the secretary of state to duly promulgate it as such.

On July 28, 1868, the secretary of state issued his certificate, reciting the above resolution, and stating that official notice had been received at the department of state that action had been taken by the legislatures of the states in relation to said amendment, as follows: "It was ratified in A.D. 1866, by *Connecticut*, June 30; *New Hampshire*, July 7; *Tennessee*, July 19; *Oregon*, September 19; *Vermont*, November 9. In A.D. 1867, by *New York*, January 10; *Illinois*, January 15; *West Virginia*, January 16; *Kansas*, January 18; *Maine*, January 19; *Nevada*, January 22; *Missouri*, January 26; *Indiana*, January 29; *Minnesota*, February 1; *Rhode Island*, February 7; *Wisconsin*, February 13; *Pennsylvania*, February 13; *Michigan*, February 15; *Massachusetts*, March 20; *Nebraska*, June 15. In A.D. 1868 by *Iowa*, April 3; *Arkansas*, April 6; *Florida*, June 9; *Louisiana*, July 9; and *Alabama* July 13.

"It was first ratified and the ratification subsequently withdrawn by *New Jersey*, ratified September 11, 1866, withdrawn April, 1868; *Ohio*, ratified January 11, 1867, and withdrawn January, 1868.

It was first rejected and then ratified by *Georgia*, rejected November 13, 1866, ratified July 21, 1868; *North Carolina*, rejected December 4, 1866, ratified July 4, 1868; *South Carolina*, rejected December 20, 1866, ratified July 9, 1868.

"It was rejected by *Texas*, November 1, 1866; *Virginia*, January 9 1867; *Kentucky*, January 10, 1867; *Delaware*, February 7, 1867; and *Maryland*, March 23, 1867."

And on said July 28, 1868, and in execution of the act proposing the amendment and of the concurrent resolution of congress above mentioned and in pursuance thereof, the secretary of state directed that said amendment to the constitution be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and certified that it had been adopted in the manner above specified by the states named in said resolution, and that it "has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

Subsequently, it was ratified by *Virginia*, October 8, 1869, by *Georgia* again, February 2, 1870, and by *Texas*, February 18, 1870.

The fifteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the fortieth congress on February 27, 1869, and was declared, in a proclamation of the secretary of state, dated March 30, 1870, to have been ratified by the legislatures of the constitutional number of states and to have "become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the constitution of the United States."

The sixteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-first congress, at its first session, in 1909. On February 25, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Kentucky, South Carolina, Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Maryland, Georgia, Texas, Ohio, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Montana, Indiana, Nevada, North Carolina, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, North Dakota, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Maine, Tennessee, Arkansas, Wisconsin, New York, South Dakota, Arizona, Minnesota, Louisiana, Delaware* and *Wyoming*, in all thirty-six; and further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States; and, further, that it appeared from official documents on file in the department that the legislatures of *New Jersey* and *New Mexico* had passed resolutions ratifying the said proposed amendment. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The seventeenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-second congress, at its second session, in 1912. On May 31, 1913, the secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Massachusetts, Arizona, Minnesota, New York, Kansas, Oregon, North Carolina, California, Michigan, Idaho, West Virginia, Nebraska, Iowa, Montana, Texas, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado, Illinois, North Dakota, Nevada, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Ohio, South Dakota, Indiana, Missouri, New Mexico, New Jersey, Tennessee, Arkansas, Connecticut, Pennsylvania* and *Wisconsin;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The eighteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-fifth congress, at its second session, in 1917. On January 29, 1919, the acting secretary of state made proclamation to the effect that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further,

that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The nineteenth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the sixty-sixth congress, at its first session, in 1919. On August 26, 1920, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twentieth amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its first session, in 1931. On February 6, 1933, the secretary of state made proclamation that, from official documents on file in the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted more than the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-first amendment was proposed to conventions of the several states by the seventy-second congress, at its second session, in 1933. On December 5, 1933, the acting secretary of state made proclamation that, from official notices received at the department, it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by conventions in the states of *Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further, that the states wherein conventions had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-second amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by the eightieth congress, at its first session, in 1947. On March 1, 1951, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and, further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."]

The twenty-third amendment was proposed by Congress on June 16, 1960. On April 3, 1961, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-fourth amendment was proposed by Congress on August 27, 1962. On February 4, 1964, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia* and *Wisconsin;* and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States."

The twenty-fifth amendment was proposed by Congress on January 6, 1965. On February 23, 1967, the administrator of general services certified that from official documents on file in the general services administration it appeared that the amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of the states of *Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin* and *Wyoming;* and further that the states whose legislatures had so ratified the said proposed amendment constituted the requisite three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States. He further certified that the amendment had "become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the constitution of the United States.".

CONSTITUTION

OR

FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

CONSTITUTION OR FORM OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

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PREAMBLE.

The end of the institution, maintenance and administration of government, is to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquility their natural rights, and the blessings of life: and whenever these great objects are not obtained, the people have a right to alter the government, and to take measures necessary for their safety, prosperity, and happiness.

The body politic is formed by a voluntary association of individuals: it is a social compact, by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good. It is the duty of the people, therefore, in framing a constitution of government, to provide for an equitable mode of making laws, as well as for an impartial interpretation, and a faithful execution of them; that every man may, at all times, find his security in them.

We, therefore, the people of Massachusetts, acknowledging, with grateful hearts, the goodness of the great Legislator of the universe, in affording us, in the course of His providence, an opportunity, deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or surprise, of entering into an original, explicit, and solemn compact with each other; and of forming a new constitution of civil government, for ourselves and posterity; and devoutly imploring His direction in so interesting a design, do agree upon, ordain and establish, the following *Declaration of Rights, and Frame of Government*, as the CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PART THE FIRST.

A Declaration of the Rights of the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Article I. All men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and unalienable rights; among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties; that of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property; in fine, that of seeking and obtaining their safety and happiness.

Art. II. It is the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons to worship the SUPREME BEING, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe. And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained, in his person, liberty, or estate, for worshipping GOD in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, or for his religious profession or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII.]

Art. III. [As the happiness of a people, and the good order and preservation of civil government, essentially depend upon piety, religion, and morality; and as these cannot be generally diffused through a community, but by the institution of the public worship of GOD, and of public instructions in piety, religion and morality; Therefore, to promote their happiness and to secure the good order and preservation of their government, the people of this Commonwealth have a right to invest their legislature with power to authorize and require, and the legislature shall, from time to time, authorize and require, the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, to make suitable provision, at their own expense, for the institution of the public worship of GOD, and for the support and maintenance of public Protestant teachers

of piety, religion and morality, in all cases where such provision shall not be made voluntarily.

And the people of this Commonwealth have also a right to, and do, invest their legislature with authority to enjoin upon all the subjects an attendance upon the instructions of the public teachers aforesaid, at stated times and seasons, if there be any on whose instructions they can conscientiously and conveniently attend.

Provided notwithstanding, that the several towns, parishes, precincts, and other bodies politic, or religious societies, shall, at all times, have the exclusive right of electing their public teachers, and of contracting with them for their support and maintenance.

And all moneys, paid by the subject to the support of public worship, and of the public teachers aforesaid, shall, if he require it, be uniformly applied to the support of the public teacher or teachers of his own religious sect or denomination, provided there be any on whose instructions he attends; otherwise it may be paid towards the support of the teacher or teachers of the parish or precinct in which the said moneys are raised.

And every denomination of Christians, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good subjects of the Commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law: and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law.] [Art. XI of Amendments substituted for this.]

Art. IV. The people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves, as a free, sovereign, and independent state; and do, and forever hereafter shall, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter, be by them expressly delegated to the United States of America in Congress assembled.

Art. V. All power residing originally in the people, and being derived from them, the several magistrates and officers of government, vested with authority, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, are their substitutes and agents, and are at all times accountable to them.

Art. VI. No man, nor corporation, or association of men, have any other title to obtain advantages, or particular and exclusive privileges, distinct from those of the community, than what arises from the consideration of services rendered to the public; and this title being in nature neither hereditary, nor transmissible to children, or descendants, or relations by blood, the idea of a man born a magistrate, lawgiver, or judge, is absurd and unnatural.

Art. VII. Government is instituted for the common good; for the protection, safety, prosperity, and happiness of the people; and not for the profit, honor, or private interest of any one man, family, or class of men: Therefore the people alone have an incontestable, unalienable, and indefeasible right to institute government; and to reform, alter, or totally change the same, when their protection, safety, prosperity and happiness require it.

Art. VIII. In order to prevent those, who are vested with authority, from becoming oppressors, the people have a right, at such periods and in such manner as they shall establish by their frame of government, to cause their public officers to return to private life; and to fill up vacant places by certain and regular elections and appointments.

Art. IX. All elections ought to be free; and all the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, having such qualifications as they shall establish by their frame of government, have an equal right to elect officers, and to be elected, for public employments. [See Amendments, Arts. XLV and XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.] [For use of voting machines at elections, see Amendments, Art. XXXVIII.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Art. LXXVI.]

Art. X. Each individual of the society has a right to be protected by it in the enjoyment of his life, liberty and property, according to standing laws. He is obliged, consequently, to contribute his share to the expense of this protection; to give his personal service, or an equivalent, when necessary: but no part of the property of any individual, can, with justice,

be taken from him, or applied to public uses, without his own consent, or that of the representative body of the people. In fine, the people of this Commonwealth are not controllable by any other laws than those to which their constitutional representative body have given their consent. And whenever the public exigencies require, that the property of any individual should be appropriated to public uses, he shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXIX, XLIII, XLVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, LXIX, L and LI.]

Art. XI. Every subject of the Commonwealth ought to find a certain remedy, by having recourse to the laws, for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property, or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, and without being obliged to purchase it; completely, and without any denial; promptly, and without delay; conformably to the laws.

Art. XII. No subject shall be held to answer for any crimes or offence, until the same is fully and plainly, substantially and formally, described to him; or be compelled to accuse, or furnish evidence against himself. And every subject shall have a right to produce all proofs, that may be favorable to him; to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to be fully heard in his defence by himself, or his counsel, at his election. And no subject shall be arrested, imprisoned, despoiled, or deprived of his property, immunities, or privileges, put out of the protection of the law, exiled, or deprived of his life, liberty, or estate, but by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land.

And the legislature shall not make any law, that shall subject any person to a capital or infamous punishment, excepting for the government of the army and navy, without trial by jury. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XIII. In criminal prosecutions, the verification of facts in the vicinity where they happen, is one of the greatest securities of the life, liberty, and property of the citizen.

Art. XIV. Every subject has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures, of his person, his houses, his papers, and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest, or seizure: and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XV. In all controversies concerning property, and in all suits between two or more persons, except in cases in which it has heretofore been otherways used and practised, the parties have a right to a trial by jury; and this method of procedure shall be held sacred, unless, in causes arising on the high seas, and such as relate to mariners' wages, the legislature shall hereafter find it necessary to alter it. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XVI. [The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this Commonwealth.] [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXVII.]

Art. XVII. The people have a right to keep and to bear arms for the common defence. And as, in time of peace, armies are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be maintained without the consent of the legislature; and the military power shall always be held in an exact subordination to the civil authority, and be governed by it.

Art. XVIII. A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of the constitution, and a constant adherence to those of piety, justice, moderation, temperance, industry, and frugality, are absolutely necessary to preserve the advantages of liberty, and to maintain a free government. The people ought, consequently, to have a particular attention to all those

principles, in the choice of their officers and representatives: and they have a right to require of their lawgivers and magistrates an exact and constant observance of them, in the formation and execution of the laws necessary for the good administration of the Commonwealth.

Art. XIX. The people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner, to assemble to consult upon the common good: give instructions to their representatives, and to request of the legislative body, by the way of addresses, petitions, or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer. [See Amendments, Art. LXVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XX. The power of suspending the laws, or the execution of the laws, ought never to be exercised but by the legislature, or by authority derived from it, to be exercised in such particular cases only as the legislature shall expressly provide for. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, I. *Definition.*]

Art. XXI. The freedom of deliberation, speech and debate, in either house of the legislature, is so essential to the rights of the people, that it cannot be the foundation of any accusation or prosecution, action or complaint, in any other court or place whatsoever. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXII. The legislature ought frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, for correcting, strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require.

Art. XXIII. No subsidy, charge, tax, impost, or duties, ought to be established, fixed, laid, or levied, under any pretext whatsoever, without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislature.

Art. XXIV. Laws made to punish for actions done before the existence of such laws, and which have not been declared crimes by preceding laws, are unjust, oppressive, and inconsistent with the fundamental principles of a free government.

Art. XXV. No subject ought, in any case, or in any time, to be declared guilty of treason or felony by the legislature.

Art. XXVI. No magistrate or court of law, shall demand excessive bail or sureties, impose excessive fines, or inflict cruel or unusual punishments. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXVII. In time of peace, no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war, such quarters ought not to be made but by the civil magistrate, in a manner ordained by the legislature.

Art. XXVIII. No person can in any case be subjected to law-martial, or to any penalties or pains, by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army or navy, and except the militia in actual service, but by authority of the legislature. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2.]

Art. XXIX. It is essential to the preservation of the rights of every individual, his life, liberty, property and character, that there be an impartial interpretation of the laws, and administration of justice. It is the right of every citizen to be tried by judges as free, impartial and independent as the lot of humanity will admit. It is, therefore, not only the best policy, but for the security of the rights of the people, and of every citizen, that the judges of the supreme judicial court should hold their offices as long as they behave themselves well; and that they should have honorable salaries ascertained and established by standing laws. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XXX. In the government of this Commonwealth, the legislative department shall never exercise the executive and judicial powers, or either of them: the executive shall never exercise the legislative and judicial powers, or either of them: the judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them: to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men.

PART THE SECOND.

The Frame of Government.

The people, inhabiting the territory formerly called the Province of Massachusetts Bay, do hereby solemnly and mutually agree with each other, to form themselves into a free, sovereign, and independent body politic, or state, by the name of THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

CHAPTER I.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

Section I.

The General Court.

Article I. The department of legislation shall be formed by two branches, a Senate and House of Representatives: each of which shall have a negative on the other.

The legislative body shall assemble every year [on the last Wednesday in May, and at such other times as they shall judge necessary; and shall dissolve and be dissolved on the day next preceding the said last Wednesday in May;] and shall be stiled, THE GENERAL COURT OF MASSACHUSETTS. [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. II. No bill or resolve of the senate or house of representatives shall become a law, and have force as such, until it shall have been laid before the governor for his revisal; and if he, upon such revision, approve thereof he shall signify his approbation by signing the same. But if he have any objection to the passing of such bill or resolve, he shall return the same, together with his objections thereto, in writing, to the senate or house of representatives, in whichsoever the same shall have

originated: who shall enter the objections sent down by the governor, at large, on their records, and proceed to reconsider the said bill or resolve. But if after such reconsideration, two thirds of the said senate or house of representatives, shall, notwithstanding the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law: but in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays; and the names of the persons voting for, or against, the said bill or resolve, shall be entered upon the public records of the Commonwealth.

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within five days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law. [See Amendments, Arts. I, XLVIII, LVI and LXIII, sect. 5.]

Art. III. The general court shall forever have full power and authority to erect and constitute judicatories and courts of record, or other courts, to be held in the name of the Commonwealth, for the hearing, trying, and determining of all manner of crimes, offences, pleas, processes, plaints, actions, matters, causes and things, whatsoever, arising or happening within the Commonwealth, or between or concerning persons inhabiting, or residing, or brought within the same, whether the same be criminal or civil, or whether the said crimes be capital or not capital, and whether the said pleas be real, personal, or mixed; and for the awarding and making out of execution thereupon. To which courts and judicatories are hereby given and granted full power and authority, from time to time, to administer oaths or affirmations, for the better discovery of truth in any matter in controversy or depending before them. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. IV. And further, full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the said general court, from time to time, to make, ordain, and establish, all manner of wholesome and

reasonable orders, laws, statutes, and ordinances, directions and instructions, either with penalties or without; so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution, as they shall judge to be for the good and welfare of this Commonwealth, and for the government and ordering thereof, and of the subjects of the same, and for the necessary support and defence of the government thereof; and to name and settle annually, or provide by fixed laws, for the naming and settling all civil officers within the said Commonwealth; the election and constitution of whom are not hereafter in this form of government otherwise provided for; and to set forth the several duties, powers and limits, of the several civil and military officers of this Commonwealth, and the forms of such oaths or affirmations as shall be respectively administered unto them for the execution of their several offices and places, so as the same be not repugnant or contrary to this constitution; and to impose and levy proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes, upon all the inhabitants of, and persons resident, and estates lying, within the said Commonwealth; and also to impose and levy, reasonable duties and excises, upon any produce, goods, wares, merchandise, and commodities, whatsoever, brought into, produced, manufactured, or being within the same; to be issued and disposed of by warrant, under the hand of the governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, for the public service, in the necessary defence and support of the government of the said Commonwealth, and the protection and preservation of the subjects thereof, according to such acts as are or shall be in force within the same.

And while the public charges of government, or any part thereof, shall be assessed on polls and estates, in the manner that has hitherto been practised, in order that such assessments may be made with equality, there shall be a valuation of estates within the Commonwealth taken anew once in every ten years at least, and as much oftener as the general court shall order. [See Amendments, Arts. XLI and XLIV.]

[For the authority of the general court to charter cities and establish limited town meeting form of government, see Amendments ARTS. II and LXX.

For power of the general court to establish voting precincts in towns, see Amendments, ART. XXIX.

For additional taxing power given to the general court, see Amendments, ARTS. XLI and XLIV.

For the authority of the general court to take land, etc., for relieving congestion of population and providing homes for citizens, see Amendments, ART. XLIII.

For the power given the general court to provide by law for absentee and compulsory voting, see Amendments, ARTS. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.

For the power given the general court to determine the manner of providing and distributing the necessaries of life, etc., during time of war, public distress, etc., by the Commonwealth and the cities and towns therein, see Amendments, ART. LXVII.

For provisions affecting procedure in the general court in connection with Initiative and Referendum measures, see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, LXXIV and LXXXI.

For provisions relative to taking the vote on emergency measures see Amendments, ARTS. XLVIII, The Referendum, II, and LXVII.

For new provisions authorizing the general court to provide for the taking of lands for certain public uses, see Amendments, ART. XLIX.

For provision authorizing the general court to take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days, see Amendments, ART. LII.

For new provision authorizing the governor to return a bill with a recommendation of amendment, see Amendments, ART. LVI.

For the power of the general court to limit the use or construction of buildings, see Amendments, ART. LX.

For new provisions relative to the biennial election of senators and representatives and their terms of office, see Amendments, ART. LXIV.

For new provisions that no person elected to the general court shall be appointed to any office which was created or the emoluments of which were increased during the term for which he was elected, nor received additional salary or compensation for service upon recess committees or commissions, see Amendments, ART. LXV.

For the power given the general court to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted in the case of a felony see Amendments, ART. LXXIII.]

Chapter I.

Section II.

Senate.

Article I. [There shall be annually elected, by the freeholders and other inhabitants of this Commonwealth, qualified as in this constitution is provided, forty persons to be councillors and senators for the year ensuing their election; to be chosen by the inhabitants of the districts into which the Commonwealth may from time to time be divided by the general court for that purpose: and the general court in assigning the numbers to be elected by the respective districts, shall govern themselves by the proportion of the public taxes paid by the said districts; and timely make known to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth the limits of each district, and the number of councillors and senators to be chosen therein; provided that the number of such districts shall never be less than thirteen; and that no district be so large as to entitle the same to choose more than six senators. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XVI, XXII, LXIV and LXXI.]

And the several counties in this Commonwealth shall, until the general court shall determine it necessary to alter the said districts, be districts for the choice of councillors and senators, (except that the counties of Dukes County and Nantucket shall form one district for that purpose) and shall elect the following number for councillors and senators, viz.: — Suffolk, six; Essex, six; Middlesex, five; Hampshire, four; Plymouth, three; Barnstable, one; Bristol, three; York, two; Dukes County and Nantucket, one; Worcester, five; Cumberland, one; Lincoln, one; Berkshire, two.]

Art. II. The senate shall be the first branch of the legislature; and the senators shall be chosen in the following manner, viz.: there shall be a meeting on the [first Monday in April,] [annually], forever, of the inhabitants of each town in the several counties of this Commonwealth; to be called by the selectmen, and warned in due course of law, at least seven days

before the [first Monday in April,] for the purpose of electing persons to be senators and councillors; [and at such meetings every male inhabitant of twenty-one years of age and upwards, having a freehold estate within the Commonwealth, of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to give in his vote for the senators for the district of which he is an inhabitant.] And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word "inhabitant" in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant, for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office, or place within this state, in that town, district or plantation, where he dwelleth, or hath his home. [See Amendments, Arts. II, III, X, XV, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV, LXIV, LXXI, LXXVI and LXXX.]

The selectmen of the several towns shall preside at such meetings impartially; and shall receive the votes of all the inhabitants of such towns present and qualified to vote for senators, and shall sort and count them in open town meeting, and in presence of the town clerk, who shall make a fair record, in presence of the selectmen, and in open town meeting, of the name of every person voted for, and of the number of votes against his name: and a fair copy of this record shall be attested by the selectmen and the town clerk, and shall be sealed up, directed to the secretary of the Commonwealth for the time being, with a superscription, expressing the purport of the contents thereof, and delivered by the town clerk of such towns, to the sheriff of the county in which such town lies, thirty days at least before [the last Wednesday in May] [annually]; or it shall be delivered into the secretary's office seventeen days at least before the said [last Wednesday in May:] and the sheriff of each county shall deliver all such certificates by him received, into the secretary's office, seventeen days before the said [last Wednesday in May]. [See Amendments, Arts. II and X.]

And the inhabitants of plantations unincorporated, qualified as this constitution provides, who are or shall be empowered and required to assess taxes upon themselves toward the support of government, shall have the same privilege of voting for

councillors and senators in the plantations where they reside, as town inhabitants have in their respective towns; [and the plantation meetings for that purpose shall be held annually on the same first Monday in April], at such place in the plantations respectively, as the assessors thereof shall direct; which assessors shall have like authority for notifying the electors, collecting and returning the votes, as the selectmen and town clerks have in their several towns, by this constitution. And all other persons living in places unincorporated (qualified as aforesaid) who shall be assessed to the support of government by the assessors of an adjacent town, shall have the privilege of giving in their votes for councillors and senators in the town where they shall be assessed, and be notified of the place of meeting by the selectmen of the town where they shall be assessed, for that purpose accordingly. [See Amendments, Arts. XV and LXIV.]

Art. III. And that there may be a due convention of senators on the [last Wednesday in May] [annually,] the governor with five of the council, for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the return copies of such records; and fourteen days before the said day he shall issue his summons to such persons as shall appear to be chosen by [a majority of] voters, to attend on that day, and take their seats accordingly: provided nevertheless, that for the first year the said return copies shall be examined by the president and five of the council of the former constitution of government; and the said president shall, in like manner, issue his summons to the persons so elected, that they may take their seats as aforesaid. [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV, LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. IV. The senate shall be the final judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of their own members, as pointed out in the constitution; and shall, [on the said last Wednesday in May] [annually,] determine and declare who are elected by each district to be senators [by a majority of votes: and in case there shall not appear to be the full number of senators returned elected by a majority of votes for any district, the deficiency shall be supplied in the following manner, viz.: The members of the house of representatives, and such senators

as shall be declared elected, shall take the names of such persons as shall be found to have the highest number of votes in such district, and not elected, amounting to twice the number of senators wanting, if there be so many voted for; and out of these shall elect by ballot a number of senators sufficient to fill up the vacancies in such district; and in this manner all such vacancies shall be filled up in every district of the Commonwealth; and in like manner all vacancies in the senate, arising by death, removal out of the state, or otherwise, shall be supplied as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall happen.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIV and XXIV.]

Art. V. Provided nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected as a senator, [who is not seised in his own right of a freehold within this Commonwealth, of the value of three hundred pounds at least, or possessed of personal estate to the value of six hundred pounds at least, or of both to the amount of the same sum, and] who has not been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for the space of five years immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election, he shall be an inhabitant in the district for which he shall be chosen. [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXII and LXXI.]

Art. VI. The senate shall have power to adjourn themselves, provided such adjournments do not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Art. LII.]

Art. VII. The senate shall choose its own president, appoint its own officers, and determine its own rules of proceedings.

Art. VIII. The senate shall be a court with full authority to hear and determine all impeachments made by the house of representatives, against any officer or officers of the Commonwealth, for misconduct and mal-administration in their offices. But previous to the trial of every impeachment the members of the senate shall respectively be sworn, truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question, according to evidence. Their judgment, however shall not extend further

than to removal from office and disqualification to hold or enjoy any place of honor, trust, or profit, under this Commonwealth: but the party so convicted, shall be, nevertheless, liable to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to the laws of the land.

Art. IX. [Not less than sixteen members of the senate shall constitute a quorum for doing business.] [See Amendments, Arts. XXII and XXXIII.]

Chapter I.

Section III.

House of Representatives.

Article I. There shall be, in the legislature of this commonwealth, a representation of the people, [annually] elected, and founded upon the principle of equality. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. II. [And in order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this Commonwealth, founded upon the principle of equality, every corporate town containing one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative; every corporate town, containing three hundred and seventy-five ratable polls, may elect two representatives; every corporate town containing six hundred ratable polls may elect three representatives; and proceeding in that manner, making two hundred and twenty-five ratable polls, the mean increasing number for every additional representative. [See Amendments, Arts. XII, XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Provided nevertheless, that each town now incorporated, not having one hundred and fifty ratable polls, may elect one representative: but no place shall hereafter be incorporated with the privilege of electing a representative, unless there are within the same one hundred and fifty ratable polls.]

And the house of representatives shall have power from time to time to impose fines upon such towns as shall neglect to

choose and return members to the same, agreeably to this constitution.

[The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave.] [See Amendments, Art. XXXV.]

Art. III. Every member of the house of representatives shall be chosen by written vote; [and for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of, and have been seised in his own right of a freehold of the value of one hu ndred pounds within the town he shall be chosen to represent, or any ratable estate to the value of two hundred pounds; and he shall cease to represent the said town immediately on his ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid.] [See Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. IV. [Every male person, being twenty-one years of age, and resident in any particular town in this Commonwealth for the space of one year next preceding, having a freehold estate within the same town of the annual income of three pounds, or any estate of the value of sixty pounds, shall have a right to vote in the choice of a representative, or representatives for the said town.] [See Amendments, Arts. III, XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. V. [The members of the house of representatives shall be chosen annually in the month of May, ten days at least before the last Wednesday of that month.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XV and LXIV.]

Art. VI. The house of representatives shall be the grand inquest of this Commonwealth; and all impeachments made by them shall be heard and tried by the senate.

Art. VII. All money bills shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Art. VIII. The house of representatives shall have power to adjourn themselves; provided such adjournment shall not exceed two days at a time. [See Amendments, Art. LII.]

Art. IX. [Not less than sixty members of the house of representatives, shall constitute a quorum for doing business. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI and XXXIII.]

Art. X. The house of representatives shall be the judge of the returns, elections, and qualifications of its own members, as pointed out in the constitution; shall choose their own speaker; appoint their own officers, and settle the rules and orders of proceeding in their own house. They shall have authority to punish by imprisonment, every person, not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the house, by any disorderly, or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, in the town where the general court is sitting, and during the time of its sitting, shall threaten harm to the body or estate of any of its members, for any thing said or done in the house; or who shall assault any of them therefor; or who shall assault, or arrest, any witness, or other person, ordered to attend the house, in his way in going or returning; or who shall rescue any person arrested by the order of the house.

And no member of the house of representatives shall be arrested, or held to bail on mesne process, during his going unto, returning from, or his attending the general assembly.

Art. XI. The senate shall have the same powers in the like cases; and the governor and council shall have the same authority to punish in like cases. Provided that no imprisonment on the warrant or order of the governor, council, senate, or house of representatives, for either of the above described offences, be for a term exceeding thirty days.

And the senate and house of representatives may try and determine all cases where their rights and privileges are concerned, and which, by the constitution, they have authority to try and determine, by committees of their own members, or in such other way as they may respectively think best.

CHAPTER II.

EXECUTIVE POWER.

SECTION I.

Governor.

Article I. There shall be a supreme executive magistrate, who shall be styled — THE GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS; and whose title shall be — HIS EXCELLENCY.

Art. II. The governor shall be chosen [annually]: and no person shall be eligible to this office, unless at the time of his election, he shall have been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth for seven years next preceding; [and unless he shall at the same time, be seised, in his own right, of a freehold within the Commonwealth of the value of one thousand pounds; and unless he shall declare himself to be of the Christian religion.] [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XXXIV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. III. Those persons who shall be qualified to vote for senators and representatives within the several towns of this Commonwealth shall, at a meeting to be called for that purpose, on the [first Monday of April annually], give in their votes for a governor, to the selectmen, who shall preside at such meetings; and the town clerk, in the presence and with the assistance of the selectmen, shall, in open town meeting, sort and count the votes, and form a list of the persons voted for, with the number of votes for each person against his name; and shall make a fair record of the same in the town books, and a public declaration thereof in the said meeting; and shall, in the presence of the inhabitants, seal up copies of the said list, attested by him and the selectmen, and transmit the same to the sheriff of the county, thirty days at least before the [last Wednesday in May]; and the sheriff shall transmit the same to the secretary's office, seventeen days at least before the

said [last Wednesday in May]; or the selectmen may cause returns of the same to be made to the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, seventeen days at least before the said day; and the secretary shall lay the same before the senate and the house of representatives, on the [last Wednesday in May], to be by them examined: and in case of an election by a [majority] of all the votes returned, the choice shall be by them declared and published. But if no person shall have a [majority] of votes, the house of representatives shall, by ballot, elect two out of four persons who had the highest number of votes, if so many shall have been voted for; but, if otherwise, out of the number voted for; and make return to the senate of the two persons so elected; on which the senate shall proceed, by ballot, to elect one, who shall be declared governor. [See Amendments, Arts. II, X, XIV, XV, XLV, LXIV, LXXVI and LXXX.]

Art. IV. The governor shall have authority from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together the councillors of this Commonwealth for the time being; and the governor with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall, and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, agreeably to the constitution and the laws of the land.

Art. V. The governor, with advice of council, shall have full power and authority, during the session of the general court to adjourn or prorogue the same to any time the two houses shall desire; [and to dissolve the same on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May;] and, in the recess of the said court, to prorogue the same from time to time, not exceeding ninety days in any one recess; and to call it together sooner than the time to which it may be adjourned or prorogued, if the welfare of the Commonwealth shall require the same: and in case of any infectious distemper prevailing in the place where the said court is next at any time to convene, or any other cause happening whereby danger may arise to the health or lives of the members from their attendance, he may direct the session to be held at some other the most convenient place within the state.

[And the governor shall dissolve the said general court on the day next preceding the last Wednesday in May.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, LXXII and LXXV.]

Art. VI. In cases of disagreement between the two houses, with regard to the necessity, expediency or time of adjournment, or prorogation, the governor, with advice of the council, shall have a right to adjourn or prorogue the general court, not exceeding ninety days, as he shall determine the public good shall require.

Art. VII. [The governor of this Commonwealth for the time being, shall be the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of all the military forces of the state, by sea and land; and shall have full power by himself, or by any commander, or other officer or officers, from time to time, to train, instruct, exercise and govern the militia and navy; and for the special defence and safety of the Commonwealth, to assemble in martial array, and put in warlike posture, the inhabitants thereof, and to lead and conduct them, and with them, to encounter, repel, resist, expel and pursue, by force of arms, as well by sea as by land, within or without the limits of this Commonwealth, and also to kill, slay, and destroy, if necessary, and conquer, by all fitting ways, enterprises, and means whatsoever, all and every such person and persons as shall, at any time hereafter, in a hostile manner, attempt or enterprise the destruction, invasion, detriment, or annoyance of this Commonwealth; and to use and exercise, over the army and navy, and over the militia in actual service, the law martial, in time of war or invasion, and also in time of rebellion, declared by the legislature to exist, as occasion shall necessarily require; and to take and surprise by all ways and means whatsoever, all and every such person or persons, with their ships, arms, ammunition and other goods, as shall, in a hostile manner, invade, or attempt the invading, conquering, or annoying this Commonwealth; and that the governor be intrusted with all these and other powers, incident to the offices of captain-general and commander-in-chief, and admiral, to be exercised agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land, and not otherwise.

Provided, that the said governor shall not, at any time hereafter, by virtue of any power by this constitution granted, or hereafter to be granted to him by the legislature, transport any of the inhabitants of this Commonwealth, or oblige them to march out of the limits of the same, without their free and voluntary consent, or the consent of the general court; except so far as may be necessary to march or transport them by land or water, for the defence of such part of the state to which they cannot otherwise conveniently have access.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIV.]

Art. VIII. [The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council: but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXIII.]

Art. IX. All judicial officers, [the attorney-general,] the solicitor-general, [all sheriffs,] coroners, [and registers of probate,] shall be nominated and appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council; and every such nomination shall be made by the governor, and made at least seven days prior to such appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2, and LXIV.] [For provision as to election of sheriffs, registers of probate, etc., see Amendments, Art. XIX.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

Art. X. [The captains and subalterns of the militia shall be elected by the written votes of the train-band and alarm list of their respective companies, of twenty-one years of age and upwards: the field officers of regiments shall be elected by the written votes of the captains and subalterns of their respective regiments: the brigadiers shall be elected in like manner, by the field officers of their respective brigades: and such officers,

so elected, shall be commissioned by the governor, who shall determine their rank. [See Amendments, Art. V.]

The legislature shall, by standing laws, direct the time and manner of convening the electors, and of collecting votes, and of certifying to the governor, the officers elected.

The major-generals shall be appointed by the senate and house of representatives, each having a negative upon the other; and be commissioned by the governor. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

And if the electors of brigadiers, field officers, captains or subalterns, shall neglect or refuse to make such elections, after being duly notified, according to the laws for the time being, then the governor, with advice of council, shall appoint suitable persons to fill such offices.

And no officer, duly commissioned to command in the militia, shall be removed from his office, but by the address of both houses to the governor, or by fair trial in court-martial pursuant to the laws of the Commonwealth for the time being. [See Amendments, Art. IV.]

The commanding officers of regiments shall appoint their adjutants and quartermasters; the brigadiers their brigade-majors; and the major-generals their aids; and the governor shall appoint the adjutant-general.

The governor, with advice of council, shall appoint all officers of the continental army, whom by the confederation of the United States it is provided that this Commonwealth shall appoint, as also all officers of forts and garrisons.

The divisions of the militia into brigades, regiments and companies, made in pursuance of the militia laws now in force, shall be considered as the proper divisions of the militia of this Commonwealth, until the same shall be altered in pursuance of some future law.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XI. No moneys shall be issued out of the treasury of this Commonwealth, and disposed of (except such sums as may be appropriated for the redemption of bills of credit or treasurer's notes, or for the payment of interest arising thereon) but by warrant under the hand of the governor for the time being,

with the advice and consent of the council, for the necessary defence and support of the Commonwealth; and for the protection and preservation of the inhabitants thereof, agreeably to the acts and resolves of the general court. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XII. All public boards, [the commissary-general,] all superintending officers of public magazines and stores, belonging to this Commonwealth, and all commanding officers of forts and garrisons within the same, shall once in every three months, officially, and without requisition, and at other times, when required by the governor, deliver to him an account of all goods, stores, provisions, ammunition, cannon with their appendages, and small arms with their accoutrements, and all other public property whatever under their care respectively; distinguishing the quantity, number, quality and kind of each, as particularly as may be; together with the condition of such forts and garrisons; and the said commanding officer shall exhibit to the governor, when required by him, true and exact plans of such forts, and of the land and sea or harbor or harbors adjacent.

And the said boards, and all public officers, shall communicate to the governor, as soon as may be after receiving the same, all letters, despatches, and intelligences of a public nature, which shall be directed to them respectively. [See Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. XIII. As the public good requires that the governor should not be under the undue influence of any of the members of the general court by a dependence on them for his support, that he should in all cases, act with freedom for the benefit of the public, that he should not have his attention necessarily diverted from that object to his private concerns, and that he should maintain the dignity of the Commonwealth in the character of its chief magistrate, it is necessary that he should have an honorable stated salary, of a fixed and permanent value, amply sufficient for those purposes, and established by standing laws: and it shall be among the first acts of the genera

court, after the commencement of this constitution, to establish such salary by law accordingly.

Permanent and honorable salaries shall also be established by law for the justices of the supreme judicial court.

And if it shall be found that any of the salaries aforesaid, so established, are insufficient, they shall, from time to time be enlarged as the general court shall judge proper. [See Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, sect. 2, The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Chapter II.

Section II.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Article I. There shall be [annually] elected a lieutenant-governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose title shall be — His Honor; and who shall be qualified, in point of [religion, property,] and residence in the Commonwealth, in the same manner with the governor, and the day and manner of his election, and the qualifications of the electors, shall be the same as are required in the election of a governor. The return of the votes for this officer, and the declaration of his election, shall be in the same manner: and if no one person shall be found to have [a majority] of all the votes returned, the vacancy shall be filled by the senate and house of representatives, in the same manner as the governor is to be elected, in case no one person shall have [a majority] of the votes of the people to be governor. [See Amendments, Arts. VII, XIV, XXXIV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. II. The governor, and in his absence the lieutenant-governor, shall be president of the council, but shall have no vote in council: and the lieutenant-governor shall always be a member of the council except when the chair of the governor shall be vacant.

Art. III. Whenever the chair of the governor shall be vacant, by reason of his death, or absence from the Commonwealth, or otherwise, the lieutenant-governor, for the time

being, shall, during such vacancy, perform all the duties incumbent upon the governor, and shall have and exercise all the powers and authorities, which by this constitution the governor is vested with, when personally present. [See Amendments Art. LV.

Chapter II.

Section III.

Council, and the Manner of settling Elections by the Legislature.

Article I. There shall be a council for advising the governor in the executive part of government, to consist of [nine] persons besides the lieutenant-governor, whom the governor, for the time being, shall have full power and authority, from time to time, at his discretion, to assemble and call together. And the governor, with the said councillors, or five of them at least, shall and may, from time to time, hold and keep a council, for the ordering and directing the affairs of the Commonwealth, according to the laws of the land. [See Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. II. [Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the persons returned for councillors and senators, on the last Wednesday in May, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives assembled in one room: and in case there shall not be found upon the first choice, the whole number of nine persons who will accept a seat in the council, the deficiency shall be made up by the electors aforesaid from among the people at large; and the number of senators left shall constitute the senate for the year. The seats of the persons thus elected from the senate, and accepting the trust, shall be vacated in the senate.] [See Amendments, Arts. X, XIII, XXV and LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. III. The councillors, in the civil arrangements of the Commonwealth, shall have rank next after the lieutenant-governor.

Art. IV. [Not more than two councillors shall be chosen out of any one district of this Commonwealth.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XVI.]

Art. V. The resolutions and advice of the council shall be recorded in a register, and signed by the members present; and this record may be called for at any time by either house of the legislature; and any member of the council may insert his opinion, contrary to the resolution of the majority.

Art. VI. [Whenever the office of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall be vacant, by reason of death, absence, or otherwise, then the council, or the major part of them, shall, during such vacancy have full power and authority to do, and execute, all and every such acts, matters and things, as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could, by virtue of this constitution, do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LV.]

Art. VII. [And whereas the elections appointed to be made by this constitution, on the last Wednesday in May annually, by the two houses of the legislature, may not be completed on that day, the said elections may be adjourned from day to day until the same shall be completed. And the order of elections shall be as follows: the vacancies in the senate, if any, shall first be filled up; the governor and lieutenant-governor shall then be elected, provided there should be no choice of them by the people: and afterwards the two houses shall proceed to the election of the council.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XVI and XXV.]

Chapter II.

Section IV.

Secretary, Treasurer, Commissary, etc.

Article I. [The secretary, treasurer and receiver general, and the commissary-general, notaries public, and naval officers, shall be chosen annually, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives in one room. And that the citizens of this Commonwealth may be assured, from time to time, that the moneys remaining in the public treasury, upon the settle-

ment and liquidation of the public accounts, are their property, no man shall be eligible as treasurer and receiver general more than five years successively.] [See Amendments, Arts. XVII, LXIV, LXXIX and LXXX.] [For provision as to appointment of notaries public and the commissary-general, see Amendments, Arts. IV, LIII and LVII; see also Amendments, Art. LXIX.]

Art. II. The records of the Commonwealth shall be kept in the office of the secretary, who may appoint his deputies, for whose conduct he shall be accountable, and he shall attend the governor and council, the senate and house of representatives, in person, or by his deputies, as they shall respectively require.

Chapter III.

JUDICIARY POWER.

Article I. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this constitution: provided nevertheless, the governor, with consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [For tenure, etc. of judges, see Amendments, Art. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.] [For retirement of judicial officers, see Amendments, Art. LVIII.] [For removal of justices of the peace and notaries public, see Amendments, Art. XXXVII.]

Art. II. [Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor and council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions. [A mended and superseded by Art. LXXXV.]

Art. III. In order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any justice of the peace, who shall

fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability or fidelity, all commissions of justices of the peace shall expire and become void, in the term of seven years from their respective dates; and upon the expiration of any commission, the same may, if necessary, be renewed, or another person appointed, as shall most conduce to the well-being of the commonwealth. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVII.]

Art. IV. The judges of probate of wills, and for granting letters of administration, shall hold their courts at such place or places, on fixed days, as the convenience of the people shall require. And the legislature shall from time to time, hereafter appoint such times and places; until which appointments, the said courts shall be holden at the times and places which the respective judges shall direct.

Art. V. All causes of marriage, divorce, and alimony, and all appeals from the judges of probate shall be heard and determined by the governor and council, until the legislature shall, by law, make other provision.

Chapter IV.

DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

[The delegates of this Commonwealth to the congress of the United States, shall, some time in the month of June annually, be elected by the joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, assembled together in one room; to serve in congress for one year, to commence on the first Monday in November then next ensuing. They shall have commissions under the hand of the governor, and the great seal of the Commonwealth; but may be recalled at any time within the year, and others chosen and commissioned, in the same manner, in their stead.] [Annulled by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, July 26, 1788.]

Chapter V.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CAMBRIDGE, AND ENCOURAGEMENT OF LITERATURE, ETC.

Section I.

The University.

Article I. Whereas our wise and pious ancestors, so early as the year one thousand six hundred and thirty-six, laid the foundation of Harvard College, in which university many persons of great eminence have, by the blessing of God, been initiated in those arts and sciences, which qualified them for public employments, both in church and state: and whereas the encouragement of arts and sciences, and all good literature, tends to the honor of God, the advantage of the Christian religion, and the great benefit of this and the other United States of America — it is declared, that the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in their corporate capacity, and their successors in that capacity, their officers and servants, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers, authorities, rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and franchises, which they now have, or are entitled to have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy: and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed unto them, the said president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors, and to their officers and servants, respectively, forever.

Art. II. And whereas there have been at sundry times, by divers persons, gifts, grants, devises of houses, lands, tenements, goods, chattles, legacies and conveyances, heretofore made, either to Harvard College in Cambridge, in New England, or to the president and fellows of Harvard College, or to the said college, by some other description, under several charters successively: it is declared: that all the said gifts, grants, devises, legacies and conveyances, are hereby forever confirmed unto the president and fellows of Harvard College, and to their successors in the capacity aforesaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the donor or donors, grantor or grantors, devisor or devisors.

Art. III. [And whereas, by an act of the general court of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, passed in the year one thousand six hundred and forty-two, the governor and deputy-governor, for the time being, and all the magistrates of that jurisdiction, were, with the president, and a number of the clergy in the said act described, constituted the overseers of Harvard College: and it being necessary, in this new constitution of government to ascertain who shall be deemed successors to the said governor, deputy-governor and magistrates: it is declared, that the governor, lieutenant-governor, council and senate of this Commonwealth, are, and shall be deemed, their successors, who with the president of Harvard College, for the time being, together with the ministers of the congregational churches in the towns of Cambridge, Watertown, Charlestown, Boston, Roxbury, and Dorchester, mentioned in the said act, shall be, and hereby are, vested with all the powers and authority belonging, or in any way appertaining to the overseers of Harvard College; provided, that] nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the legislature of this Commonwealth from making such alterations in the government of the said university, as shall be conducive to its advantage, and the interest of the republic of letters, in as full a manner as might have been done by the legislature of the late Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Chapter V.

Section II.

The Encouragement of Literature, etc.

Wisdom and knowledge, as well as virtue, diffused generally among the body of the people, being necessary for the preservation of their rights and liberties; and as these depend on spreading the opportunities and advantages of education in the various parts of the country, and among the different orders of the people, it shall be the duty of legislatures and magistrates, in all future periods of this Commonwealth, to cherish the interests of literature and the sciences, and all seminaries of them; especially the university at Cambridge,

public schools and grammar schools in the towns; to encourage private societies and public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, arts, sciences, commerce, trades, manufactures, and a natural history of the country; to countenance and inculcate the principles of humanity and general benevolence, public and private charity, industry and frugality, honesty and punctuality in their dealings; sincerity, good humor, and all social affections, and generous sentiments among the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XVIII and XLVI.]

Chapter VI.

OATHS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS; INCOMPATIBILITY OF AND EXCLUSION FROM OFFICES; PECUNIARY QUALIFICATIONS; COMMISSIONS; WRITS; CONFIRMATION OF LAWS; HABEAS CORPUS; THE ENACTING STYLE; CONTINUANCE OF OFFICERS; PROVISION FOR A FUTURE REVISAL OF THE CONSTITUTION, ETC.

Article I. [Any person chosen governor, lieutenant-governor, councillor, senator, or representative, and accepting the trust, shall before he proceed to execute the duties of his place or office, make and subscribe the following declaration, viz.:

"I, A. B., do declare, that I believe the Christian religion, and have a firm persuasion of its truth; and that I am seized and possessed, in my own right, of the property required by the constitution, as one qualification for the office or place to which I am elected."

And the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, shall make and subscribe the said declaration, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and the senators and representatives, first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution, and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being.]

And every person chosen to either of the places or offices aforesaid, as also any person appointed or commissioned to any judicial, executive, military, or other office under the govern-

ment, shall, before he enters on the discharge of the business of his place or office, take and subscribe the following declaration, and oaths or affirmations, viz.:

["I, A. B., do truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testify, and declare, that the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is, and of right ought to be, a free, sovereign and independent state; and I do swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the said Commonwealth, and that I will defend the same against traitorous conspiracies and all hostile attempts whatsoever: and that I do renounce and abjure all allegiance, subjection, and obedience to the king, queen, or government of Great Britain (as the case may be) and every other foreign power whatsoever: and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power, in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Commonwealth, except the authority and power which is or may be vested by their constituents in the congress of the United States: and I do further testify and declare, that no man or body of men hath or can have any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration, or affirmation and that I do make this acknowledgment, profession, testimony, declaration, denial, renunciation and abjuration, heartily and truly, according to the common meaning and acceptation of the foregoing words, without any equivocation, mental evasion, or secret reservation whatsoever. So help me GOD."]

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as ; according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the constitution and the laws of this Commonwealth. So help me GOD."

Provided always, that when any person chosen or appointed as aforesaid, shall be of the denomination of the people called Quakers, and shall decline taking the said oath[s], he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form and subscribe the same, omitting the words ["*I do swear,*" "*and abjure,*" "*oath or,*" "*and abjuration,*" in the first oath; and in the second oath, the words] "*swear and,*" and [in each of them] the words "*So help me* GOD;" subjoining instead thereof, "*This I do under the*

pains and penalties of perjury." [See Amendments, Art. VI.

And the said oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors, before the president of the senate, in the presence of the two houses of assembly; and by the senators and representatives first elected under this constitution, before the president and five of the council of the former constitution; and forever afterwards before the governor and council for the time being: and by the residue of the officers aforesaid, before such persons and in such manner as from time to time shall be prescribed by the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. VI and VII.]

Art. II. No governor, lieutenant-governor, or judge of the supreme judicial court, shall hold any other office or place, under the authority of this Commonwealth, except such as by this constitution they are admitted to hold, saving that the judges of the said court may hold the offices of justices of the peace through the state; nor shall they hold any other place or office, or receive any pension or salary from any other state or government or power whatever. [See Amendments, Art. VIII.]

No person shall be capable of holding or exercising at the same time, within this state more than one of the following offices, viz.: judge of probate — sheriff — register of probate — or register of deeds: and never more than any two offices which are to be held by appointment of the governor, or the governor and council, or the senate, or the house of representatives, or by the election of the people of the state at large, or of the people of any county, military offices and the offices of justices of the peace excepted, shall be held by one person.

No person holding the office of judge of the supreme judicial court — secretary — attorney-general — solicitor-general — treasurer or receiver general — judge of probate — commissary-general — [president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College —] sheriff — clerk of the house of representatives — register of probate — register of deeds — clerk of the supreme judicial court — clerk of the inferior court of common pleas — or officer of the customs, including in this description naval officers — shall at the same time have a seat in the senate or

house of representatives; but their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the senate or house of representatives; and the place so vacated shall be filled up. [See Amendments, Arts. VIII and XXVII.]

And the same rule shall take place in case any judge of the said supreme judicial court, or judge of probate, shall accept a seat on council; or any councillor shall accept of either of those offices or places.

And no person shall ever be admitted to hold a seat in the legislature, or any office of trust or importance under the government of this Commonwealth, who shall, in the due course of law, have been convicted of bribery or corruption in obtaining an election or appointment. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

Art. III. [In all cases where sums of money are mentioned in this constitution, the value thereof shall be computed in silver at six shillings and eight pence per ounce: and it shall be in the power of the legislature from time to time to increase such qualifications, as to property, of the persons to be elected to offices, as the circumstances of the Commonwealth shall require.] [See Amendments, Art. XIII and XXXIV.]

Art. IV. All commissions shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed by the governor and attested by the secretary or his deputy, and have the great seal of the Commonwealth affixed thereto.

Art. V. All writs, issuing out of the clerk's office in any of the courts of law, shall be in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: they shall be under the seal of the court from whence they issue: they shall bear test of the first justice of the court to which they shall be returnable, who is not a party, and be signed by the clerk of such court.

Art. VI. All the laws which have heretofore been adopted, used and approved in the Province, Colony or State of Massachusetts Bay, and usually practised on in the courts of law,

shall still remain and be in full force, until altered or repealed by the legislature; such parts only excepted as are repugnant to the rights and liberties contained in this constitution.

Art. VII. The privilege and benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be enjoyed in this Commonwealth in the most free, easy, cheap, expeditious and ample manner; and shall not be suspended by the legislature, except upon the most urgent and pressing occasions, and for a limited time not exceeding twelve months.

Art. VIII. The enacting style, in making and passing all acts, statutes and laws, shall be — "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same."

Art. IX. [To the end there may be no failure of justice, or danger arise to the Commonwealth from a change of the form of government, all officers, civil and military, holding commissions under the government and people of Massachusetts Bay in New England, and all other officers of the said government and people, at the time this constitution shall take effect, shall have, hold, use, exercise and enjoy, all the powers and authority to them granted or committed, until other persons shall be appointed in their stead: and all courts of law shall proceed in the execution of the business of their respective departments; and all the executive and legislative officers, bodies and powers shall continue in full force, in the enjoyment and exercise of all their trusts, employments and authority; until the general court and the supreme and executive officers under this constitution are designated and invested with their respective trusts, powers and authority.]

Art. X. [In order the more effectually to adhere to the principles of the constitution, and to correct those violations which by any means may be made therein, as well as to form such alterations as from experience shall be found necessary, the general court which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, shall issue precepts to the selectmen of the several towns, and to the assessors of

the unincorporated plantations, directing them to convene the qualified voters of their respective towns and plantations, for the purpose of collecting their sentiments on the necessity or expediency of revising the constitution, in order to amendments. [See Amendments, Art. IX.]

And if it shall appear by the returns made, that two-thirds of the qualified voters throughout the state, who shall assemble and vote in consequence of the said precepts, are in favor of such revision or amendment, the general court shall issue precepts, or direct them to be issued from the secretary's office to the several towns to elect delegates to meet in convention for the purpose aforesaid.

The said delegates to be chosen in the same manner and proportion as their representatives in the second branch of the legislature are by this constitution to be chosen.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII.]

Art. XI. This form of government shall be enrolled on parchment and deposited in the secretary's office, and be a part of the laws of the land — and printed copies thereof shall be prefixed to the book containing the laws of this Commonwealth, in all future editions of the said laws.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor; and if the general court shall adjourn within five days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such. [See Const. Ch. I, § 1, Art. II.]

Art. II. The general court shall have full power and authority to erect and constitute municipal or city governments, in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth, and to grant to the inhabitants thereof such powers, privileges, and immunities, not repugnant to the constitution, as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof, and to prescribe the manner of calling and holding public meetings of the inhabitants, in wards or otherwise, for the election of officers under the constitution, and the manner of returning the votes given at such meetings. Provided, that no such government shall be erected or constituted in any town not containing twelve thousand inhabitants, nor unless it be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. And provided, also, that all by-laws, made by such municipal or city government, shall be subject, at all times, to be annulled by the general court. [See Amendments, Art. LXX.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXXIX]

Art. III. Every [male] citizen of twenty-one years of age and upwards, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship, who shall have resided within the commonwealth one year, and within the town or district in which he may claim a right to vote, six calendar months next preceding any elec-

tion of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators or representatives, [and who shall have paid, by himself or his parent, master or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him in any town or district of this commonwealth; and also, every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned,] shall have a right to vote in such election of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators and representatives; and no other person shall be entitled to vote in such elections. [See Amendments, Arts. XX, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, LXVIII and LXIX.] [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. IV. Notaries public shall be appointed by the governor in the same manner as judicial officers are appointed, and shall hold their offices during seven years, unless sooner removed by the governor, with the consent of the council, upon the address of both houses of the legislature. [See Amendments, Arts. XXXVII, LVII and LXIX, sect. 2.]

[In case the office of secretary or treasurer of the commonwealth shall become vacant from any cause, during the recess of the general court, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, shall nominate and appoint, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, a competent and suitable person to such vacant office, who shall hold the same until a successor shall be appointed by the general court.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XVII.]

[Whenever the exigencies of the commonwealth shall require the appointment of a commissary-general, he shall be nominated, appointed, and commissioned, in such manner as the legislature may, by law. prescribe.

All officers commissioned to command in the militia may be removed from office in such manner as the legislature may, by law, prescribe.] [Last two paragraphs annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. V. [In the elections of captains and subalterns of the militia, all the members of their respective companies, as well those under as those above the age of twenty-one years, shall

have a right to vote.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LIII.]

Art. VI. Instead of the oath of allegiance prescribed by the constitution, the following oath shall be taken and subscribed by every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this commonwealth, before he shall enter on the duties of his office, to wit: —

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. So help me, God."

Provided, That when any person shall be of the denomination called Quakers, and shall decline taking said oath, he shall make his affirmation in the foregoing form, omitting the word "swear" and inserting instead thereof the word "affirm;" and omitting the words "So help me, God," and subjoining, instead thereof, the words, "This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury." [See Const., Ch. VI, Art. I.]

Art. VII. No oath, declaration, or subscription, excepting the oath prescribed in the preceding article, and the oath of office, shall be required of the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, or representatives, to qualify them to perform the duties of their respective offices.

Art. VIII. No judge of any court of this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) and no person holding any office under the authority of the United States, (postmasters excepted,) shall, at the same time, hold the office of governor, lieutenant-governor, or councillor, or have a seat in the senate or house of representatives of this commonwealth; and no judge of any court in this commonwealth, (except the court of sessions,) nor the attorney-general, solicitor-general, county attorney, clerk of any court, sheriff, treasurer and receiver-general, register of probate, nor register of deeds, shall continue to hold his said office after being elected a member of the Congress of the United States, and accepting that trust; but the acceptance of such trust, by any of the officers afore-

said, shall be deemed and taken to be a resignation of his said office; and judges of the courts of common pleas shall hold no other office under the government of this commonwealth, the office of justice of the peace and militia offices excepted. [See Amendments, Art. LXV.]

Art. IX. [If, at any time hereafter, any specific and particular amendment or amendments to the constitution be proposed in the general court, and agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on the journals of the two houses, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the general court then next to be chosen, and shall be published; and if, in the general court next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of the senators and two thirds of the members of the house of representatives present and voting thereon, then it shall be the duty of the general court to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people; and if they shall be approved and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, at meetings legally warned and holden for that purpose, they shall become part of the constitution of this commonwealth.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]

Art. X. The political year shall begin on the first Wednesday of January, instead of the last Wednesday of May; and the general court shall assemble every year on the said first Wednesday of January, and shall proceed, at that session, to make all the elections, and do all the other acts, which are by the constitution required to be made and done at the session which has heretofore commenced on the last Wednesday of May. And the general court shall be dissolved on the day next preceding the first Wednesday of January, without any proclamation or other act of the governor. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary, or when called

together by the governor. [The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors, shall also hold their respective offices for one year next following the first Wednesday of January, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead.] [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV, LXXII and LXXV.]

[The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the second Monday of November in every year; but meetings may be adjourned, if necessary, for the choice of representatives, to the next day, and again to the next succeeding day, but no further. But in case a second meeting shall be necessary for the choice of representatives, such meetings shall be held on the fourth Monday of the same month of November.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.] [This paragraph superseded by Amendments, Art. XV.]

All the other provisions of the constitution, respecting the elections and proceedings of the members of the general court, or of any other officers or persons whatever, that have reference to the last Wednesday of May, as the commencement of the political year, shall be so far altered, as to have like reference to the first Wednesday of January.

This article shall go into operation on the first day of October, next following the day when the same shall be duly ratified and adopted as an amendment of the constitution [; and the governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, senators, representatives, and all other state officers, who are annually chosen, and who shall be chosen for the current year, when the same shall go into operation, shall hold their respective offices until the first Wednesday of January then next following, and until others are chosen and qualified in their stead, and no longer; and the first election of the governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, to be had in virtue of this article, shall be had conformably thereunto, in the month of November following the day on which the same shall be in force, and go into operation, pursuant to the foregoing provision].

All the provisions of the existing constitution, inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV.]

Art. XI. Instead of the third article of the bill of rights, the following modification and amendment thereof is substituted: —

"As the public worship of God and instructions in piety, religion, and morality, promote the happiness and prosperity of a people, and the security of a republican government; therefore, the several religious societies of this commonwealth, whether corporate or unincorporate, at any meeting legally warned and holden for that purpose, shall ever have the right to elect their pastors or religious teachers, to contract with them for their support, to raise money for erecting and repairing houses for public worship, for the maintenance of religious instruction, and for the payment of necessary expenses; and all persons belonging to any religious society shall be taken and held to be members, until they shall file with the clerk of such society a written notice, declaring the dissolution of their membership, and thenceforth shall not be liable for any grant or contract which may be thereafter made, or entered into by such society; and all religious sects and denominations, demeaning themselves peaceably, and as good citizens of the commonwealth, shall be equally under the protection of the law; and no subordination of any one sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." [See Amendments, Arts. XLVI and XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and The Referendum, III, sect. 2.]

Art. XII. [In order to provide for a representation of the citizens of this commonwealth, founded upon the principles of equality, a census of the ratable polls, in each city, town and district of the commonwealth, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the secretary's office, in such manner as the legislature shall provide, within the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in every tenth year thereafter, in the month of May, in manner aforesaid; and each town or city having three hundred ratable polls at the last preceding decennial census of polls, may elect one representative, and for every four hundred and fifty ratable polls in addition to the first three hundred, one representative more.

Any town having less than three hundred ratable polls shall be represented thus: The whole number of ratable polls, at the last preceding decennial census of polls, shall be multiplied by ten, and the product divided by three hundred; and such town may elect one representative as many years within ten years, as three hundred is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any city or town having ratable polls enough to elect one or more representatives, with any number of polls beyond the necessary number, may be represented, as to that surplus number, by multiplying such surplus number by ten and dividing the product by four hundred and fifty; and such city or town may elect one additional representative as many years, within the ten years, as four hundred and fifty is contained in the product aforesaid.

Any two or more of the several towns and districts may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each of said towns and districts, respectively, called for that purpose, and held previous to the first day of July, in the year in which the decennial census of polls shall be taken, form themselves into a representative district to continue until the next decennial census of polls, for the election of a representative, or representatives; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of ratable polls.

The governor and council shall ascertain and determine, within the months of July and August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, according to the foregoing principles, the number of representatives, which each city, town and representative district is entitled to elect, and the number of years, within the period of ten years then next ensuing, that each city, town and representative district may elect an additional representative, and where any town has not a sufficient number of polls to elect a representative each year then how many years within the ten years, such town may elect a representative, and the same shall be done once in ten years thereafter by the governor and council, and the number of ratable polls in each decennial census of polls, shall determine the number of representatives which each city, town and representative district may elect as aforesaid; and when the

number of representatives to be elected by each city, town or representative district is ascertained and determined as aforesaid, the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith for the information of the people and that number shall remain fixed and unalterable for the period of ten years.

All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained, are hereby wholly annulled.] [Superseded by Amendments, Arts. XIII, XXI and LXXI.]

Art. XIII. [A census of the inhabitants of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken, and returned into the secretary's office, on or before the last day of June, of the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and of every tenth year thereafter; which census shall determine the apportionment of senators and representatives for the term of ten years. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI, XXII and LXXI.]

The several senatorial districts now existing shall be permanent. The senate shall consist of forty members; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter the governor and council shall assign the number of senators to be chosen in each district, according to the number of inhabitants in the same. But, in all cases, at least one senator shall be assigned to each district. [See Amendments, Arts. XXII and LXXI.]

The members of the house of representatives shall be apportioned in the following manner: Every town or city containing twelve hundred inhabitants may elect one representative; and two thousand four hundred inhabitants shall be the mean in-increasing number, which shall entitle it to an additional representative. [See Amendments, Arts. XXI and LXXI.]

Every town containing less than twelve hundred inhabitants shall be entitled to elect a representative as many times within ten years as the number one hundred and sixty is contained in the number of the inhabitants of said town. Such towns may also elect one representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the commonwealth shall be settled.

Any two or more of the several towns may, by consent of a majority of the legal voters present at a legal meeting, in each

of said towns, respectively, called for that purpose, and held before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and every tenth year thereafter, form themselves into a representative district, to continue for the term of ten years; and such district shall have all the rights, in regard to representation, which would belong to a town containing the same number of inhabitants.

The number of inhabitants which shall entitle a town to elect one representative, and the mean increasing number which shall entitle a town or city to elect more than one, and also the number by which the population of towns not entitled to a representative every year is to be divided, shall be increased, respectively, by one-tenth of the numbers above mentioned, whenever the population of the commonwealth shall have increased to seven hundred and seventy thousand, and for every additional increase of seventy thousand inhabitants, the same addition of one-tenth shall be made, respectively, to the said numbers above mentioned.

In the year of each decennial census, the governor and council shall, before the first day of September, apportion the number of representatives which each city, town, and representative district is entitled to elect, and ascertain how many years, within ten years, any town may elect a representative, which is not entitled to elect one every year; and the governor shall cause the same to be published forthwith.

Nine councillors shall be annually chosen from among the people at large, on the first Wednesday of January, or as soon thereafter as may be, by the joint ballot of the senators and representatives, assembled in one room, who shall, as soon as may be, in like manner, fill up any vacancies that may happen in the council, by death, resignation, or otherwise. No person shall be elected a councillor, who has not been an inhabitant of this commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election; and not more than one councillor shall be chosen from any one senatorial district in the commonwealth.]

See Amendments, Arts. XVI, LXIV and LXXX.]

No possession of a freehold, or of any other estate, shall be required as a qualification for holding a seat in either branch of the general court, or in the executive council.

Art. XIV. In all elections of civil officers by the people of this commonwealth, whose election is provided for by the constitution, the person having the highest number of votes shall be deemed and declared to be elected.

Art. XV. The meeting for the choice of governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, annually; but in case of a failure to elect representatives on that day, a second meeting shall be holden, for that purpose, on the fourth Monday of the same month of November. [See Amendments, Art. LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. XVI. Eight councillors shall be annually chosen by the inhabitants of this commonwealth, qualified to vote for governor. The election of councillors shall be determined by the same rule that is required in the election of governor. The legislature, at its first session after this amendment shall have been adopted, and at its first session after the next state census shall have been taken, and at its first session after each decennial state census thereafterwards, shall divide the commonwealth into eight districts of contiguous territory, each containing a number of inhabitants as nearly equal as practicable, without dividing any town or ward of a city, and each entitled to elect one councillor: *provided, however*, that if, at any time, the constitution shall provide for the division of the commonwealth into forty senatorial districts, then the legislature shall so arrange the councillor districts, that each district shall consist of five contiguous senatorial districts, as they shall be, from time to time, established by the legislature. No person shall be eligible to the office of councillor who has not been an inhabitant of the commonwealth for the term of five years immediately preceding his election. The day and manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the said elections, shall be the same as are required in the election of governor. [Whenever there shall be a failure to elect the full number of councillors, the vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as is required for filling vacancies in the senate; and vacancies occasioned by death, removal from the state, or

otherwise, shall be filled in like manner, as soon as may be, after such vacancies shall have happened.] And that there may be no delay in the organization of the government on the first Wednesday of January, the governor, with at least five councillors for the time being, shall, as soon as may be, examine the returned copies of the records for the election of governor, lieutenant-governor, and councillors; and ten days before the said first Wednesday in January he shall issue his summons to such persons as appear to be chosen, to attend on that day to be qualified accordingly; and the secretary shall lay the returns before the senate and house of representatives on the said first Wednesday in January, to be by them examined; and in case of the election of either of said officers, the choice shall be by them declared and published; but in case there shall be no election of either of said officers, the legislature shall proceed to fill such vacancies in the manner provided in the constitution for the choice of such officers. [See Amendments, Arts. XXV, LXIV and LXXX.]

Art. XVII. The secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, auditor, and attorney-general, shall be chosen [annually], on the day in November prescribed for the choice of governor; and each person then chosen as such, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office for the term of [one year] from the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, and until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. The qualification of the voters, the manner of the election, the return of the votes, and the declaration of the election, shall be such as are required in the election of governor. In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the [two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid], by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause, during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like

manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council. The person so chosen or appointed, duly qualified in other respects, shall hold his office until his successor is chosen and duly qualified in his stead. In case any person chosen or appointed to either of the offices aforesaid, shall neglect, for the space of ten days after he could otherwise enter upon his duties, to qualify himself in all respects to enter upon the discharge of such duties, the office to which he has been elected or appointed shall be deemed vacant. No person shall be eligible to either of said offices unless he shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years next preceding his election or appointment. [See Amendments, Arts. LXIV, LXXIX and LXXX.]

Art. XVIII. [All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the state for the support of common schools, shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the town or city in which the money is to be expended; and such money shall never be appropriated to any religious sect for the maintenance, exclusively, of its own school.] [Superseded by Amendments, Art. XLVI.]

Art. XIX. The legislature shall prescribe, by general law, for the election of sheriffs, registers of probate, [commissioners of insolvency,] and clerks of the courts, by the people of the several counties, and that district-attorneys shall be chosen by the people of the several districts, for such term of office as the legislature shall prescribe. [See Amendments, Art. XXXVI.]

Art. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the constitution of this commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the constitution in the English language, and write his name: *provided, however*, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requi-

sitions, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any persons who shall be sixty years of age or upwards at the time this amendment shall take effect. [See Amendments, Arts. III, XXIII, XXVI, XXVIII, XXX, XXXI, XXXII, XL, XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXI. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters; and in each city, said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city. The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of representatives for the periods between the taking of the census.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the legislature, at its first session after the return of each enumeration as aforesaid, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by the next preceding special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts, as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth, to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the legislature, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide each county into representative districts. The mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, the county commissioners of other counties than Suffolk, — or in lieu of the mayor and aldermen of the city of Boston, or of the county commissioners in each county other than Suffolk, such board of special commissioners in each county, to be elected by the people of the county, or of the towns therein, as may for that purpose be provided by law,

— shall, on the first Tuesday of August next after each assignment of representatives to each county, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory, so as to apportion the representation assigned to each county equally, as nearly as may be, according to the relative number of legal voters in the several districts of each county; and such districts shall be so formed that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. Every representative, for one year at least next preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creating the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of each county, and to the clerk of every town in each district, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the meetings for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.] [Not less than one hundred members of the house of representatives shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. XXXIII and LXXI.]

Art. XXII. [A census of the legal voters of each city and town, on the first day of May, shall be taken and returned into the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, on or before the last day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and a census of the inhabitants of each city and town, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of every tenth year thereafter. In the census aforesaid, a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters, and in each city said enumeration shall specify the number of such legal voters aforesaid, residing in each ward of such city.

The enumeration aforesaid shall determine the apportionment of senators for the periods between the taking of the census. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first session after each next preceding special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of adjacent territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to the enumeration aforesaid: *provided, however*, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.] [Not less than sixteen senators shall constitute a quorum for doing business; but a less number may organize temporarily, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.] [See Amendments, Art. XXIV.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Arts. XXXIII and LXXI.]

Art. XXIII. [No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and, *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. XXVI.]

Art. XXIV. Any vacancy in the senate shall be filled by election by the people of the unrepresented district, upon the order of a majority of the senators elected.

Art. XXV. In case of a vacancy in the council, from a failure of election, or other cause, the senate and house of representatives shall, by concurrent vote, choose some eligible person from the people of the district wherein such vacancy occurs, to fill that office. If such vacancy shall happen when the legislature is not in session, the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, may fill the same by appointment of some eligible person.

Art. XXVI. The twenty-third article of the articles of amendment of the constitution of this commonwealth, which is as follows, to wit: "No person of foreign birth shall be entitled to vote, or shall be eligible to office, unless he shall have resided within the jurisdiction of the United States for two years subsequent to his naturalization, and shall be otherwise qualified, according to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth: *provided*, that this amendment shall not affect the rights which any person of foreign birth possessed at the time of the adoption thereof; and *provided, further*, that it shall not affect the rights of any child of a citizen of the United States, born during the temporary absence of the parent therefrom," is hereby wholly annulled.

Art. XXVII. So much of article two of chapter six of the constitution of this commonwealth as relates to persons holding the office of president, professor, or instructor of Harvard College, is hereby annulled.

Art. XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of [being a pauper;] or [, if a pauper,] because of the non-payment of a poll tax. [Amended by Amendments, Art. XXXI.]

Art. XXIX. The General Court shall have full power and authority to provide for the inhabitants of the towns in this Commonwealth more than one place of public meeting within the limits of each town for the election of officers under the

constitution, and to prescribe the manner of calling, holding and conducting such meetings. All the provisions of the existing constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled. [For absent voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV and LXXVI.]

Art. XXX. No person, otherwise qualified to vote in elections for governor, lieutenant-governor, senators, and representatives, shall, by reason of a change of residence within the Commonwealth, be disqualified from voting for said officers in the city or town from which he has removed his residence, until the expiration of six calendar months from the time of such removal. [For absent and compulsory voting, see Amendments, Arts. XLV, LXI and LXXVI.]

Art. XXXI. Article twenty-eight of the Amendments of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out in the fourth line thereof the words "being a pauper", and inserting in place thereof the words: — receiving or having received aid from any city or town, — and also by striking out in said fourth line the words "if a pauper", so that the article as amended shall read as follows: ARTICLE XXVIII. No person having served in the army or navy of the United States in time of war, and having been honorably discharged from such service, if otherwise qualified to vote, shall be disqualified therefor on account of receiving or having received aid from any city or town, or because of the non-payment of a poll tax.

Art. XXXII. So much of article three of the Amendments of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and who shall have paid, by himself, or his parent, master, or guardian, any state or county tax, which shall, within two years next preceding such election, have been assessed upon him, in any town or district of this Commonwealth; and also every citizen who shall be, by law, exempted from taxation, and who shall be, in all other respects, qualified as above mentioned", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIII. A majority of the members of each branch of the General Court shall constitute a quorum for the transac-

tion of business, but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. All the provisions of the existing Constitution inconsistent with the provisions herein contained are hereby annulled.

Art. XXXIV. So much of article two of section one of chapter two of part the second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "and unless he shall at the same time be seised, in his own right, of a freehold, within the Commonwealth, of the value of one thousand pounds"; is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXV. So much of article two of section three of chapter one of the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "The expenses of travelling to the general assembly, and returning home, once in every session, and no more, shall be paid by the government, out of the public treasury, to every member who shall attend as seasonably as he can, in the judgment of the house, and does not depart without leave", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVI. So much of article nineteen of the articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth as is contained in the following words: "commissioners of insolvency", is hereby annulled.

Art. XXXVII. The governor, with the consent of the council, may remove justices of the peace and notaries public.

Art. XXXVIII. Voting machines or other mechanical devices for voting may be used at all elections under such regulations as may be prescribed by law: *provided, however*, that the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. XXXIX. Article ten of part one of the Constitution is hereby amended by adding to it the following words: — The legislature may by special acts for the purpose of laying out, widening or relocating highways or streets, authorize the taking in fee by the Commonwealth, or by a county, city or town,

of more land and property than are needed for the actual construction of such highway or street: *provided, however*, that the land and property authorized to be taken are specified in the act and are no more in extent than would be sufficient for suitable building lots on both sides of such highway or street, and after so much of the land or property has been appropriated for such highway or street as is needed therefor, may authorize the sale of the remainder for value with or without suitable restrictions.

Art. XL. Article three of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by inserting after the word "guardianship", in line two, the following: — and persons temporarily or permanently disqualified by law because of corrupt practices in respect to elections.

Art. XLI. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe for wild or forest lands such methods of taxation as will develop and conserve the forest resources of the commonwealth.

Art. XLII. [Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to refer to the people for their rejection or approval at the polls any act or resolve of the general court or any part or parts thereof. Such reference shall be by a majority yea and nay vote of all members of each house present and voting. Any act, resolve, or part thereof so referred shall be voted on at the regular state election next ensuing after such reference, shall become law if approved by a majority of the voters voting thereon, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the election at which it was approved or at such time after the expiration of the said thirty days as may be fixed in such act, resolve or part thereof.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. XLVIII, General Provisions, VIII.]

Art. XLIII. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to take land and to hold, improve, sub-divide, build upon and sell the same, for the purpose of relieving congestion of population and providing homes for

citizens: *provided, however,* that this amendment shall not be deemed to authorize the sale of such land or buildings at less than the cost thereof.

Art. XLIV. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to impose and levy a tax on income in the manner hereinafter provided. Such tax may be at different rates upon income derived from different classes of property, but shall be levied at a uniform rate throughout the commonwealth upon incomes derived from the same class of property. The general court may tax income not derived from property at a lower rate than income derived from property, and may grant reasonable exemptions and abatements. Any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article may be exempted from the imposition and levying of proportional and reasonable assessments, rates and taxes as at present authorized by the constitution. This article shall not be construed to limit the power of the general court to impose and levy reasonable duties and excises.

Art. XLV. [The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at such election.] [Annulled and superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXVI.] [For compulsory voting, see Amendments, Art. LXI.]

Art. XLVI. (In place of article XVIII of the articles of amendment of the constitution ratified and adopted April 9, 1821, the following article of amendment, submitted by the constitutional convention, was ratified and adopted November 6, 1917.) Article XVIII. Section 1. No law shall be passed prohibiting the free exercise of religion.

Section 2. All moneys raised by taxation in the towns and cities for the support of public schools, and all moneys which may be appropriated by the commonwealth for the support of common schools shall be applied to, and expended in, no other schools than those which are conducted according to law, under the order and superintendence of the authorities of the

town or city in which the money is expended; and no grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized by the commonwealth or any political division thereof for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any school or institution of learning, whether under public control or otherwise, wherein any denominational doctrine is inculcated, or any other school, or any college, infirmary, hospital, institution, or educational, charitable or religious undertaking which is not publicly owned and under the exclusive control, order and superintendence of public officers or public agents authorized by the commonwealth or federal authority or both, except that appropriations may be made for the maintenance and support of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts and for free public libraries in any city or town, and to carry out legal obligations, if any, already entered into; and no such grant, appropriation or use of public money or property or loan of public credit shall be made or authorized for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding any church, religious denomination or society.

Section 3. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the commonwealth, or any political division thereof, from paying to privately controlled hospitals, infirmaries, or institutions for the deaf, dumb or blind not more than the ordinary and reasonable compensation for care or support actually rendered or furnished by such hospitals, infirmaries or institutions to such persons as may be in whole or in part unable to support or care for themselves.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any inmate of a publicly controlled reformatory, penal or charitable institution of the opportunity of religious exercises therein of his own faith; but no inmate of such institution shall be compelled to attend religious services or receive religious instruction against his will, or, if a minor, without the consent of his parent or guardian.

Section 5. This amendment shall not take effect until the October first next succeeding its ratification and adoption by the people. [See Amendments, Arts. XLVIII, The Initiative, II, sect. 2, and LXII.]

Art. XLVII. The maintenance and distribution at reasonable rates, during time of war, public exigency, emergency or distress, of a sufficient supply of food and other common necessaries of life and the providing of shelter, are public functions, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may take and may provide the same for their inhabitants in such manner as the general court shall determine.

Art. XLVIII.

I. Definition.

Legislative power shall continue to be vested in the general court; but the people reserve to themselves the popular initiative, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit constitutional amendments and laws to the people for approval or rejection; and the popular referendum, which is the power of a specified number of voters to submit laws, enacted by the general court, to the people for their ratification or rejection.

The Initiative.

II. Initiative Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — An initiative petition shall set forth the full text of the constitutional amendment or law, hereinafter designated as the measure, which is proposed by the petition.

Section 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No measure that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal, recall or compensation of judges; or to the reversal of a judicial decision; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that makes a specific appropriation of money from the treasury of the commonwealth, shall be proposed by an initiative petition; but if a law approved by the people is not repealed, the general court shall raise by taxation or otherwise and shall appropriate such money as may be necessary to carry such law into effect.

Neither the eighteenth amendment of the constitution, as approved and ratified to take effect on the first day of October in the year nineteen hundred and eighteen, nor this provision for its protection, shall be the subject of an initiative amendment.

No proposition inconsistent with any one of the following rights of the individual, as at present declared in the declaration of rights, shall be the subject of an initiative or referendum petition: The right to receive compensation for private property appropriated to public use; the right of access to and protection in courts of justice; the right of trial by jury; protection from unreasonable search, unreasonable bail and the law martial; freedom of the press; freedom of speech; freedom of elections; and the right of peaceable assembly.

No part of the constitution specifically excluding any matter from the operation of the popular initiative and referendum shall be the subject of an initiative petition; nor shall this section be the subject of such a petition.

The limitations on the legislative power of the general court in the constitution shall extend to the legislative power of the people as exercised hereunder.

[SECTION 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall then be submitted to the attorney-general, and if he shall certify that the measure is in proper form for submission to the people, and that it is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people within three years of the succeeding first Wednesday in December and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed measure as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first

Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.] [Section 3 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV.]

SECTION 4. *Transmission to the General Court.* — If an initiative petition, signed by the required number of qualified voters, has been filed as aforesaid, the secretary of the commonwealth shall, upon the assembling of the general court, transmit it to the clerk of the house of representatives, and the proposed measure shall then be deemed to be introduced and pending.

III. Legislative Action. General Provisions.

SECTION 1. *Reference to Committee.* — If a measure is introduced into the general court by initiative petition, it shall be referred to a committee thereof, and the petitioners and all parties in interest shall be heard, and the measure shall be considered and reported upon to the general court with the committee's recommendations, and the reasons therefor, in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee.

SECTION 2. *Legislative Substitutes.* — The general court may, by resolution passed by yea and nay vote, either by the two houses separately, or in the case of a constitutional amendment by a majority of those voting thereon in joint session in each of two years as hereinafter provided, submit to the people a substitute for any measure introduced by initiative petition, such substitute to be designated on the ballot as the legislative substitute for such an initiative measure and to be grouped with it as an alternative therefor.

IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

[SECTION 1. *Definition.* — A proposal for amendment to the constitution introduced into the general court by initiative petition shall be designated an initiative amendment, and an amendment introduced by a member of either house shall be designated a legislative substitute or a legislative amendment.

SECTION 2. *Joint Session.* — If a proposal for a specific

amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed by not less than twenty-five thousand qualified voters, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in June, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.] [Section 2 superseded by section 1 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 3. *Amendment of Proposed Amendments.* — A proposal for an amendment to the constitution introduced by initiative petition shall be voted upon in the form in which it was introduced, unless such amendment is amended by vote of three-fourths of the members voting thereon in joint session, which vote shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays if called for by any member.

SECTION 4. *Legislative Action.* — Final legislative action in the joint session upon any amendment shall be taken only by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be entered upon the journals of the two houses; and an unfavorable vote at any stage preceding final action shall be verified by call of the yeas and nays, to be entered in like manner. At such joint session a legislative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected, or an initiative amendment receiving the affirmative votes of not less than one-fourth of all the members elected, shall be referred to the next general court.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the People.* — If in the next general court a legislative amendment shall again be agreed to in joint session by a majority of all the members elected, or if an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute shall again receive the affirmative votes of at least one-fourth of all the members elected, such fact shall be certified by the clerk of such joint session to the secretary of the commonwealth,

who shall submit the amendment to the people at the next state election. Such amendment shall become part of the constitution if approved, in the case of a legislative amendment, by a majority of the voters voting thereon, or if approved, in the case of an initiative amendment or a legislative substitute, by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such amendment.

V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.

[SECTION 1. *Legislative Procedure.* — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed by not less than twenty thousand qualified voters, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of June upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of June, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.] [Section 1 superseded by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

[SECTION 2. *Amendment by Petitioners.* — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of June, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An amend-

ment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following July, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following July nor later than the first Wednesday of the following August, not less than five thousand signatures of qualified voters, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of June aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.] [Section 2 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

VI. Conflicting and Alternative Measures.

If in any judicial proceeding, provisions of constitutional amendments or of laws approved by the people at the same election are held to be in conflict, then the provisions contained in the measure that received the largest number of affirmative votes at such election shall govern.

A constitutional amendment approved at any election shall govern any law approved at the same election.

The general court, by resolution passed as hereinbefore set forth, may provide for grouping and designating upon the ballot as conflicting measures or as alternative measures, only one of which is to be adopted, any two or more proposed constitutional amendments or laws which have been or may be passed or qualified for submission to the people at any one election: provided, that a proposed constitutional amendment and a proposed law shall not be so grouped, and that the ballot shall afford an opportunity to the voter to vote for each of the measures or for only one of the measures, as may be provided in said resolution, or against each of the measures so grouped as conflicting or as alternative. In case more than one of the measures so grouped shall receive the vote required

for its approval as herein provided, only that one for which the largest affirmative vote was cast shall be deemed to be approved.

The Referendum.

I. When Statutes shall take Effect.

No law passed by the general court shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become a law, excepting laws declared to be emergency laws and laws which may not be made the subject of a referendum petition, as herein provided.

II. Emergency Measures.

A law declared to be an emergency law shall contain a preamble setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, and shall contain the statement that such law is necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience. [A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each house voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but] if the governor, at any time before the election at which it is to be submitted to the people on referendum, files with the secretary of the commonwealth a statement declaring that in his opinion the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, safety or convenience requires that such law should take effect forthwith and that it is an emergency law and setting forth the facts constituting the emergency, then such law, if not previously suspended as hereinafter provided, shall take effect without suspension, or if such law has been so suspended such suspension shall thereupon terminate and such law shall thereupon take effect: but no grant of any franchise or amendment thereof, or renewal or extension thereof for more than one year shall be declared to be an emergency law. [See Amendments, Art. LXVII.]

III. Referendum Petitions.

Section 1. *Contents.* — A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court which is not herein expressly excluded.

SECTION 2. *Excluded Matters.* — No law that relates to religion, religious practices or religious institutions; or to the appointment, qualification, tenure, removal or compensation of judges; or to the powers, creation or abolition of courts; or the operation of which is restricted to a particular town, city or other political division or to particular districts or localities of the commonwealth; or that appropriates money for the current or ordinary expenses of the commonwealth or for any of its departments, boards, commissions or institutions shall be the subject of a referendum petition.

SECTION 3. *Mode of Petitioning for the Suspension of a Law and a Referendum thereon.* — A petition asking for a referendum on a law, and requesting that the operation of such law be suspended, shall first be signed by ten qualified voters and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law that is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disap-

proved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 3 amended by section 2 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 4 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

SECTION 4. *Petitions for Referendum on an Emergency Law or a Law the Suspension of which is not asked for.* — A referendum petition may ask for the repeal of an emergency law or of a law which takes effect because the referendum petition does not contain a request for suspension, as aforesaid. Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth, and shall then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than thirty days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law. [The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.] [Section 4 superseded by section 3 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV and section 5 of Amendments, Art. LXXXI.]

General Provisions.

I. Identification and Certification of Signatures.

Provision shall be made by law for the proper identification and certification of signatures to the petitions hereinbefore referred to, and for penalties for signing any such petition, or refusing to sign it, for money or other valuable consideration, and for the forgery of signatures thereto. Pending the passage of such legislation all provisions of law relating to the identification and certification of signatures to petitions for the nomination of candidates for state offices or to penalties for the forgery of such signatures shall apply to the signatures to the petitions herein referred to. The general court may provide by law that no co-partnership or corporation shall undertake for hire or reward to circulate petitions, may require individuals who circulate petitions for hire or reward to be licensed, and may make other reasonable regulations to prevent abuses arising from the circulation of petitions for hire or reward.

II. Limitation on Signatures.

Not more than one-fourth of the certified signatures on any petition shall be those of registered voters of any one county.

[*III. Form of Ballot.*

Each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be described on the ballots by a description to be determined by the attorney-general subject to such provision as may be made by law, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Shall an amendment to the constitution (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES.	
NO.	

In the case of a law: Shall a law (here insert description, and state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon) be approved?

YES.	
NO.	

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a description of the measure as such description will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.] [Subheadings *III* and *IV* superseded by section 4 of Amendments, Art. LXXIV.]

V. The Veto Power of the Governor.

The veto power of the governor shall not extend to measures approved by the people.

VI. The General Court's Power of Repeal.

Subject to the veto power of the governor and to the right of referendum by petition as herein provided, the general court may amend or repeal a law approved by the people.

VII. Amendment declared to be Self-executing.

This article of amendment to the constitution is self-executing, but legislation not inconsistent with anything herein contained may be enacted to facilitate the operation of its provisions.

VIII. Articles IX and XLII of Amendments of the Constitution annulled.

Article IX and Article XLII of the amendments of the constitution are hereby annulled.

Art. XLIX. The conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water and other natural resources of the commonwealth are public uses, and the general court shall have power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, of lands and ease-

ments or interests therein, including water and mineral rights, for the purpose of securing and promoting the proper conservation, development, utilization and control thereof and to enact legislation necessary or expedient therefor.

Art. L. Advertising on public ways, in public places and on private property within public view may be regulated and restricted by law.

Art. LI. The preservation and maintenance of ancient landmarks and other property of historical or antiquarian interest is a public use, and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may, upon payment of just compensation, take such property or any interest therein under such regulations as the general court may prescribe.

Art. LII. The general court, by concurrent vote of the two houses, may take a recess or recesses amounting to not more than thirty days; but no such recess shall extend beyond the sixtieth day from the date of their first assembling.

Art. LIII. Article X of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution, the last two paragraphs of Article IV of the articles of amendment, relating to the appointment of a commissary general and the removal of militia officers, and Article V of the articles of amendment are hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article X. All military and naval officers shall be selected and appointed and may be removed in such manner as the general court may by law prescribe, but no such officer shall be appointed unless he shall have passed an examination prepared by a competent commission or shall have served one year in either the federal or state militia or in military service. All such officers who are entitled by law to receive commissions shall be commissioned by the governor.

Art. LIV. Article VII of Section I of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article VII. The general court shall provide by law for the recruitment, equipment, organization, training and discipline of the military and naval forces. The governor shall

be the commander-in-chief thereof, and shall have power to assemble the whole or any part of them for training, instruction or parade, and to employ them for the suppression of rebellion, the repelling of invasion, and the enforcement of the laws. He may, as authorized by the general court, prescribe from time to time the organization of the military and naval forces and make regulations for their government.

Art. LV. Article VI of Section III of Chapter II of the constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Whenever the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall both be vacant, by reason of death, absence from the commonwealth, or otherwise, then one of the following officers, in the order of succession herein named, namely, the secretary, attorney-general, treasurer and receiver-general, and auditor, shall, during such vacancy, have full power and authority to do and execute all and every such acts, matters and things as the governor or the lieutenant-governor might or could lawfully do or execute, if they, or either of them, were personally present.

Art. LVI. The governor, within five days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Art. LVII. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words: — Women shall be eligible to appointment as notaries public. [Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name.] [See Amendments, Art. LXIX.]

Art. LVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the constitution is hereby amended by the addition of the

following words: — and provided also that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Art. LIX. Every charter, franchise or act of incorporation shall forever remain subject to revocation and amendment.

Art. LX. The general court shall have power to limit buildings according to their use or construction to specified districts of cities and towns.

Art. LXI. The general court shall have authority to provide for compulsory voting at elections, but the right of secret voting shall be preserved.

Art. LXII. SECTION 1. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed. [Superseded by Art. LXXXIV.]

SECTION 2. The commonwealth may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the commonwealth, or to assist the United States in case of war, and may also borrow money in anticipation of receipts from taxes or other sources, such loan to be paid out of the revenue of the year in which it is created.

SECTION 3. In addition to the loans which may be contracted as before provided, the commonwealth may borrow money only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The governor shall recommend to the general court the term for which any loan shall be contracted.

SECTION 4. Borrowed money shall not be expended for any other purpose than that for which it was borrowed or for the reduction or discharge of the principal of the loan.

Art. LXIII. SECTION 1. *Collection of Revenue.* — All money received on account of the commonwealth from any source whatsoever shall be paid into the treasury thereof.

SECTION 2. *The Budget.* — Within three weeks after the convening of the general court the governor shall recommend to the general court a budget which shall contain a statement of all proposed expenditures of the commonwealth for the fiscal year, including those already authorized by law, and of all taxes, revenues, loans and other means by which such expenditures shall be defrayed. This shall be arranged in such form as the general court may by law prescribe, or, in default thereof, as the governor shall determine. For the purpose of preparing his budget, the governor shall have power to require any board, commission, officer or department to furnish him with any information which he may deem necessary. [See Amendments, Arts. LXXII and LXXV.]

SECTION 3. *The General Appropriation Bill.* — All appropriations based upon the budget to be paid from taxes or revenues shall be incorporated in a single bill which shall be called the general appropriation bill. The general court may increase, decrease, add or omit items in the budget. The general court may provide for its salaries, mileage, and expenses and for necessary expenditures in anticipation of appropriations, but before final action on the general appropriation bill it shall not enact any other appropriation bill except on recommendation of the governor. The governor may at any time recommend to the general court supplementary budgets which shall be subject to the same procedure as the original budget.

SECTION 4. *Special Appropriation Bills.* — After final action on the general appropriation bill or on recommendation of the governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted. Such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations therein contained.

SECTION 5. *Submission to the Governor.* — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit

his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within five days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. LXIV. [SECTION 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives, shall be elected biennially. The governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall hold their respective offices from the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election to and including the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.] [Section 1 superseded by Amendments, Art. LXXX.]

SECTION 2. No person shall be eligible to election to the office of treasurer and receiver-general for more than three successive terms.

SECTION 3. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January. [See Amendments, Arts. LXXII and LXXV.]

SECTION 4. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and twenty, and thereafter elections for the choice of all the officers beforementioned shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. [Annulled and superseded by Art. LXXXII.]

Art. LXV. No person elected to the general court shall during the term for which he was elected be appointed to any office created or the emoluments whereof are increased during such term, nor receive additional salary or compensation for service upon any recess committee or commission except a committee appointed to examine a general revision of the statutes of the commonwealth when submitted to the general court for adoption.

Art. LXVI. On or before January first, nineteen hundred twenty-one, the executive and administrative work of the commonwealth shall be organized in not more than twenty departments, in one of which every executive and administrative office, board and commission, except those officers serving directly under the governor or the council, shall be placed. Such departments shall be under such supervision and regulation as the general court may from time to time prescribe by law. [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXXVII.]

Art. LXVII. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out, in that part entitled "II, Emergency Measures", under the heading "The Referendum", the words "A separate vote shall be taken on the preamble by call of the yeas and nays, which shall be recorded, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law; but" and substituting the following: — A separate vote, which shall be recorded, shall be taken on the preamble, and unless the preamble is adopted by two-thirds of the members of each House voting thereon, the law shall not be an emergency law. Upon the request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, the vote on the preamble in such branch shall be taken by call of the yeas and nays. But

Art. LXVIII. Article III of the amendments to the constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the first line, the word "male".

Art. LXIX. SECTION 1. No person shall be deemed to be ineligible to hold state, county or municipal office by reason of sex.

SECTION 2. Article IV of the articles of amendment of the constitution of the commonwealth, as amended by Article LVII of said amendments, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "Change of name shall render the commission void, but shall not prevent reappointment under the new name", and inserting in place thereof the following words: — Upon the change of name of any woman, she shall re-register under her new name and shall pay such fee therefor as shall be established by the general court.

Art. LXX. Article II of the articles of amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph: —

Nothing in this article shall prevent the General Court from establishing in any corporate town or towns in this commonwealth containing more than six thousand inhabitants a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town subject to such restrictions and regulations as the General Court may prescribe; provided, that such establishment be with the consent, and on the application of a majority of the inhabitants of such town, present and voting thereon, pursuant to a vote at a meeting duly warned and holden for that purpose. [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXXIX.]

Art. LXXI. Article XXI of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXI. In the year nineteen hundred and thirty-five and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken and a special enumeration shall be made of the legal voters therein. Said special enumeration shall also specify the number of legal voters residing in each precinct of each town containing twelve thousand or more inhabitants according to said census and in each ward of each city. Each special enumeration shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following said special enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-

six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members, which shall be apportioned by the general court, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, to the several counties of the commonwealth, equally, as nearly as may be, according to their relative numbers of legal voters, as ascertained by said special enumeration; and the town of Cohasset, in the county of Norfolk, shall, for this purpose, as well as in the formation of districts as hereinafter provided, be considered a part of the county of Plymouth; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the commonwealth to certify, as soon as may be after it is determined by the general court, the number of representatives to which each county shall be entitled, to the board authorized to divide such county into representative districts. The county commissioners or other body acting as such or, in lieu thereof, such board of special commissioners in each county as may for that purpose be provided by law, shall, within thirty days after such certification by the secretary of the commonwealth or within such other period as the general court may by law provide, assemble at a shire town of their respective counties, and proceed, as soon as may be, to divide the same into representative districts of contiguous territory and assign representatives thereto, so that each representative in such county will represent an equal number of legal voters, as nearly as may be; and such districts shall be so formed that no town containing less than twelve thousand inhabitants according to said census, no precinct of any other town and no ward of a city shall be divided therefor, nor shall any district be made which shall be entitled to elect more than three representatives. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such apportionment, division or assignment. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The districts in each county shall be numbered by the board creat-

ing the same, and a description of each, with the numbers thereof and the number of legal voters therein, shall be returned by the board, to the secretary of the commonwealth, the county treasurer of such county, and to the clerk of every city or town in such county, to be filed and kept in their respective offices. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

Article XXII of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:

Article XXII. Each special enumeration of legal voters required in the preceding article of amendment shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following such enumeration; provided, that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-six shall continue in effect until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and thirty-nine. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the return of each special enumeration, divide the commonwealth into forty districts of contiguous territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of legal voters, according to said special enumeration; provided, however, that no town or ward of a city shall be divided therefor; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

Art. LXXII. [SECTION 1. The general court shall assemble in regular session on the first Wednesday of January in the

year following the approval of this article and biennially on said Wednesday thereafter. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the general court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary or when called together by the governor.

SECTION 2. The budget required by section two of Article LXIII of the amendments to the constitution shall be for the year in which the same is adopted and for the ensuing year.

SECTION 3. All provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto requiring the general court to meet annually are hereby annulled.] [Annulled by Amendments, Art. LXXV.]

Art. LXXIII. Article VIII of section I of chapter II of Part the Second of the constitution of the commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article VIII. The power of pardoning offences, except such as persons may be convicted of before the senate by an impeachment of the house, shall be in the governor, by and with the advice of council, provided, that if the offence is a felony the general court shall have power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which a pardon may be granted; but no charter of pardon, granted by the governor, with advice of the council before conviction, shall avail the party pleading the same, notwithstanding any general or particular expressions contained therein, descriptive of the offence or offences intended to be pardoned.

Art. LXXIV. SECTION 1. Article XLVIII of the amendments to the constitution is hereby amended by striking out section three, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. *II. Initiative Petitions.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: — SECTION 3. *Mode of Originating.* — Such petition shall first be signed by ten qualified voters of the commonwealth and shall be submitted to the attorney-general not later than the first Wednesday of the August before the assembling of the general court into which it is to be introduced, and if he shall certify that the measure and the title

thereof are in proper form for submission to the people, and that the measure is not, either affirmatively or negatively, substantially the same as any measure which has been qualified for submission or submitted to the people at either of the two preceding biennial state elections, and that it contains only subjects not excluded from the popular initiative and which are related or which are mutually dependent, it may then be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth. The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorney-general, of the proposed measure as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers. All initiative petitions, with the first ten signatures attached, shall be filed with the secretary of the commonwealth not earlier than the first Wednesday of the September before the assembling of the general court into which they are to be introduced, and the remainder of the required signatures shall be filed not later than the first Wednesday of the following December.

SECTION 2. Section three of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such description will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.". and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 3. Section four of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a description of the proposed law as such de-

scription will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers.", and inserting in place thereof the words "The secretary of the commonwealth shall provide blanks for the use of subsequent signers, and shall print at the top of each blank a fair, concise summary of the proposed law as such summary will appear on the ballot together with the names and residences of the first ten signers."

SECTION 4. Said Article XLVIII is hereby further amended by striking out, under the heading "GENERAL PROVISIONS", all of subheading "*III. Form of Ballot.*" and all of subheading "*IV. Information for Voters.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: —

III. Form of Ballot.

A fair, concise summary, as determined by the attorney general, subject to such provision as may be made by law, of each proposed amendment to the constitution, and each law submitted to the people, shall be printed on the ballot, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall give each question a number and cause such question, except as otherwise authorized herein, to be printed on the ballot in the following form: —

In the case of an amendment to the constitution: Do you approve of the adoption of an amendment to the constitution summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

In the case of a law: Do you approve of a law summarized below, (here state, in distinctive type, whether approved or disapproved by the general court, and by what vote thereon)?

YES.	
NO.	

(Set forth summary here)

IV. Information for Voters.

The secretary of the commonwealth shall cause to be printed and sent to each registered voter in the commonwealth the full text of every measure to be submitted to the people, together with a copy of the legislative committee's

majority and minority reports, if there be such, with the names of the majority and minority members thereon, a statement of the votes of the general court on the measure, and a fair, concise summary of the measure as such summary will appear on the ballot; and shall, in such manner as may be provided by law, cause to be prepared and sent to the voters other information and arguments for and against the measure.

Art. LXXV. Article LXXII of the amendments to the constitution providing for biennial sessions of the general court and a biennial budget is hereby annulled, and all provisions of this constitution and of the amendments thereto which were annulled or affected by said Article shall have the same force and effect as though said Article had not been adopted.

Art. LXXVI. Article XLV of the articles of amendment is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article XLV. The general court shall have power to provide by law for voting, in the choice of any officer to be elected or upon any question submitted at an election, by qualified voters of the commonwealth who, at the time of such an election, are absent from the city or town of which they are inhabitants or are unable by reason of physical disability to cast their votes in person at the polling places.

Art. LXXVII. Article XVI of Part the First is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article XVI. The liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth. The right of free speech shall not be abridged.

Art. LXXVIII. No revenue from fees, duties, excises or license taxes relating to registration, operation or use of vehicles on public highways, or to fuels used for propelling such vehicles, shall be expended for other than cost of administration of laws providing for such revenue, making of refunds and adjustments in relation thereto, payment of highway ob-

ligations, or cost of construction, reconstruction, maintenance and repair of public highways and bridges and of the enforcement of state traffic laws; and such revenue shall be expended by the commonwealth or its counties, cities and towns for said highway purposes only and in such manner as the general court may direct; provided, that this amendment shall not apply to revenue from any excise tax imposed in lieu of local property taxes for the privilege of registering such vehicles.

Art. LXXIX. Article XVII of the Amendments of the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the third sentence, the words "two persons who had the highest number of votes for said offices on the day in November aforesaid" and inserting in place thereof the words: — people at large, — so that said sentence will read as follows: — In case of a failure to elect either of said officers on the day in November aforesaid, or in case of the decease, in the meantime, of the person elected as such, such officer shall be chosen on or before the third Wednesday in January next thereafter, from the people at large, by joint ballot of the senators and representatives, in one room; and in case the office of secretary, or treasurer and receiver-general, or auditor, or attorney-general, shall become vacant, from any cause during an annual or special session of the general court, such vacancy shall in like manner be filled by choice from the people at large; but if such vacancy shall occur at any other time, it shall be supplied by the governor by appointment, with the advice and consent of the council.

Art. LXXX. [Article LXIV of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following section: —

Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, councillors, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, auditor, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially. The terms of the governor, lieutenant-governor and councillors shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their elec-

tion. If the governor elect shall have died before the qualification of the lieutenant-governor elect, the lieutenant-governor elect upon qualification shall become governor. If both the governor elect and the lieutenant-governor elect shall have died both said offices shall be deemed to be vacant and the provisions of Article LV of the Amendments to the Constitution shall apply. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general and auditor, shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.] [Annulled and superseded by Art. LXXXII.]

Art. LXXXI. SECTION 1. Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 2, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. *IV. Legislative Action on Proposed Constitutional Amendments.*", and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 2. Joint Session. — If a proposal for a specific amendment of the constitution is introduced into the general court by initiative petition signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, or if in case of a proposal for amendment introduced into the general court by a member of either house, consideration thereof in joint session is called for by vote of either house, such proposal shall, not later than the second Wednesday in May, be laid before a joint session of the two houses, at which the president of the senate shall preside; and if the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof.

SECTION 2. Section 1 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. *V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.*", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 1. Legislative Procedure. — If an initiative petition for a law is introduced into the general court, signed in the aggregate by not less than such number of voters as will equal three per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, a vote shall be taken by yeas and nays in both houses before the first Wednesday of May upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition. If the general court fails to enact such law before the first Wednesday of May, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such proposed law to the people at the next state election. If it shall be approved by voters equal in number to at least thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election and also by a majority of the voters voting on such law, it shall become law, and shall take effect in thirty days after such state election or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law.

SECTION 3. Section 2 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE INITIATIVE. *V. Legislative Action on Proposed Laws.*", is hereby amended by striking out said section and inserting in place thereof the following: —

Section 2. Amendment by Petitioners. — If the general court fails to pass a proposed law before the first Wednesday of May, a majority of the first ten signers of the initiative petition therefor shall have the right, subject to certification by the attorney-general filed as hereinafter provided, to amend the measure which is the subject of such petition. An

amendment so made shall not invalidate any signature attached to the petition. If the measure so amended, signed by a majority of the first ten signers, is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth before the first Wednesday of the following June, together with a certificate signed by the attorney-general to the effect that the amendment made by such proposers is in his opinion perfecting in its nature and does not materially change the substance of the measure, and if such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth, not earlier than the first Wednesday of the following June nor later than the first Wednesday of the following July, a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one half of one per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election in addition to those signing such initiative petition, which signatures must have been obtained after the first Wednesday of May aforesaid, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit the measure to the people in its amended form.

SECTION 4. Section 3 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the sentence "If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than fifteen thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if thirty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall

be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following sentence: — If such petition is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than two per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election, then the operation of such law shall be suspended, and the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election; if sixty days do not so intervene, then such law shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, such law shall, subject to the provisions of the constitution, take effect in thirty days after such election, or at such time after such election as may be provided in such law; if not so approved such law shall be null and void; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

SECTION 5. Section 4 of that part of said Article XLVIII, under the heading "THE REFERENDUM. *III. Referendum Petitions.*", is hereby amended by striking out the words "If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law the signatures of not less than ten thousand qualified voters of the commonwealth protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if thirty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If thirty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the

people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election." and inserting in place thereof the following: — If such petition filed as aforesaid is completed by filing with the secretary of the commonwealth not later than ninety days after the law which is the subject of the petition has become law a number of signatures of qualified voters equal in number to not less than one and one half per cent of the entire vote cast for governor at the preceding biennial state election protesting against such law and asking for a referendum thereon, then the secretary of the commonwealth shall submit such law to the people at the next state election, if sixty days intervene between the date when such petition is filed with the secretary of the commonwealth and the date for holding such state election. If sixty days do not so intervene, then it shall be submitted to the people at the next following state election, unless in the meantime it shall have been repealed; and if it shall not be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon, it shall, at the expiration of thirty days after such election, be thereby repealed; but no such law shall be held to be disapproved if the negative vote is less than thirty per cent of the total number of ballots cast at such state election.

Art. LXXXII. Article LXIV of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended by Article LXXX of said Amendments, is hereby annulled, and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article LXIV. Section 1. The governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall be elected quadrennially and councillors, senators and representatives shall be elected biennially. The terms of the governor and lieutenant-governor shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January

succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the fifth year following their election. If the governor elect shall have died before the qualification of the lieutenant-governor elect, the lieutenant-governor elect upon qualification shall become governor. If both the governor elect and the lieutenant-governor elect shall have died both said offices shall be deemed to be vacant and the provisions of Article LV of the Amendments to the Constitution shall apply. The terms of the secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall begin with the third Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the third Wednesday in January in the fifth year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified. The terms of the councillors shall begin at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall end at noon on the Thursday next following the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election. The terms of senators and representatives shall begin with the first Wednesday in January succeeding their election and shall extend to the first Wednesday in January in the third year following their election and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Section 2. The general court shall assemble every year on the first Wednesday in January.

Section 3. The first election to which this article shall apply shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year nineteen hundred and sixty-six, and thereafter elections for the choice of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer and receiver-general, attorney-general, and auditor shall be held quadrennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November and elections for the choice of councillors, senators and representatives shall be held biennially on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November.

Art. LXXXIII. The general court shall have full power and authority to provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and

whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices in periods of emergency resulting from disaster caused by enemy attack, and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for insuring continuity of the government of the commonwealth and the governments of its political subdivisions.

Art. LXXXIV. Article LXII of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out section 1 and inserting in place thereof the following section: — *Section 1.* The commonwealth may give, loan or pledge its credit only by a vote, taken by the yeas and nays, of two-thirds of each house of the general court present and voting thereon. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, or of any private association, or of any corporation which is privately owned and managed.

Art. LXXXV. Article II of Chapter III of the Constitution of the commonwealth is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article II. Each branch of the legislature, as well as the governor or the council, shall have authority to require the opinions of the justices of the supreme judicial court, upon important questions of law, and upon solemn occasions.

Art. LXXXVI. Names of candidates of political parties for the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor shall be grouped on the official ballot for use at state elections according to the parties they represent, and the voter may cast a single vote for any such group, which shall count as a vote for each candidate in such group, but may not cast a vote for only one of the candidates in such group.

Art. LXXXVII. *Section 1.* For the purpose of transferring, abolishing, consolidating or coordinating the whole or any part of any agency, or the functions thereof, within the executive department of the government of the commonwealth, or for the purpose of authorizing any officer of any agency within the executive department of the government of the

commonwealth to delegate any of his functions, the governor may prepare one or more reorganization plans, each bearing an identifying number and may present such plan or plans to the general court, together with a message in explanation thereof.

Section 2. (*a*) Every such reorganization plan shall be referred to an appropriate committee, to be determined by the Clerks of the Senate and the House of Representatives, with the approval of the President and Speaker, which committee shall not later than thirty days after the date of the Governor's presentation of said plan hold a public hearing thereon and shall not later than ten days after such hearing report that it approves or disapproves such plan and such reorganization plan shall have the force of law upon expiration of the sixty calendar days next following its presentation by the governor to the general court, unless disapproved by a majority vote of the members of either of the two branches of the general court present and voting, the general court not having been prorogued within such sixty days.

(*b*) After its presentation by the governor to the general court, no such reorganization plan shall be subject to amendment by the general court before expiration of such sixty days.

(*c*) Any such reorganization plan may provide for its taking effect on any date after expiration of such sixty days and every such reorganization plan shall comply with such conditions as the general court may from time to time prescribe by statute regarding the civil service status, seniority, retirement and other rights of any employee to be affected by such plan.

Section 3. Article LXVI of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby annulled.

Art. LXXXVIII. The industrial development of cities and towns is a public function and the commonwealth and the cities and towns therein may provide for the same in such manner as the general court may determine.

Art. LXXXIX. Article II of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as amended by Article LXX of said Articles of Amendment, is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article 11. Section 1. Right of Local Self-Government. — It is the intention of this article to reaffirm the customary and traditional liberties of the people with respect to the conduct of their local government, and to grant and confirm to the people of every city and town the right of self-government in local matters, subject to the provisions of this article and to such standards and requirements as the general court may establish by law in accordance with the provisions of this article.

Section 2. Local Power to adopt, revise or amend Charters. — Any city or town shall have the power to adopt or revise a charter or to amend its existing charter through the procedures set forth in sections three and four. The provisions of any adopted or revised charter or any charter amendment shall not be inconsistent with the constitution or any laws enacted by the general court in conformity with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight.

No town of fewer than twelve thousand inhabitants shall adopt a city form of government, and no town of fewer than six thousand inhabitants shall adopt a form of government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town.

Section 3. Procedure for Adoption or Revision of a Charter by a City or Town. — Every city and town shall have the power to adopt or revise a charter in the following manner: A petition for the adoption or revision of a charter shall be signed by at least fifteen per cent of the number of legal voters residing in such city or town at the preceding state election. Whenever such a petition is filed with the board of registrars or voters of any city or town, the board shall within ten days of its receipt determine the sufficiency and validity of the signatures and certify the results to the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town, as the case may be. As used in this section, the phrase "board of registrars of voters" shall include any local authority of different designation which performs the duties of such registrars, and the phrase "city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town" shall include local authorities of different designation performing the duties of such council or board. Objections to the suffi-

ciency and validity of the signatures on any such petition as certified by the board of registrars of voters shall be made in the same manner as provided by law for objections to nominations for city or town offices, as the case may be.

Within thirty days of receipt of certification of the board of registrars of voters that a petition contains sufficient valid signatures, the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town shall by order provide for submitting to the voters of the city or town the question of adopting or revising a charter, and for the nomination and election of a charter commission.

If the city or town has not previously adopted a charter pursuant to this section, the question submitted to the voters shall be: "Shall a commission be elected to frame a charter for (name of city or town)?" If the city or town has previously adopted a charter pursuant to this section, the question submitted to the voters shall be: "Shall a commission be elected to revise the charter of (name of city or town)?"

The charter commission shall consist of nine voters of the city or town, who shall be elected at large without party or political designation at the city or town election next held at least sixty days after the order of the city council of the city or board of selectmen of the town. The names of candidates for such commission shall be listed alphabetically on the ballot used at such election. Each voter may vote for nine candidates.

The vote on the question submitted and the election of the charter commission shall take place at the same time. If the vote on the question submitted is in the affirmative, the nine candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

Within ten months after the election of the members of the charter commission, said commission shall submit the charter or revised charter to the city council of the city or the board of selectmen of the town, and such council or board shall provide for publication of the charter and for its submission to the voters of the city or town at the next city or town election held at least two months after such submission by the

charter commission. If the charter or revised charter is approved by a majority of the voters of the city or town voting thereon, it shall become effective upon the date fixed in the charter.

Section 4. Procedure for Amendment of a Charter by a City or Town. — Every city and town shall have the power to amend its charter in the following manner: The legislative body of a city or town may, by a two-thirds vote, propose amendments to the charter of the city or town; provided, that (1) amendments of a city charter may be proposed only with the concurrence of the mayor in every city that has a mayor, and (2) any change in a charter relating in any way to the composition, mode of election or appointment, or terms of office of the legislative body, the mayor or city manager or the board of selectmen or town manager shall be made only by the procedure of charter revision set forth in section three.

All proposed charter amendments shall be published and submitted for approval in the same manner as provided for adoption or revision of a charter.

Section 5. Recording of Charters and Charter Amendments. — Duplicate certificates shall be prepared setting forth any charter that has been adopted or revised and any charter amendments approved, and shall be signed by the city or town clerk. One such certificate shall be deposited in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth and the other shall be recorded in the records of the city or town and deposited among its archives. All courts may take judicial notice of charters and charter amendments of cities and towns.

Section 6. Governmental Powers of Cities and Towns. — Any city or town may, by the adoption, amendment, or repeal of local ordinances or by-laws, exercise any power or function which the general court has power to confer upon it, which is not inconsistent with the constitution or laws enacted by the general court in conformity with powers reserved to the general court by section eight, and which is not denied, either expressly or by clear implication, to the city or town by its charter. This section shall apply to every city and town, whether or not it has adopted a charter pursuant to section three.

Section 7. Limitations on Local Powers. — Nothing in this article shall be deemed to grant to any city or town the power to (1) regulate elections other than those prescribed by sections three and four; (2) to levy, assess and collect taxes; (3) to borrow money or pledge the credit of the city or town; (4) to dispose of park land; (5) to enact private or civil law governing civil relationships except as an incident to an exercise of an independent municipal power; or (6) to define and provide for the punishment of a felony or to impose imprisonment as a punishment for any violation of law; provided, however, that the foregoing enumerated powers may be granted by the general court in conformity with the constitution and with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight; nor shall the provisions of this article be deemed to diminish the powers of the judicial department of the commonwealth.

Section 8. Powers of the General Court. — The general court shall have the power to act in relation to cities and towns, but only by general laws which apply alike to all cities, or to all towns, or to all cities and towns, or to a class of not fewer than two, and by special laws enacted (1) on petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town; (2) by a two-thirds vote of each branch of the general court following a recommendation by the governor; (3) to erect and constitute metropolitan or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities or towns or cities and towns, or established with other than existing city or town boundaries, for any general or special public purpose or purposes, and to grant to these entities such powers, privileges and immunities as the general court shall deem necessary or expedient for the regulation and government thereof; or (4) solely for the incorporation or dissolution of cities or towns as corporate entities, alteration of city or town boundaries, and merger or consolidation of cities and towns, or any of these matters.

Subject to the foregoing requirements, the general court may provide optional plans of city or town organization and government under which an optional plan may be adopted or

abandoned by majority vote of the voters of the city or town voting thereon at a city or town election; provided, that no town of fewer than twelve thousand inhabitants may be authorized to adopt a city form of government, and no town of fewer than six thousand inhabitants may be authorized to adopt a form of town government providing for a town meeting limited to such inhabitants of the town as may be elected to meet, deliberate, act and vote in the exercise of the corporate powers of the town.

This section shall apply to every city and town whether or not it has adopted a charter pursuant to section three.

Section 9. Existing Special Laws. — All special laws relating to individual cities or towns shall remain in effect and have the force of an existing city or town charter, but shall be subject to amendment or repeal through the adoption, revision or amendment of a charter by a city or town in accordance with the provisions of sections three and four and shall be subject to amendment or repeal by laws enacted by the general court in conformity with the powers reserved to the general court by section eight.

Art. LXXXX. *Section 1.* Article II of section I of Chapter I of Part the Second of the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out the second paragraph and inserting in place thereof the following paragraph: —

And in order to prevent unnecessary delays, if any bill or resolve shall not be returned by the governor within ten days after it shall have been presented, the same shall have the force of a law.

Section 2. Article I of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article I. If any bill or resolve shall be objected to, and not approved by the governor, and if the general court shall adjourn within ten days after the same shall have been laid before the governor for his approbation, and thereby prevent his returning it with his objections, as provided by the constitution, such bill or resolve shall not become a law, nor have force as such.

Section 3. Article LVI of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof: —

Article LVI. The governor, within ten days after any bill or resolve shall have been laid before him, shall have the right to return it to the branch of the general court in which it originated with a recommendation that any amendment or amendments specified by him be made therein. Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the general court and subject to amendment and re-enactment. If such bill or resolve is re-enacted in any form it shall again be laid before the governor for his action, but he shall have no right to return the same a second time with a recommendation to amend.

Section 4. Article LXIII of the Articles of Amendment to the Constitution is hereby amended by striking out Section 5 and inserting in place thereof the following section: —

Section 5. Submission to the Governor. — The governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money. So much of such bill as he approves shall upon his signing the same become law. As to each item disapproved or reduced, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated his reason for such disapproval or reduction, and the procedure shall then be the same as in the case of a bill disapproved as a whole. In case he shall fail so to transmit his reasons for such disapproval or reduction within ten days after the bill shall have been presented to him, such items shall have the force of law unless the general court by adjournment shall prevent such transmission, in which case they shall not be law.

Art. XCI. Whenever the governor transmits to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the office of governor shall be deemed to be vacant within the meaning of this Constitution.

Whenever the chief justice and a majority of the associate justices of the supreme judicial court, or such other body as the general court may by law provide, transmit to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house their written

declaration that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the office of governor shall be deemed to be vacant within the meaning of this Constitution.

Thereafter, in either of the above cases, whenever the governor transmits to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house his written declaration that no inability exists such vacancy shall be deemed to have terminated four days thereafter and the governor shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the chief justice and a majority of the associate justices of the supreme judicial court, or such other body as the general court may by law provide, transmit within said four days to the president of the senate and the speaker of the house their written declaration that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon the general court shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the general court within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if the general court is not in session, within twenty-one days after the general court is required to assemble, determine by a vote, taken by yeas and nays, of two thirds of each house present and voting thereon, that the governor is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the office of governor shall continue to be deemed to be vacant; otherwise such vacancy shall be deemed to have terminated and the governor shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

The above provisions shall be applicable to the lieutenant governor when the lieutenant governor in case of a vacancy is performing all the duties incumbent upon the governor as provided in this Constitution.

If a vacancy in the office of governor, as described in this Article, continues for six months and if such six-month period expires more than five months prior to a biennial state election other than an election for governor, there shall be an election of governor at such biennial state election for the balance of the unexpired four-year term.

Art. XCII. *Section 1.* In the year nineteen hundred and seventy-one and every tenth year thereafter a census of the inhabitants of each city and town shall be taken. Said census

shall specify the number of inhabitants residing in each precinct of each town and in each precinct and ward of each city. Said census shall be the basis for determining the representative districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following the taking of said census; provided that such districts as established in the year nineteen hundred and sixty-eight shall continue until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and seventy-five.

The house of representatives shall consist of two hundred and forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the year in which said census was taken, divide the commonwealth into two hundred and forty representative districts of contiguous territory so that each representative will represent an equal number of inhabitants, as nearly as may be; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties or parts of two or more counties, two towns or parts of two or more towns, two cities or parts of two or more cities, or a city and a town, or parts of cities and towns, into one district; provided, however, that the county of Dukes county and Nantucket county shall each be a representative district. Such districts shall also be so formed that no town containing less than six thousand inhabitants according to said census shall be divided. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question any such division. Every representative, for one year at least immediately preceding his election, shall have been an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen, and shall cease to represent such district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth. The manner of calling and conducting the elections for the choice of representatives, and of ascertaining their election, shall be prescribed by law.

Section 2. Each census of inhabitants required in section one shall likewise be the basis for determining the senatorial districts and also the councillor districts for the ten year period beginning with the first Wednesday in the fourth January following the taking of such census; provided that such districts as established prior to the year nineteen hundred and seventy-one shall continue until the first Wednesday in January in the year nineteen hundred and seventy-five. The senate shall consist of forty members. The general court shall, at its first regular session after the year in which said census is taken, divide the commonwealth into forty districts

of contiguous territory, each district to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of inhabitants according to said census; and such districts shall be formed, as nearly as may be, without uniting two counties, or parts of two or more counties, into one district. The general court may by law limit the time within which judicial proceedings may be instituted calling in question such division. Each district shall elect one senator, who shall have been an inhabitant of this commonwealth five years at least immediately preceding his election, and at the time of his election, shall be an inhabitant of the district for which he is chosen; and he shall cease to represent such senatorial district when he shall cease to be an inhabitant of the commonwealth.

Section 3. Articles XXI and XXII of the Amendments to the Constitution, as appearing in Article LXXI of said Amendments, are hereby annulled.

Art. XCIII. Article III of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "within the commonwealth one year, and".

Art. XCIV. Article III of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the word "twenty-one" and inserting in place thereof the word:—nineteen.

Article XCV. Article III of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the words "pauper and".

Article XCVI. The general court shall have power to authorize the commonwealth to make loans, on such terms as it may deem reasonable, to any residents of the commonwealth for tuition and board at any college, university or other institution of higher learning.

Article XCVII. Article XLIX of the Amendments to the Constitution is hereby annulled and the following is adopted in place thereof:- The people shall have the right to clean air and water, freedom from excessive and unnecessary noise, and the natural, scenic, historic, and esthetic qualities of their environment; and the protection of the people in their right to the conservation, development and utilization of the agricultural, mineral, forest, water, air and other natural resources is hereby declared to be a public purpose.

The general court shall have the power to enact legislation necessary or expedient to protect such rights.

In the furtherance of the foregoing powers, the general court shall have the power to provide for the taking, upon payment of just compensation therefor, or for the acquisition by pur-

chase or otherwise, of lands and easements or such other interests therein as may be deemed necessary to accomplish these purposes.

Lands and easements taken or acquired for such purposes shall not be used for other purposes or otherwise disposed of except by laws enacted by a two thirds vote, taken by yeas and nays, of each branch of the general court.

Article XCVIII. Article I of Chapter III of Part the Second of the Constitution, as amended by Article LVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution, is hereby annulled and the following Article is adopted in place thereof:-

Article I. The tenure, that all commissioned officers shall by law have in their offices, shall be expressed in their respective commissions. All judicial officers, duly appointed, commissioned and sworn, shall hold their offices during good behavior, excepting such concerning whom there is different provision made in this Constitution; provided, nevertheless, the governor, with the consent of the council, may remove them upon the address of both houses of the legislature; and provided, also, that the governor, with the consent of the council, may after due notice and hearing retire them because of advanced age or mental or physical disability; and provided further, that upon attaining seventy years of age said judges shall be retired. Such retirement shall be subject to any provisions made by law as to pensions or allowances payable to such officers upon their voluntary retirement.

Article XCIX. Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the general court to prescribe, for the purpose of developing and conserving agricultural or horticultural lands, that such lands shall be valued, for the purpose of taxation, according to their agricultural or horticultural uses; provided, however, that no parcel of land which is less than five acres in area or which has not been actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural uses for the two years preceding the tax year shall be valued at less than fair market value under this article.

Article C. Article III of the Amendments to the Constitution, as amended, is hereby further amended by striking out the word indicating the age at which a citizen shall have a right to vote in an election of Governor and other public officers and inserting in place thereof the following word:- eighteen.

[Note.—Soon after the Declaration of Independence, steps were taken in Massachusetts toward framing a Constitution or Form of

Government. The Council and House of Representatives, or the General Court of 1777-78, in accordance with a recommendation of the General Court, of the previous year, met together as a Convention, and adopted a form of Constitution "for the State of Massachusetts Bay." which was submitted to the people, and by them rejected. This attempt to form a Constitution having proved unsuccessful, the General Court on the 20th of February, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the qualified voters to give in their votes upon the questions—Whether they chose to have a new Constitution or Form of Government made, and, Whether they will empower their representatives to vote for calling a State Convention for that purpose. A large majority of the inhabitants having voted in the affirmative to both these questions, the General Court, on the 17th of June, 1779, passed a Resolve calling upon the inhabitants to meet and choose delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to be held at Cambridge, on the 1st of September, 1779. The Convention met at time and place appointed, and organized by choosing James Bowdoin, President, and Samuel Barrett, Secretary. On the 11th of November the Convention adjourned, to meet at the Representatives' Chamber, in Boston, January 5th, 1780. On the 2d of March, of the same year, a form of Constitution having been agreed upon, a Resolve was passed by which the same was submitted to the people, and the Convention adjourned to meet at the Brattle Street Church, in Boston, June the 7th. At that time and place the Convention again met, and appointed a Committee to examine the returns of votes from the several towns. On the 14th of June the Committee reported, and on the 15th the Convention resolved. "That the people of the State of Massachusetts Bay have accepted the Constitution as it stands, in the printed form submitted to their revision." A Resolve providing for carrying the new Constitution into effect was passed; and the Convention then, on the 16th of June, 1780, was finally dissolved. In accordance with the Resolves referred to, elections immediately took place in the several towns; and the first General Court of the COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS met at the State House, in Boston, on Wednesday, October 25th, 1780.

The Constitution contained a provision providing for taking, in 1795, the sense of the people as to the expediency or necessity of revising the original instrument. But no such revision was deemed necessary at that time. On the 16th of June, 1820, an Act was passed by the General Court, calling upon the people to meet in their several towns, and give in their votes upon the question, "Is it expedient that delegates should be chosen to meet in Convention for the purpose of revising or altering the Constitution of Government of this Commonwealth?" A large majority of the people of the State having voted in favor of revision, the Governor issued a proclamation announcing the fact, and calling upon the people to vote, in accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act, for delegates to the proposed Convention. The delegates met at

the State House, in Boston, November 15, 1820, and organized by choosing John Adams, President, and Benjamin Pollard, Secretary. Mr. Adams, however, declined the appointment, and Isaac Parker was chosen in his stead. On the 9th of January, 1821, the Convention agreed to fourteen Articles of Amendment, and after passing a Resolve providing for submitting the same to the people, and appointing a committee to meet to count the votes upon the subject, was dissolved. The people voted on Monday, April 9th, 1821, and the Committee of the Convention met at the State House to count the votes, on Wednesday, May 24th. They made their return to the General Court; and at the request of the latter the Governor issued his proclamation on the 5th of June, 1821, announcing that nine of the fourteen Articles of Amendment had been adopted. These articles are numbered in the preceding pages from *one* to *nine* inclusive. The *fifth* Article was annulled by the *fifty-third* Article, and the *ninth* Article by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *Tenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the political years 1829-30, and 1830-31, and was approved and ratified by the people May 11th, 1831.

The *eleventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1832 and 1833, and was approved and ratified by the people November 11th, 1833.

The *twelfth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1835 and 1836, and was approved and ratified by the people November 14th, 1836

The *thirteenth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1839 and 1840, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1840.

The General Court of the year 1851 passed an Act calling a third Convention to revise the Constitution. The Act was submitted to the people, and a majority voted against the proposed Convention. In 1852, on the 7th of May, another Act was passed calling upon the people to vote upon the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. A majority of the people having voted in favor of the proposed Convention, election for delegates thereto took place in March, 1853. The Convention met in the State House, in Boston, on the 4th day of May, 1853, and organized by choosing Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., President, and William S. Robinson and James T. Robinson, Secretaries. On the 1st of August, this Convention agreed to a form of Constitution, and on the same day was dissolved, after having provided for submitting the same to the people, and appointed a committee to meet to count the votes, and to make a return thereof to the General Court. The Committee

met at the time and place agreed upon, and found that the proposed Constitution had been rejected.

The *fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth,* and *nineteenth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1854 and 1855, and were approved and ratified by the people May 23d, 1855. The *eighteenth* Article was superseded by the *forty-sixth* Article.

The *twentieth, twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1856 and 1857, and were approved and ratified by the people May 1st, 1857. The *twenty-first* and *twenty-second* Articles were annulled and superseded by the *seventy-first* Article.

The *twenty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1858 and 1859, and was approved and ratified by the people May 9th, 1859, and was annulled by the *twenty-sixth* Article.

The *twenty-fourth* and *twenty-fifth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1859 and 1860, and were approved and ratified by the people May 7th, 1860.

The *twenty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1862 and 1863, and was approved and ratified by the people April 6th, 1863.

The *twenty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1876 and 1877, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1877.

The *twenty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1880 and 1881, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1881.

The *twenty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1884 and 1885, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1885.

The *thirtieth* and *thirty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1889 and 1890, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1890.

The *Thirty-second* and *thirty-third* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1890 and 1891, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November 1891.

The *thirty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1891 and 1892, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1892.

The *thirty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1892 and 1893, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1893.

The *thirty-sixth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1893 and 1894, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 6th day of November, 1894.

The *thirty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1906 and 1907, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1907.

The *thirty-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1909 and 1910, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *thirty-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1910 and 1911, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1911.

The *fortieth* and *forty-first* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1911 and 1912, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1912.

The *forty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1913, and was annulled by the *forty-eighth* Article.

The *forty-third* and *forty-fourth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1915.

In his inaugural address to the General Court of 1916, Governor McCall recommended that the question of revising the Constitution, through a Constitutional Convention, be submitted to the people; and the General Court passed a law (chapter 98 of the General Acts of 1916) to ascertain and carry out the will of the people relative thereto, the question to be submitted being "Shall there be a convention to revise, alter or amend the constitution of the Commonwealth?" The people voted on this question at the annual election, held on November 7, casting 217,293 votes in the affirmative and 120,979 votes in the negative; and accordingly the Governor on Dec. 19, 1916, made proclamation to that effect, and, by virtue of authority contained in the act, called upon the people to elect delegates at a special election to be held on the first Tuesday in May, 1917. The election was on May 1. In accordance with the provisions of the act, the delegates met at the State House on June 6, 1917, and organized by choosing John L. Bates, president, and James W. Kimball, secretary. After considering and acting adversely on numerous measures that had been brought before it, and after providing for submitting to the people the *forty-fifth, forty-sixth,* and *forty-seventh* Articles, at the state election of 1917, and the Article relative to the establishment of the popular initiative and referendum and the legislative initiative of specific amendments of the Constitution (Article forty-eight) at the state election of 1918, the Convention adjourned on November 28 "until called by the President or Secretary to meet not later than within ten days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1918."

The *forty-fifth, forty-sixth* and *forty-seventh* Articles of the Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 6th day of November, 1917. The *forty-fifth* Article was annulled and superseded by the *seventy-sixth* Article.

On Wednesday, June 12, 1918, the convention reassembled and resumed its work. Eighteen more articles (Articles forty-nine to sixty-six, inclusive) were approved by the convention and were ordered to be submitted to the people. On Wednesday, August 21, 1918, the convention adjourned, "to meet, subject to call by the President or Secretary, not later than within twenty days after the prorogation of the General Court of 1919, for the purpose of taking action on the report of the special committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution."

The *forty-eighth* to the *sixty-sixth* (inclusive) Articles of Amendment, ordered by the convention to be submitted to the people, were so submitted and were approved and ratified on the 5th day of November, 1918.

On Tuesday, August 12, 1919, pursuant to a call of its President, the Convention again convened. A rearrangement of the Constitution was adopted, and was ordered to be submitted to the people for their ratification. On the following day, a sub-committee of the Special Committee on Rearrangement of the Constitution was "empowered to correct clerical and typographical errors and establish the text of the rearrangement of the Constitution to be submitted to the people, in conformity with that adopted by the Convention." On Wednesday, August 13, 1919, the Convention adjourned, *sine die.* On Tuesday, November 4, 1919, the rearrangement was approved and ratified by the people; but, as to the effect thereof, see Opinion of the Justices, 233 Mass. 603; and Loring *v.* Young, decided August 8, 1921 [see 239 Mass. 349]. [For text of the *Rearrangement,* see Manuals for the years 1920 to 1932, inclusive.]

The *sixty-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1920 and 1921, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1922.

The *sixty-eighth* and *sixty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1921 and 1923, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1924.

The *seventieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1924 and 1925, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1926.

The *seventy-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1928 and 1930, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 4th day of November, 1930.

The *seventy-second* Article of Amendment (introduced by initiative petition) was approved by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1936 and 1937, and by the people on the 8th day of November, 1938, and was annulled by the *seventy-fifth* Article.

The *seventy-third, seventy-fourth, seventy-fifth* and *seventy-sixth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1941 and 1943, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1944.

The *seventy-seventh* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1945 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *seventy-eighth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1947, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *seventy-ninth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1946 and 1948, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 2d day of November, 1948.

The *eightieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1947 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1950.

The *eighty-first* Article of the Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1948 and 1949, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 7th day of November, 1950.

The *eighty-second* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1961 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-third* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1962 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-fourth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1961 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-fifth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1962 and 1963, and was approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1964.

The *eighty-sixth, eighty-seventh, eighty-eighth* and *eighty-ninth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1963 and 1965, and were approved and ratified by the people on the 8th day of November, 1966.

The *ninetieth* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1965 and 1967; the *ninety-first* Article of Amendment was adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1966 and 1967; and both Articles were approved and ratified by the people on the 5th day of November, 1968.

The *ninety-second* Article of Amendment was approved by the General Court during the sessions of 1968 and 1969; the *ninety-third* and *ninety-fourth* Articles of Amendment were approved by the General Court during the sessions of 1967 and 1969; and all three Articles

were approved and ratified by the people on the 3d day of November, 1970.

The *ninety-fifth, ninety-sixth, ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth* and *one hundredth* Articles of Amendment were adopted by the General Court during the sessions of 1969 and 1971, and all six Articles were approved and ratified by the people on the seventh day of November, 1972.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE.

[A proposed Article of Amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquor as a beverage, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1888 and 1889, was rejected by the people on the twenty-second day of April, 1889.]

[Proposed Articles of Amendment, (1) Establishing biennial elections of state officers, and (2) Establishing biennial elections of members of the General Court, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1895 and 1896, were rejected by the people at the annual election held on the third day of November, 1896.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to make Women eligible to appointment as Notaries Public, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1912 and 1913, was rejected by the people on the fourth day of November, 1913.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment enabling Women to vote, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1914 and 1915, was rejected by the people on the second day of November, 1915.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment to give the General Court the power to pass an income tax at graduated or proportioned rates, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1959 and 1961, was rejected by the people on the sixth day of November, 1962; and a similar Article of Amendment adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1966 and 1967 was rejected by the people on the fifth day of November 1968.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment authorizing the Legislature to classify real property according to uses, and authorized the assessment, rating and taxation of real property at different rates in the different classes so established, but proportionately in the same class. The amendment further authorizes the granting of reasonable exemptions

and abatements, approved by the General Court during the sessions of the years of 1968 and 1969—was rejected by the people on the third day of November, 1970.]

[A proposed Article of Amendment authorizing the General Court to impose and levy a graduated income tax and to base such tax upon the federal income tax, adopted by the General Court during the sessions of the years 1969 and 1971, was rejected by the people on the seventh day of November, 1972.]

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NOTE: — Ancient spelling used in text of original Constitution and early Amendments has been continued in this edition.

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THE STATE HOUSE,
SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
STATE LIBRARY, ETC.

THE STATE HOUSE.

The "Bulfinch Front" of the State House was erected in 1795–7, upon land purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for the sum of £4,000, and conveyed by said town to the Commonwealth, May 2, 1795. The Commissioners on the part of the town to convey the "Governor's Pasture," as it was styled, to the Commonwealth, were William Tudor, Charles Jarvis, John Coffin Jones, William Eustis, William Little, Thomas Dawes, Joseph Russell, Harrison Gray Otis and Perez Morton. The agents for erecting the State House were named in the deed as follows: Thomas Dawes, Edward Hutchinson Robbins and Charles Bulfinch.

The corner stone was laid July 4, 1795, by Governor Samuel Adams, assisted by Paul Revere, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons. The stone was drawn to the spot by fifteen white horses, representing the number of States of the Union at that time. The original building is 172 feet front; the height, from base course to pinnacle, is 155 feet; and the foundation is about 106 feet above the waters of the bay. The dome is 53 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. The original cost of the building was estimated at $133,333.33.

Extensive improvements, including the "Bryant addition" extending backward upon Mount Vernon Street, were made, chiefly under the direction of a commission, in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855.

Under a resolve of 1866 a commission was appointed to inquire and report concerning the whole subject of remodelling or rebuilding the State House. They reported three propositions, without deciding in favor of any. The first was a plan of remodelling at an expense of $375,430; the second, a plan of remodelling at an expense of $759,-872; and the third, a plan for a new building at an expense of $2,-042,574. The report of the commission was referred to the committee on the State House of the session of 1867, who recommended a plan of alterations at the estimated expense of $150,000; and by Resolve No. 84 of that year the work was ordered to be executed under the supervision of a commission consisting of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who were authorized by the same resolve to expend $150,000, and, by a subsequent resolve, $20,000 in addition. The President of the Senate died on the 28th of October, and thereafter the work was continued by the surviving

commissioner. The improvements consisted of an almost entire reconstruction of the interior of the building, except the "Bryant addition," before referred to as having been added from 1853 to 1855. They were executed from the plans of the architects, Washburn & Son, and cost, including furniture, $270,256.96.

The Legislature of 1868 made provision for reseating the Senate Chamber and the Hall of the House, which improvements were made under the supervision of legislative committees, in season for the accommodation of the Legislature of 1869, at a cost of about $6,500.

By Resolve No. 68 of the year 1881, the sum of $45,000 was authorized to be expended for improving the basement of the State House, in accordance with plans submitted by the joint standing committee on the State House. The work was begun soon after the regular session of 1881, and was carried on under the supervision of the commissioners on the State House, consisting of Oreb F. Mitchell, Sergeant-at-Arms, Hon. Daniel A. Gleason, Treasurer and Receiver-General, and Hon. Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of State, assisted by John W. Leighton and Asa H. Caton, both of Boston, and appointed, under the resolve referred to, by the Governor and Council. Under the plans the floor of the basement was brought down to a common level, and numerous additional office rooms and needed accommodations were obtained.

Under authority of chapter 70 of the Resolves of 1885, passenger elevators were erected in the east and west ends of the building.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 349 of the Acts of the year 1888, the Governor and Council, "for the purpose of providing suitable and adequate accommodations for the legislative and executive departments of the State government and for the several bureaus, boards and officers of the Commonwealth, whose offices are, or may be, located in the city of Boston, and for any other necessary and convenient uses of the Commonwealth," on November 7 of the same year, took possession in the name of the Commonwealth of the parcel of land lying next north of the State House, and bounded by Derne, Temple, Mount Vernon and Hancock streets, and also of a parcel of land lying to the east of Temple Street, between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, both lots with the buildings and improvements thereon, full power being given them to settle, by agreement or arbitration, the amount of compensation to be paid any person by reason of the taking of his property. They were also authorized to discontinue the whole of Temple Street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, and to negotiate with the city of Boston concerning the construction of new streets or ways.

By chapter 404 of the Acts of 1892, for the purpose of securing an open space around the State House, the commissioners were authorized

to take, by purchase or otherwise, the land bounded north by Derne Street, east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Hill Place and west by the State House, and by chapter 129, Acts of 1893, they were authorized to sell the buildings thereon. Subsequently, the commissioners were authorized to take Beacon Hill Place (chapter 450, Acts of 1893) and also the land bounded east by Bowdoin Street, south by Beacon Street, west by Mount Vernon Street and north by the land then owned by the Commonwealth; and provision was made for the removal of buildings on said land and for the improvement thereof (chapter 532, Acts of 1894; chapter 223, Acts of 1897; chapter 382, Acts of 1900; and chapter 525, Acts of 1901). In 1901 authority was given to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, to take in fee simple, in behalf of the Commonwealth, a parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the southerly side of Mount Vernon Street, immediately west of Hancock Avenue (chapter 525, Acts of 1901).

By chapter 92 of the Resolves of 1888, the Governor and Council were allowed a sum not exceeding $5,000 to enable them to devise and report to the next General Court a general plan for the better accommodation of the State government.

A plan was accordingly submitted to the General Court of 1889, and $2,500 were appropriated for the further perfecting of said plan. A bill to provide for the enlargement of the State House was subsequently reported in the Legislature and became a law (chapter 394 of the Acts of 1889). Under this act the Governor was authorized to appoint three persons, to be known as the State House Construction Commission, and Messrs. John D. Long, Wm. Endicott, Jr., and Benjamin D. Whitcomb were appointed the commissioners. Mr. Whitcomb died in 1894, and Mr. Charles Everett Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. The latter died in 1899. 1894 Mr. Long resigned, and Mr. George W. Johnson was appointed a member of the commission. The architects selected were Messrs. Brigham & Spofford of Boston. Subsequently to March, 1892, Mr. Charles Brigham was the sole architect of the extension.

On the twenty-first day of December, 1889, the corner stone of the new building was laid by His Excellency Governor Ames with appropriate ceremonies. The removal of the various departments and commissions to the new building was begun in the latter part of 1894. The House of Representatives of 1895 convened in the old Representatives' Chamber on the second day of January, and on the following day met for the first time in the hall set apart for it in the State House extension. It has occupied this hall ever since. Pending changes in the State House building, the Senate sat in a room numbered 239, 240 and 241, in the extension. Its first meeting in this room was on

February 18, 1895. On April 8 it resumed its sittings in the old Senate Chamber.

By chapter 124 of the Resolves of 1896, the State House Construction Commission was directed to provide temporary accommodations for the Senate of 1897 and its officers. A temporary floor was accordingly constructed across the apartment, then unfinished, that has since come to be known as Memorial Hall, on a level with the present gallery; and the room thus made was finished and furnished as a Senate Chamber, with accommodations for spectators. On January 6, 1897, the Senate met in this chamber, which it continued to occupy throughout the session of that year, and it also, for the first time, made use of the reading room and the other rooms and offices intended for its permanent occupancy.

By chapter 531 of the Acts of 1896, His Honor Roger Wolcott, Acting Governor, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. George v. L. Meyer, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon a plan for preserving, restoring and rendering practically fire-proof the so-called Bulfinch State House. The committee was directed to employ an architect, who was to superintend the execution of the work in accordance with such drawings and specifications as should be approved by said committee. It was provided that the State House Construction Commission should have charge of the work. Mr. Arthur G. Everett was the architect selected by the committee, and with him was associated Mr. Robert D. Andrews. Mr. Charles A. Cummings was made consulting architect.

By chapter 470 of the Acts of 1897, His Excellency Roger Wolcott, Hon. George P. Lawrence, President of the Senate, and Hon. John L. Bates, Speaker of the House, were made a committee to decide upon plans for furnishing the so-called Bulfinch State House, with authority to employ an architect to make drawings, specifications and designs therefor, and also to superintend the execution of the work. Mr. Everett was selected for the purpose.

On the convening of the General Court of 1898, the Senate occupied for the first time the chamber in the Bulfinch building that had formerly been the Hall of the House of Representatives. The original Senate Chamber was assigned to the Senate by the Governor and Council as one of its apartments. The Senate has continued to occupy its new chamber ever since.

For the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred between 1889 and 1913 in connection with taking of land, including land damages, the construction and furnishing of the State House Extension, the finishing of the Memorial Hall therein, and the restoring and furnishing of the Bulfinch front, etc., bonds to the amount of $7,120,000 were issued from time to time.

By chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1912, the State House Commission (the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Treasurer and Receiver-General and the Sergeant-at-Arms) was directed, with the co-operation of the State Art Commission, to cause to be prepared plans for alterations in, and additions to, the State House, and to report to the next General Court. Report was made to the General Court of 1913 (House Document No. 133); and, by chapter 830 of the Acts of that year the State House Building Commission, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, was created, for the purpose of constructing additions substantially in accordance with the plan recommended in the report. Messrs. Albert P. Langtry, chairman, Joseph B. Russell and Neil McNeil were appointed the members of the building commission. Messrs. Robert D. Andrews, William Chapman and R. Clipston Sturgis were the architects selected by the commission. The work was begun in August, 1914. In 1915 Mr. John A. Keliher succeeded Mr. Langtry as a member of the commission and as its chairman, and Mr. J. Edward Fuller succeeded Mr. Russell.

By chapter 256 of the General Acts of 1915, the Commission was directed to construct a forward projection of the West wing, substantially the same as that already built in connection with the new East wing, and provision was made for the purchasing or taking of certain property and for the removal of the buildings thereon, etc. To meet the expenses connected with the making of these several alterations and additions, bonds to the amount of $2,265,000 were authorized and issued, as follows: chapter 830 of the Acts of 1913, $900,000; chapter 256 of the Acts of 1915, $600,000; chapter 181 of the Acts of 1916, $65,000; and chapter 250 of the Acts of 1916, $700,000. By chapter 17 of the General Acts of 1916, taking effect March 2, the State House Building Commission was abolished and its powers were transferred to the State House Commission. The members of this latter commission were Albert P. Langtry (Secretary of the Commonwealth), Charles L. Burrill (Treasurer and Receiver-General) and Thomas F. Pedrick (Sergeant-at-Arms of the General Court), *Chairman;* and, under their direction, the work was completed.

By item 8157–08, section 2, Chapter 711, Acts of 1956 The State Superintendent of Buildings was directed to cause the preparation of plans for, and the construction of, an archives building on the grounds of the State House. This item appropriated $1,005,000 for the project. With Maurice A. and F. Parker Reidy of Boston, engineers in charge, and the Boston firm of Perry Shaw, Hepburn and Dean as consulting architect, construction was begun July 1, 1958. The Archives Building was completed and accepted by the Commonwealth on September 27, 1960.

SEAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNCIL RECORDS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1780.

. . . . . .

Ordered, That Nathan Cushing, Esqr., be a committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows, viz.: SAPPHIRE, an Indian, dressed in his Shirt, Moggosins, belted proper, in his right hand a Bow, TOPAZ, in his left an Arrow, its point towards the Base; of the second, on the Dexter side of the Indian's head, a Star, PEARL, for one of the United States of America.

CREST. On a Wreath a Dexter Arm clothed and ruffled proper, grasping a Broad Sword, the Pummel and Hilt, TOPAZ, with this Motto: *Ense petit placidam Sub Libertate Quietem.* And around the Seal: *Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis.*

Advised that the said Report be Accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

[CHAPTER 2 OF THE GENERAL LAWS.]

Arms, Great Seal, Flag, Flower, Tree, Bird and Juice of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. The arms of the commonwealth shall consist of a shield having a blue field or surface with an Indian thereon, dressed in a shirt and moccasins, holding in his right hand a bow, and in his left hand an arrow, point downward, all of gold; and, in the upper corner of the field, above his right arm, a silver star with five points. The crest shall be a wreath of blue and gold, whereon, in gold, shall be a right arm, bent at the elbow, clothed and ruffled, with the hand grasping a broadsword. The motto shall be "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem."

SECTION 2. The coat-of-arms as drawn and emblazoned under the direction of the state secretary in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight and deposited in his office shall be the official representation of the arms of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, and all designs of said coat-of-arms for official use shall conform strictly to said representation.

SECTION 3. The great seal of the commonwealth shall be circular in form, bearing upon its face a representation of the arms of the commonwealth encircled with the inscription, "Sigillum Reipublicæ Massachusettensis." The colors of the arms shall not be an essential part of said seal, and an impression from a seal engraved according to said design, on any commission, paper or document shall be valid without such colors or the representation thereof by heraldic lines or marks.

SECTION 4. The seal of the commonwealth now in use in the office of the state secretary shall be the authorized seal so long as its use may be continued.

SECTION 5. The flag of the commonwealth shall bear on one side a representation of the arms of the commonwealth, as prescribed by sections one and two, upon a white field, and on the other side a blue shield bearing a representation of a green pine tree, upon a white field.

SECTION 6. The flag of the United States and the flag of the commonwealth shall be displayed on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth. The flags shall be of suitable dimensions and shall be flown every day when the weather permits.

SECTION 6A. The flag of the commonwealth shall be flown at half-staff at or on the main or administration building of each public institution of the commonwealth, at or on each other state-owned or state-controlled building, and at all state military installations on various occasions. [See Chapter 2 § 6A.]

SECTION 7. The mayflower (epigæa repens) shall be the flower or floral emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 8. The American elm (*Ulmus americana*) shall be the tree or tree emblem of the commonwealth.

SECTION 9. The chickadee (*Penthestes atricapillus*) shall be the bird or bird emblem of the commonwealth.

Section 10. Cranberry juice shall be the beverage of the Commonwealth.

[ACTS OF 1966, CHAPTER 644.]

The song "All Hail to Massachusetts" shall be the song of the Commonwealth.

OATH OR AFFIRMATION OF OFFICE.

Under the Constitutions and Laws of the Commonwealth and of the United States every person chosen or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of this Commonwealth, before he enters on the duties of his office, is required to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: —

The Oath of Office.

I, (name), do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the constitution thereof. *So help me God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear and affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. *So help me God.*

I, (name), do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

Affirmation.

I, (name), do solemnly affirm, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and will support the Constitution thereof. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm, that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on me as : according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably, to the rules and regulations of the Constitution, and the laws of this Commonwealth. *This I do under the pains and penalties of perjury.*

I, (name), do solemnly affirm that I will support the Constitution of the United States.

STATE LIBRARY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ROOM 341, STATE HOUSE.

In 1811 the Legislature of Massachusetts made provision for the annual exchange of statutes with the several States of the Union, and in 1826 it provided that the books and maps which had accumulated in the various departments in the State House should be collected and arranged in the Land Office under the care of the Land Agent. This act marks the formal establishment of the State Library of Massachusetts. In 1849 the custody of the Library was transferred from the Land Agent to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. In 1893 the office of State Librarian was created, and Caleb B. Tillinghast, to whose extraordinary knowledge of books the Library owes so much, and who had served as acting librarian since 1879, became the first encumbent.

Chapter 380, Acts of 1960, designated the Library as the George Fingold Library. On December 22, 1960, the plaque of George Fingold, sculptored by George Cooper was unveiled by Mrs. George Fingold, the widow of the former Attorney General of the Commonwealth.

The State Library now contains about one million books and pamphlets. As it is primarily a reference library for State officers and members of the General Court, it is especially rich in the laws, and judicial decisions of the fifty states and the United States, and in works of current governmental interest.

It also has extensive collections of material on Massachusetts State and local history. It is a depository for a large number of the publications of the federal government and the library has the largest collection of Massachusett's state publications in existence.

The library is used extensively by state agency research employees, but may be used by serious researchers who would find its collections useful.

Trustees. Kevin B. Harrington (President of the Senate), *ex officio;* David M. Hartley (Speaker of the House of Representatives) *ex officio;* Gwendolen C. Smith, North Andover; John Lenkiewicz (Chairman), Everett; (one vacancy).

State Librarian. — A. Hunter Rineer, Jr.

Assistant State Librarian. — Gasper Caso, Jr.

Acquisitions. — Alan Fox.

Legislative Reference. — Eleanor Piscopo.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY.

100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

A valuable Agricultural Library, connected with the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, is also open, during the usual business hours, for the use of the members of the General Court.

BOSTON ATHENÆUM.

10½ Beacon Street.

By the act of the General Court incorporating the Proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, it is provided that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, the members of the Council, of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall have free access to the Library of the said corporation, and may visit and consult the same at all times, under the same regulations as may be provided by the by-laws of said corporation for the proprietors thereof.

The Boston Athenæum is near the State House; and members who may wish to avail themselves of their privilege can receive a note of introduction to the Librarian by applying to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1154 Boylston Street, Boston.

Section 6 of the Act of Feb. 19, 1794, incorporating the Massachusetts Historical Society, provides that "either branch of the Legislature shall, and may have free access to the library and museum of said Society."

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

(See General Laws, Chapter 4, Section 7, Eighteenth paragraph, as most recently amended by Chapter 215 of the Acts of 1970.)

New Year's Day.....January the first
Washington's Birthday.....Third Monday in February
Patriots' Day.....Third Monday in April
Memorial Day.....Last Monday in May
Independence Day.....July the fourth
Labor Day.....First Monday of September
Columbus Day.....Second Monday in October
Veterans Day.....Fourth Monday in October
Christmas Day.....December the twenty-fifth

And the Day designated by the Governor as a Day of Thanksgiving, customarily the fourth Thursday in November.

In Suffolk County only.....March the seventeenth (Acts of 1962, Chapter 616); June the seventeenth (Acts of 1962, Chapter 616)

PROCLAMATIONS REQUIRED TO BE ISSUED ANNUALLY BY THE GOVERNOR.

New Orleans Day.....January the eighth
(Acts of 1938, Chapter 49)
Martin Luther King, Jr. Day.....January the fifteenth
(Acts of 1971, Chapter 69)
Child Nutrition Week.....Last Week in January
(Acts of 1972, Chapter 469)
American History Month.....Month of February
(Acts of 1957, Chapter 44)
Boy Scout Week.....February fifth to eleventh
(Acts of 1964, Chapter 281)
Lincoln Day.....February the twelfth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 13)
Spanish War Memorial Day and Maine Memorial Day.....February the fifteenth
(Acts of 1927, Chapter 58)

Iwo Jima Day ..... February the nineteenth
(Acts of 1972, Chapter 19)
Washington Day ..... Third Monday in February
(Acts of 1968, Chapter 24)
Kalevala Day ..... February the twenty-eighth
(Acts of 1971, Chapter 664)
Anniversary of the Boston Massacre March the fifth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 242)
Peter Francisco Day ..... March the fifteenth
(Acts of 1954, Chapter 124)
Evacuation Day ..... March the seventeenth
(Acts of 1938, Chapter 80)
Italian American War Veterans of
the United States, Inc., Day ..... March the twenty-seventh
(Acts of 1965, Chapter 274)
Student Government Day ..... First Friday of April
(Chapter 368, Acts of 1959)
Veterans of World War I Hospital Day First Sunday in April
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Patriots' Day ..... Third Monday in April
(Acts of 1968, Chapter 24)
Earth Day ..... Fourth Monday in April
(Acts of 1971, Chapter 70)
Arbor and Bird Day ..... Last Friday in April
(Acts of 1946, Chapter 201)
Senior Citizens Month ..... Month of May
(Acts of 1965, Chapter 558)
Keep Massachusetts Beautiful Month Month of May
(Acts of 1969, Chapter 65)
Loyalty Day ..... May the first
(Acts of 1949, Chapter 263)
Polish Constitution Day ..... May the third
(Acts of 1953, Chapter 172)
Mothers' Day ..... Second Sunday in May
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Police Officers' Week ..... Week in which May 15
occurs
(Acts of 1969, Chapter 65)
Lafayette Day ..... May the twentieth
(Acts of 1935, Chapter 148)
American Indian Heritage Week ..... Third Week in May
(Acts of 1972, Chapter 124)
Maritime Day ..... May the twenty-second
(Acts of 1964, Chapter 282)

Massachusetts Art Week.....Last Week in May
(Acts of 1958, Chapter 125)
Memorial Day.....Last Monday in May
(Acts of 1968, Chapter 24)
Teachers' Day.....First Sunday in June
(Acts of 1960, Chapter 46)
Children's Day.....Second Sunday in June
(Acts of 1958, Chapter 81)
Flag Day.....June the fourteenth
(General Laws, Chapter 6, Section 14)
Father's Day.....Third Sunday in June
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Bunker Hill Day.....June the seventeenth
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 153)
Battleship Massachusetts Memorial
Day.....Last Saturday in June
(Acts of 1969, Chapter 65)
Jamaican Independence Day.....First Monday in August
(Acts of 1967, Chapter 153)
Purple Heart Day.....August the seventh
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Indian Day.....August the twelfth
(Acts of 1939, Chapter 56)
Liberty Tree Day.....August the fourteenth
(Acts of 1964, Chapter 319)
Susan B. Anthony Day.....August the twenty-sixth
(Acts of 1958, Chapter 265)
Sight-Saving Month.....Month of September
(Acts of 1959, Chapter 358)
Commodore John Barry Day.....September the thirteenth
(Acts of 1934, Chapter 191)
Constitution Day.....September the seventeenth
(Acts of 1953, Chapter 170)
Cystic Fibrosis Week.....Third Full Week of September
(Acts of 1967, Chapter 241)
National Hunting and Fish-
ing Day.....Fourth Saturday of September
(Acts of 1972, Chapter 419)
Grandparents' Day and
Senior Citizens' Day.....First Sunday in October
(Acts of 1970, Chapter 14)
Employ the Handicapped Week.....First Full Week of October
(Acts of 1958, Chapter 662)
Fire Prevention Week.....Date fixed by Fire Marshal

Social Justice for
Ireland.....First Saturday in October
(Acts of 1971, Chapter 710)
Pulaski Day.....October the eleventh
(Acts of 1932, Chapter 14)
Columbus Day.....Second Monday in October
(Acts of 1970, Chapter 215)
White Cane Safety
Day.....October the fifteenth
(Acts of 1972, Chapter 15)
United Nations Day.....October the twenty-fourth
(Acts of 1955, Chapter 265)
State Constitution Day.....October the twenty-fifth
(Acts of 1964, Chapter 291)
Veterans Day.....Fourth Monday in October
(Acts of 1970, Chapter 215)
Youth Honor Day.....October the thirty-first
(Acts of 1960, Chapter 536)
American Education Week.....Week commencing with the Sunday preceding Veterans Day
(Acts of 1964, Chapter 301)
United States Marine Corps Day.....November the tenth
(Acts of 1970, Chapter 210)
Armistice Day.....November the Eleventh
(Acts of 1971, Chapter 27)
Traffic Safety Week.....Date fixed by Governor
(Acts of 1969, Chapter 255)
Thanksgiving Day.....Customarily the fourth Thursday in November
(Proclamation not required by law but customarily issued by the Governor)
John F. Kennedy Day.....Last Sunday in November
(Acts of 1968, Chapter 8)
Disabled American Veterans'
Hospital Day.....First Sunday in December
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Civil Rights Week.....December eighth to fourteenth
(Acts of 1952, Chapter 104)
Army and Navy Union Day.....Second Saturday in December
(Acts of 1963, Chapter 297)
Veteran Firemen's Muster Day.....Date fixed by Governor when issued
(Acts of 1941, Chapter 387)

CHAPTER 140 of the Acts of 1934.

AN ACT PROVIDING FACILITIES FOR THE PARKING OF MOTOR VEHICLES NEAR THE STATE HOUSE BY MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL COURT.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The traffic commission of the city of Boston is hereby directed to provide in its regulations prohibiting or restricting the parking and standing of motor vehicles on public ways in said city that they shall not, so far as they relate to the easterly side of Hancock street between Mount Vernon and Derne streets, the southerly side of Derne street between Hancock and Bowdoin streets, and the westerly side of Bowdoin street between Mount Vernon and Beacon streets, apply to motor vehicles owned or used by members and officers of the general court.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

CHAPTER 183 of the Acts of 1962.

AN ACT REVISING THE LAW RELATIVE TO PARKING ON THE STATE HOUSE GROUNDS.

Whereas, The deferred operation of this act would tend to defeat its purpose, which is to provide forthwith for the establishment of rules and regulations relative to the parking of motor vehicles on the state house grounds in order to relieve traffic congestion in the vicinity of the state house, therefore it is hereby declared to be an emergency law, necessary for the immediate preservation of the public convenience.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The parking area on the state house grounds, including that portion of Mount Vernon street between the westerly curb of Bowdoin street and the easterly curb of Hancock street, is hereby designated for the use of members of the general court, subject to such rules and regulations as the committee on rules of the two branches acting concurrently may adopt and for the use of such other persons as said committeemay by such rules and regulations prescribe. Whoever violates any such rule or regulation shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten dollars for each such violation. The capitol police shall enforce said rules and regulations and for said purpose may exercise the powers conferred on them by section twelve of chaptereight of the General Laws.

SECTION 2. Chapter two hundred and eleven of the acts of nineteen hundred and fifty-one is hereby repealed.

DISTRICTS

CONGRESSIONAL, COUNCILLOR, SENATORIAL AND REPRESENTATIVE

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

[As established by Chapter 1074 of the Acts of 1971. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

The United States census of 1970 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Cities and Towns.	Population 1970	Cities and Towns.	Population 1970
Berkshire County.		Stockbridge,	2,312
Adams	11,772	Tyringham,	234
Alford,	302	Washington,	406
Becket,	929	West Stockbridge,	1,534
Cheshire,	3,006	Williamstown,	8,454
Clarksburg,	1,987	Windsor,	468
Dalton,	7,505		
Egremont,	1,138	*Franklin County.*	
Florida,	672	Ashfield,	1,274
Great Barrington,	7,537	Bernardston,	1,659
Hancock,	675	Buckland,	1,892
Hinsdale,	1,588	Charlemont,	897
Lanesborough,	2,972	Colrain,	1,420
Lee,	6,426	Conway,	998
Lenox,	5,804	Deerfield,	3,580
Monterey,	600	Erving,	1,260
Mount Washington,	52	Gill,	1,100
New Ashford,	183	Greenfield,	18,116
New Marlborough,	1,031	Hawley,	224
North Adams,	19,195	Heath,	383
Otis,	820	Leverett,	1,005
Peru,	256	Leyden,	376
Pittsfield,	57,020	Monroe,	216
Richmond,	1,461	Montague,	8,451
Sandisfield,	547	New Salem,	474
Savoy,	322	Northfield,	2,361
Sheffield,	2,374	Rowe,	277

DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns.	Population 1970	Cities and Towns.	Population 1970
Shelburne,	1,836	Belchertown,	5,936
Shutesbury,	489	Chesterfield,	704
Sunderland,	2,236	Cummington,	562
Warwick,	492	Easthampton,	13,012
Wendell,	405	Goshen,	483
Whately,	1,145	Granby,	5,473
		Hadley,	3,750
Hampden County.		Hatfield,	2,825
Agawam,	21,717	Huntington,	1,593
Blandford,	863	Middlefield,	288
Chester,	1,025	Northampton,	29,664
Granville,	1,008	Pelham,	937
Holyoke,	50,112	Plainfield,	287
Montgomery,	446	South Hadley,	17,033
Russell,	1,382	Southampton,	3,069
Southwick,	6,330	Ware,	8,187
Tolland,	172	Westhampton,	793
Westfield,	31,433	Williamsburg,	2,342
West Springfield,	28,461	Worthington,	712
Hampshire County.			512,189
Amherst,	26,331	[Silvio O. Conte]	

DISTRICT NO. 2

Franklin County.		Monson,	7,355
Orange,	6,104	Palmer,	11,680
		Springfield,	163,905
Hampden County.		Wales,	852
Brimfield,	1,907	Wilbraham,	11,984
Chicopee,	66,676		
East Longmeadow,	13,029	*Worcester County,*	
Hampden,	4,572		
Holland,	931	Ashburnham,	3,484
Longmeadow,	15,630	Athol,	11,185
Ludlow,	17,580	Barre,	3,825

DISTRICT No. 2 — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns.	Population 1970	Cities and Towns.	Population 1970
Brookfield,	2,063	Royalston,	809
Charlton,	4,654	Rutland,	3,198
Douglas,	2,947	Southbridge,	17,057
Dudley,	8,087	Spencer,	8,779
East Brookfield,	1,800	Sterling,	4,247
Hardwick,	2,379	Sturbridge,	4,878
Holden,	12,564	Templeton,	5,863
Hubbardston,	1,437	Warren,	3,633
New Braintree,	631	Webster,	14,917
North Brookfield,	3,967	West Brookfield,	2,653
Oakham,	730	Winchendon,	6,635
Oxford,	10,345		
Paxton,	3,731	Total	472,270
Petersham,	1,014		
Phillipston,	872	[Edward P. Boland]	
Princeton,	1,681		

DISTRICT NO. 3

Middlesex County.		Hopedale,	4,292
Ashland,	8,882	Leicester,	9,140
Holliston,	12,069	Mendon,	2,524
Hopkinton,	5,981	Milford,	19,352
Hudson,	16,084	Millbury,	11,987
Marlborough,	27,936	Millville,	1,764
		Northborough,	9,218
Norfolk County.		Northbridge,	11,795
Bellingham,	13,967	Shrewsbury,	19,186
Franklin,	17,830	Southborough,	5,798
Medway,	7,938	Sutton,	4,590
		Upton,	3,484
Worcester County.		Uxbridge,	8,253
Auburn,	15,347	Westborough,	12,594
Berlin,	2,099	West Boylston,	6,369
Blackstone,	6,566	Worcester,	176,572
Boylston,	2,774		
Clinton,	13,383	Total	469,433
Grafton,	11,659	[Harold D. Donahue]	

DISTRICT NO. 4

Cities and Towns.	Population 1970	Cities and Towns.	Population 1970
Middlesex County.		*Worcester County.*	
Ayer,	8,283		
Framingham,	64,048	Bolton,	1,905
Lincoln,	7,567	Fitchburg,	43,343
Maynard,	9,710	Gardner,	19,748
Newton,	91,263	Harvard,	12,536
Shirley,	4,909	Lancaster,	6,095
Stow,	3,984	Leominster,	32,939
Sudbury,	13,506	Luenburg,	7,419
Waltham,	61,582	Westminster,	4,273
Wayland,	13,461		
Weston,	10,870	Total	476,030
Norfolk County.			
Brookline,	58,589	[Robert F. Drinan]	

DISTRICT NO. 5.

Essex County.			
		Dunstable,	1,292
Andover,	23,695	Groton,	5,109
Lawrence,	66,915	Lexington,	31,886
Methuen,	35,456	Littleton,	6,380
		Lowell,	94,239
Middlesex County.		North Reading,	11,264
		Pepperell,	5,887
Acton,	14,770	Tweksbury,	22,755
Ashby,	2,274	Townsend,	4,281
Bedford,	13,513	Tyngsborough,	4,204
Billerica,	31,648	Westford,	10,368
Boxborough,	1,451	Wilmington,	17,102
Carlisle,	2,871		
Chelmsford,	31,432	Total	473,154
Concord,	16,148		
Dracut,	18,214	[Paul W. Cronin]	

DISTRICT NO. 6

Cities and Towns.	Population 1970	Cities and Towns.	Population 1970
Essex County.		Nahant,	4,119
Amesbury,	11,388	Newbury,	3,804
Beverly,	38,348	Newburyport,	15,807
Boxford,	4,032	North Andover,	16,284
Danvers,	26,151	Peabody,	48,080
Essex,	2,670	Rockport,	5,636
Georgetown,	5,290	Rowley,	3,040
Gloucester,	27,941	Salem,	40,556
Groveland,	5,382	Salisbury,	4,179
Hamilton,	6,373	Swampscott,	13,578
Haverhill,	46,120	Topsfield,	5,225
Ipswich,	10,750	Wenham,	3,849
Lynn,	90,294	West Newbury,	2,254
Manchester,	5,151		
Marblehead,	21,295	Total	475,885
Merrimac,	4,245		
Middleton,	4,044	[Michael J. Harrington]	

DISTRICT NO. 7

Essex County.		Wakefield,	25,402
Lynnfield,	10,826	Winchester,	22,269
Saugus,	25,110	Woburn,	37,406
Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County.*	
Burlington,	21,980	Chelsea,	30,625
Everett,	42,485	Revere,	43,159
Malden,	56,127	Winthrop,	20,335
Medford,	64,397		
Melrose,	33,180	Total	476,565
Reading,	22,539		
Stoneham,	20,725	[Torbert H. Macdonald]	

DISTRICT NO. 8

Cities and Towns.	Population 1970	Cities and Towns.	Population 1970
Middlesex County.		*Suffolk County.*	
Arlington,	53,524	Boston:	
Belmont,	28,285	Ward 1,	38,873
Cambridge,	100,361	Ward 2,	15,353
Somerville,	88,779	Ward 5,	40,180
Watertown,	39,307	Ward 21,	35,492
		Ward 22,	31,306
		Total	471,460
		[Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.]	

DISTRICT NO. 9

Norfolk County.		Ward 7,	25,495
Canton,	17,100	Ward 8,	14,343
Dedham,	26,938	Ward 9,	11,240
Dover,	4,529	Ward 10,	22,901
Needham,	29,748	Ward 11,	21,786
Norwood,	30,815	Ward 12,	21,199
Walpole,	18,149	Ward 13,	25,660
Westwood,	12,750	Ward 14,	42,503
		Ward 19.	29,778
Suffolk County.		Ward 20,	47,970
Boston:			
Ward 3,	24,886		
Ward 4,	24,831	Total	473,439
Ward 6,	20,818	[John Joseph Moakley]	

DISTRICT NO. 10.

Bristol County.		Easton,	12,157
Attleboro,	32,907	Fall River,	96,898
Berkley,	2,027	Freetown,	4,270
Dighton,	4,667	Mansfield,	9,939

DISTRICT No. 10 — *Concluded*

Cities and Towns.	Population 1970	Cities and Towns.	Population 1970
North Attleborough,	18,665	Norfolk,	4,656
Norton,	9,487	Plainville,	4,953
Raynham,	6,705	Sharon,	12,367
Rehoboth,	6,512	Wellesley,	28,051
Seekonk,	11,116	Wrentham,	7,315
Somerset,	18,088		
Swansea,	12,640	*Plymouth County.*	
Taunton,	43,756		
Westport,	9,791	Bridgewater,	11,829
		East Bridgewater,	8,347
Middlesex County.		Halifax,	3,537
		Hanson,	7,148
Natick,	31,057	Lakeville,	4,376
Sherborn,	3,309	Middleborough,	13,607
		West Bridgewater,	7,152
Norfolk County.			
Foxborough,	14,218	Total	477,117
Medfield,	9,821		
Millis,	5,686	[Margaret M. Heckler]	

DISTRICT NO. 11.

Norfolk County.		Brockton,	89,040
		Whitman,	13,059
Avon,	5,295		
Braintree,	35,050	*Suffolk County.*	
Holbrook,	11,775		
Milton,	27,190	Boston:	
Quincy,	87,966	Ward 15,	22,449
Randolph,	27,035	Ward 16,	30,056
Stoughton,	23,459	Ward 17,	30,342
		Ward 18,	62,342
Plymouth County.			
		Total	477,392
Abington,	12,334		
		[James A. Burke]	

DISTRICT NO. 12.

Cities and Towns.	Population 1970
Barnstable County.	
Barnstable,	19,842
Bourne,	12,636
Brewster,	1,790
Chatham,	4,554
Dennis,	6,454
Eastham,	2,043
Falmouth,	15,942
Harwich,	5,892
Mashpee,	1,288
Orleans,	3,055
Provincetown,	2,911
Sandwich,	5,239
Truro,	1,234
Wellfleet,	1,743
Yarmouth,	12,033
Bristol County.	
Acushnet,	7,767
Dartmouth,	18,800
Fairhaven,	16,332
New Bedford,	101,777
Dukes County.	
Chilmark,	340
Edgartown,	1,481
Gay Head,	118
Gosnold,	83
Oak Bluffs,	1,385
Tisbury,	2,257
West Tisbury,	453
Nantucket County.	
Nantucket,	3,774
Norfolk County.	
Cohasset,	6,954
Weymouth,	54,610
Plymouth County.	
Carver,	2,420
Duxbury,	7,636
Hanover,	10,107
Hingham,	18,845
Hull,	9,961
Kingston,	5,999
Marion,	3,466
Marshfield,	15,223
Mattapoisett,	4,500
Norwell,	7,796
Pembroke,	11,193
Plymouth,	18,606
Plympton,	1,124
Rochester,	1,770
Rockland,	15,674
Scituate,	16,973
Wareham,	11,492
Total	475,572

[Gerry E. Studds]

COUNCILLOR DISTRICTS.

(With Councillors for 1973-74)

[As established by Chapter 498, Section 1, of the Acts of 1970, based on the State census of 1965. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

I.—The Cape, Plymouth and Islands, the First Bristol and Plymouth, the Second and Third Bristol and the Norfolk and Plymouth Senatorial Districts.

Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Acushnet, Attleboro, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, New Bedford, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton and Westport, *in the county of Bristol;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Golsnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* Cohasset and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* Bridgewater, Carver, Duxbury, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Kingston, Lakeville, Marion, Marshfield, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Norwell, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester, Scituate and Wareham, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 355,865. [Nicholas W. Mitchell, Fall River.]

II.—The Eighth Middlesex, the Middlesex and Norfolk, the Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth, the Fifth Suffolk and the Plymouth Senatorial Districts.

Easton, Mansfield, North Attleborough and Norton, *in the county of Bristol;* Natick, Newton, Sherborn and Watertown, *in the county of Middlesex;* Avon, Canton, Dover, Foxborough, Franklin, Medfield, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Norwood, Plainville, Sharon, Stoughton, Walpole, Wellesley and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk;* Abington, Brockton, East Bridgewater, Halifax, Rockland, West Bridgewater and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth;* and Wards 14 and 18 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 318,800. [Herbert L. Connolly, Newton.]

III.—The Fourth Suffolk, the Second Middlesex, the Fifth Middlesex, the Norfolk and Suffolk and the Middlesex and Worcester Senatorial Districts.

Acton, Ashland, Belmont, Boxborough, Wards 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge.Concord, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton, Hudson, Lincoln, Littleton, Marlborough, Maynard, Stow, Sudbury, Waltham, Wayland and Weston, *in the county of Middlesex;* Brookline, Dedham, Medway and Westwood, *in the county of Norfolk;* Wards 4, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk;* Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Hopedale, Lancaster, Northborough, Southborough and Upton, *in the county of Worcester.* Legal voters, 317,572. [George F. Cronin, Jr., Boston.]

IV.—The First, Second, Third and Sixth Suffolk and the Norfolk Senatorial Districts.

Saugus, *in the county of Essex;* Wards 1, 2 and 4 of Cambridge, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Everett, *in the county of Middlesex;* Braintree, Holbrook, Milton, Quincy and Randolph, *in the county of Norfolk;* Wards 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 17 of Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 325,312. [Patrick J. McDonough, Boston.]

V.—The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Essex Senatorial Districts.

Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Groveland, Hamilton, Haverhill, Ipswich, Lawrence, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester, Marblehead, Merrimac, Methuen, Middleton, Nahant, Newbury, Newburyport, North Andover, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Salisbury, Swampscott, Topsfield, Wenham and West Newbury, *in the county of Essex;* Billerica, North Reading, Reading and Tewksbury, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 329,478. [Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence.]

VI. The First, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Middlesex Senatorial Districts.

Arlington, Ashby, Ayer, Bedford, Burlington, Wards 3 and 7 of Cambridge, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Dracut, Dunstable, Everett, Ward 1, Groton, Lexington, Lowell, Malden, Medford, Melrose, Pepperell, Somerville, Stoneham, Townsend, Tyngsborough, Wakefield, Westford, Wilmington, Winchester and Woburn, *in the county of Middlesex;* Ward 2 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 335,054. [G. Edward Bradley, Somerville.]

VII.—The First, Second, Third and Fourth Worcester and the Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire Senatorial Districts.

New Salem and Orange, *in the county of Franklin;* Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden;* Belchertown, Granby and Ware, *in the county of Hampshire;* Shirley, *in the county of Middlesex;* Bellingham, *in the county of Norfolk;* Ashburnham, Athol, Auburn, Barre, Blackstone, Brookfield, Charlton, Clinton, Douglas, Dudley, East Brookfield, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Hardwick, Holden, Hubbardston, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Mendon. Milford, Millbury, Millville, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Northbridge, Oakham, Oxford, Paxton, Petersham, Phillipston, Princeton, Royalston, Rutland, Shrewsbury, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sturbridge, Sutton, Templeton, Uxbridge, Warren, Webster, West Boylston, West Brookfield, Westborough, Westminster, Winchendon and Worcester, *in the county of Worcester.* Legal voters, 324,378. [William J. McManus, Worcester.]

VIII. The Berkshire, the Hampden and Berkshire, the Franklin and Hampshire and the First and Second Hampden Senatorial Districts.

Adams, Alford, Becket, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Egremont, Florida, Great Barrington, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Ashford, New Marlborough, North Adams, Otis, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Sandisfield, Savoy, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor, *in the county of Berkshire;* Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* Agawam, Blandford, Chester, Chicopee, Granville, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Springfield, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden;* Amherst, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Hadley, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.* Legal voters, 320,984. [Edward M. O'Brien, Easthampton.]

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

(With Senators for 1973-74.)

[As established by Chapter 498, Section 2, of the Acts of 1970, based on the State census of 1965. See General Laws, Chapter 57.)

[Average ratio for the State, Legal voters, 66,186.]

BERKSHIRE.—Adams, Alford, Cheshire, Clarksburg, Dalton, Florida, Hancock, Hinsdale, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, New Ashford, North Adams, Peru, Pittsfield, Richmond, Savoy, Stockbridge, Washington, West Stockbridge, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 65,702. [*John H. Fitzpatrick, Stockbridge.]

FIRST BRISTOL AND PLYMOUTH.—Attleboro, Dighton, Raynham, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Swansea and Taunton, *in the county of Bristol;* Bridgewater, Lakeville and Middleborough, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 66,604. [John F. Parker, Taunton.]

SECOND BRISTOL.—Acushnet, Berkley, Fall River, Freetown, Somerset and Westport. Legal voters, 66,764. [Mary L. Fonseca, Fall River.]

THIRD BRISTOL.—Dartmouth, Fairhaven and New Bedford. Legal voters, 68,106. [George G. Mendonca, New Bedford.]

CAPE, PLYMOUTH AND ISLANDS.—Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet and Yarmouth, *in the county of Barnstable;* Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury, *in the county of Dukes;* Nantucket, *in the county of Nantucket;* Carver, Kingston, Marion, Mattapoisett, Pembroke, Plymouth, Plympton, Rochester and Wareham, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 85,124. [John F. Aylmer, Barnstable.].

FIRST ESSEX.— Lynn, Marblehead, Nahant and Swampscott. Legal voters, 67,435. [Walter J. Boverini, Lynn.]

SECOND ESSEX.—Beverly, Lynfield, Peabody, Salem and Wenham. Legal voters, 70,317. [Kevin B. Harrington, Salem.]

*Elected June 5, 1973 and qualified June 20, 1973 to fill vacancy caused by the appointment of Andrea F. Nuciforo as presiding judge of the Berkshire County District Court. Andrea F. Nuciforo took the oath and affirmation as judge on March 14, 1973.

THIRD ESSEX.—Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Hamilton, Ipswich, Manchester, Middleton, Newbury, Rockport. Rowley and Topsfield, *in the county of Essex;* North Reading and Reading, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 68,590. [William L. Saltonstall, Manchester.]

FOURTH ESSEX.—Amesbury, Groveland, Haverhill, Merrimac, Methuen, Newburyport, North Andover, Salisbury and West Newbury. Legal voters, 61,316. [James P. Rurak, Haverhill.]

FIFTH ESSEX.—Andover and Lawrence, *in the county of Essex;* Billerica and Tewksbury, *in the county of Middlesex.* Legal voters, 61,820. [William X. Wall, Lawrence.]

FRANKLIN AND HAMPSHIRE.—Becket, Great Barrington and Tyringham, *in the county of Berkshire;* Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Erving, Gill, Greenfield, Hawley, Heath, Leverett, Leyden, Monroe, Montague, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Shutesbury, Sunderland, Warwick, Wendell and Whately, *in the county of Franklin;* Chester, *in the county of Hampden;* Amherst, Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Hatfield, Middlefield, Northampton, Pelham, Plainfield, South Hadley, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington, *in the county of Hampshire.* Legal voters, 68,044. [John W. Olver, Amherst.]

FIRST HAMPDEN.—Ludlow and Wards 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 of Springfield. Legal voters, 59,893. [Stanley John Zarod, Springfield.]

SECOND HAMPDEN.—Chicopee, Holyoke and Ward 1 of Springfield, *in the county of Hampden;* Hadley, Huntington and Southampton, *in the county of Hampshire.* Legal voters, 60,986. [Roger L. Bernashe, Chicopee.]

HAMPDEN AND BERKSHIRE.—Egremont, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Sandisfield and Sheffield, *in the county of Berkshire;* Agawam, Blandford, Granville, Longmeadow, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Wards 3 and 6 of Springfield, Tolland, West Springfield and Westfield, *in the county of Hampden.* Legal voters, 66,359. [Alan D. Sisitsky, Springfield.]

FIRST MIDDLESEX.—Ashby, Ayer, Dracut, Dunstable, Groton, Lowell, Pepperell, Townsend, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 68,657. [B. Joseph Tully, Dracut.]

SECOND MIDDLESEX.—Belmont, Wards 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Cambridge and Wards, 4, 5, 8 and 9 of Waltham, *in the county of Middlesex;* Ward 22 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 64,095. [Francis X. McCann, Cambridge.]

THIRD MIDDLESEX.—Wards 3 and 7 of Cambridge, Ward 1 of Everett, Wards 1 and 7 of Medford and Somerville, *in the county of Middlesex;* and Ward 2 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 62,803. [Denis L. McKenna, Somerville.]

FOURTH MIDDLESEX.—Malden, Melrose, Stoneham and Wakefield. Legal voters, 68,339. [Stephen J. McGrail, Wakefield.]

FIFTH MIDDLESEX.—Acton, Boxborough, Concord, Hudson, Lincoln, Littleton, Maynard, Stow, Sudbury, Wards 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 of Waltham, Wayland and Weston, *in the county of Middlesex;* Harvard and Lancaster, *in the county of Worcester.* Legal voters, 57,371. [Chester G. Atkins, Acton.]

SIXTH MIDDLESEX.—Arlington, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Medford, Winchester and Wards 1 and 2 of Woburn. Legal voters, 72,249. [John W. Bullock, Arlington.]

SEVENTH MIDDLESEX.—Bedford, Burlington, Carlisle, Chelmsford, Lexington, Wilmington, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Woburn. Legal voters, 63,006. [Ronald C. MacKenzie, Burlington.]

EIGHTH MIDDLESEX.—Newton and Watertown, Legal voters, 67,426. [Irving Fishman, Newton.]

MIDDLESEX AND NORFOLK.—Natick and Sherborn, *in the county of Middlesex;* Dover, Franklin, Medfield, Millis, Needham, Norfolk, Wellesley and Wrentham, *in the county of Norfolk.* Legal voters, 64,796. [David H. Locke, Wellesley.]

MIDDLESEX AND WORCESTER.—Ashland, Framingham, Holliston, Hopkinton and Marlborough, *in the county of Middlesex;* Medway, in the county of Norfolk; Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Hopedale, Northborough, Southborough and Upton, *in the county of Worcester.* Legal voters, 63,706. [Edward L. Burke, Framingham.]

NORFOLK.—Braintree, Holbrook and Quincy. Legal voters, 68,025. [Arthur H. Tolin, Quincy.]

BRISTOL, NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH.—Easton, Mansfield, North Attleborough and Norton, *in the county of Bristol;* Foxborough, Norwood, Plainville and Walpole, *in the county of Norfolk;* East Bridgewater, Halifax, West Bridgewater and Whitman, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 65,415. [John M. Quinlan, Dover.]

NORFOLK AND PLYMOUTH.—Cohasset and Weymouth, *in the county of Norfolk;* Duxbury, Hanover, Hanson, Hingham, Hull, Marshfield, Norwell and Scituate, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 69,267. [Allan R. McKinnon, Cohasset.]

NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.—Brookline, *in the county of Norfolk;* Wards 4, 10 and 21 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 62,877. [Jack H. Backman, Brookline.]

PLYMOUTH.—Avon and Stoughton, *in the county of Norfolk;* Abington, Brockton and Rockland, *in the county of Plymouth.* Legal voters, 60,954. [Anna P. Buckley, Brockton.]

FIRST SUFFOLK.—Saugus, *in the county of Essex;* Wards 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Everett, *in the county of Middlesex;* Chelsea and Revere, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 69,455. [Joseph J. C. DiCarlo, Revere.]

SECOND SUFFOLK.—Wards 1, 2 and 4 of Cambridge, *in the county of Middlesex;* Wards 1, 3 and 5 of Boston, and Winthrop, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 72,448. [Mario Umana, East Boston.]

THIRD SUFFOLK.—Wards 6, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13 of Boston. Legal voters, 48,344. [William M. Bulger, Boston.]

FOURTH SUFFOLK.—Dedham and Westwood, *in the county of Norfolk;* Wards 11, 19 and 20 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 69,523. [Arthur J. Lewis, Jr., Boston.]

FIFTH SUFFOLK.—Canton and Sharon, *in the county of Norfolk;* Wards 14 and 18 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 60,209. [Joseph F. Timilty, Boston.]

SIXTH SUFFOLK.—Milton and Randolph, *in the county of Norfolk;* Wards 15, 16 and 17 of Boston, *in the county of Suffolk.* Legal voters, 67,040. [Joseph B. Walsh, Boston.]

FIRST WORCESTER.—Grafton, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Princeton, Rutland, Westborough and Wards, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Worcester. Legal voters, 62,072. [Daniel J. Foley, Worcester.]

SECOND WORCESTER.—Holden, Shrewsbury, West Boylston and Wards 1, 2, 3, 9 and 10 of Worcester. Legal voters, 65,483. [John J. Conte, Worcester.]

THIRD WORCESTER.—Shirley, *in the county of Middlesex;* Ashburnham, Clinton, Fitchburg, Gardner, Hubbardston, Leominster, Lunenburg, Petersham, Phillipston, Sterling and Westminster, *in the county of Worcester.* Legal voters, 63,670. [Robert A. Hall, Lunenburg.]

FOURTH WORCESTER.—Bellingham, *in the county of Norfolk;* Auburn, Blackstone, Douglas, Dudley, Mendon, Milford, Millville, Northbridge, Oxford, Southbridge, Sutton, Uxbridge and Webster, *in the county of Worcester.* Legal voters 66,695. [James A. Kelly, Jr., Oxford.]

WORCESTER, HAMPDEN AND HAMPSHIRE.—New Salem and Orange, *in the county of Franklin;* Brimfield, East Longmeadow, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer, Wales and Wilbraham, *in the county of Hampden;* Belchertown, Granby and Ware, *in the county of Hampshire;* Athol, Barre, Brookfield, Charlton, East Brookfield, Hardwick, New Braintree, North Brookfield, Oakham, Royalston, Spencer, Sturbridge, Templeton, Warren, West Brookfield and Winchendon, *in the county of Worcester.* Legal voters, 66,458. [Frederic W. Schlosstein, Jr., Warren.]

REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICTS.*

[As established under authority of Chapter 877 of the Acts of 1967. See General Laws, Chapter 57.]

This table was furnished by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Average ratio for Representatives: Population, 22,064.

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Three Representatives.

District

1. — Barnstable and Yarmouth. Legal voters. 13,321; population, 24,324. One representative, John J. Bowes (R), Barnstable.
2. — Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Eastham, Harwich, Orleans, Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. Legal voters, 16,328; population, 25,922. One representative, Howard C. Cahoon, Jr. (R), Harwich.
3. — Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee and Sandwich. Legal voters, 11,964; population, 23,311. One representative, Richard E. Kendall (D), Falmouth.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Six Representatives.

District

1. — Clarksburg, Florida and North Adams. Legal voters, 11,176; population 22,429. One representative, Frank J. Matrango (D), North Adams.
2. — Adams, Dalton, Savoy, Williamstown and Windsor. Legal voters, 14,700; population, 27,838. One representative, Anthony P. McBride (D), Adams.
3. — Cheshire, Lanesborough, New Ashford and Pittsfield, 1st Ward and 2nd Ward. Legal voters, 11,420; population, 21,950. One representative, William I. Kitterman (D), Pittsfield.
4. — Lenox and Pittsfield, 3rd Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 10,738; population, 22,867. One representative, Dennis J. Duffin (D), Lenox.

* The State Census of 1965 was the basis of the apportionment.

DISTRICT

5. — Hancock and Pittsfield, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12, 126; population, 22,826. One representative, Joseph S. Scelsi (D), Pittsfield.
6. — Alford, Becket, Egremont, Great Barrington, Hinsdale, Lee, Monterey, Mount Washington, New Marlborough, Otis, Peru, Richmond, Sandisfield, Sheffield, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Washington and West Stockbridge. Legal voters, 13,930; population, 27,687. One representative, Sidney Q. Curtiss (R), Sheffield.

BRISTOL COUNTY.

NINETEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — New Bedford, 1st Ward and 2nd Ward. Legal voters, 20,604; population, 38,145. Two representatives, Donald R. Gaudette (D), New Bedford; J. Louis LeBlanc (D), New Bedford.
2. — New Bedford, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 33,009; population, 62,031. Three representatives, Edward P. Coury (D), New Bedford; Ronald Anthony Pina (D), New Bedford; William Saltzman (I), New Bedford.
3. — Dartmouth and Freetown. Legal voters, 10,350; population, 20,524. One representative, Raymond S. Peck (D), Dartmouth.
4. — Acushnet and Fairhaven. Legal voters, 11,226; population, 22,359. One representative, William Q. MacLean, Jr. (D), Fairhaven.
5. — Fall River, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward and 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 21,442; population, 40,218. Two representatives, Matthew J. Kuss (D), Fall River; Carlton M. Viveiros (D), Fall River.
6. — Fall River, 4th Ward, 5th Ward, 7th Ward, and Somerset 5th Precinct. Legal voters, 10,492; population, 20,058. One representative, James A. O'Brien, Jr. (D), Fall River.
7. — Fall River, 6th Ward and Westport. Legal voters, 11,119; population, 21,179. One representative, John J. Long (D), Fall River.
8. — Fall River, 8th Ward and Somerset, 3rd Precinct and 4th Precinct. Legal voters, 11,212; population, 21,105. One representative, Thomas C. Norton (D), Fall River.
9. — Berkley, Fall River, 9th Ward and Somerset 1st Precinct and 2nd Precinct. Legal voters, 10,833; population, 20,542. One representative, Manuel Raposa, Jr. (D), Somerset.

DISTRICT

10. — Dighton, Seekonk, and Swansea. Legal voters, 12,658; population, 25,778. One representative, Antone S. Aguiar, Jr. (D), Swansea.
11. — Taunton, 3rd Ward, 5th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 10,262; population, 23,307. One representative, Theodore J. Aleixo, Jr. (D), Taunton.
12. — Rehoboth and Taunton, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,666; population, 24,200. One representative, Raymond J. Boffetti (D), Taunton.
13. — Attleboro, North Attleborough and Norton. Legal voters, 25,191; population, 51,109. Two representatives, Donald T. Bliss (R), North Attleborough; Max Volterra (D), Attleboro.
14. — Easton, Mansfield and Raynham. Legal voters, 12,008; population, 24,687. One representative, John S. Ames III (R), Easton.

DUKES COUNTY.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

DISTRICT

1. — Chilmark, Edgartown, Gay Head, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury and West Tisbury. Legal voters, 3,823; population, 5,948. One representative, Terrence P. McCarthy (I), Oak Bluffs.

ESSEX COUNTY.

TWENTY-SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

— Gloucester, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward, and Rockport. Legal voters, 13,333; population, 24,782. One representative, Richard R. Silva (R),Gloucester.

2. — Essex, Gloucester, 5th Ward, 8th Ward, Hamilton and Ipswich. Legal voters, 13,266; population, 25,857. One representative, David J. Lane (R), Essex.
3. — Beverly, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Manchester and Wenham. Legal voters, 11,083; population, 22,854. One representative, Francis W. Hatch, Jr. (R), Beverly.
4. — Beverly, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 11,368; population, 22,781. One representative, Thomas Bussone (R), Beverly.
5. — Peabody. Legal voters, 19,797; population, 41,781. Two representatives, Peter C. McCarthy (D), Peabody; John E. Murphy, Jr. (D), Peabody.

6. — Danvers. Legal voters, 11,548; population, 24,764. One representative, John G. King (D), Danvers.
7. — Salem and Swampscott, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct and 5th Precinct. Legal voters, 25,366; population, 47,422. Two representatives, Robert E. Cahill (D), Salem; Henry J. O'Donnell III (D), Salem.
8. — Marblehead and Swampscott, 6th Precinct. Legal voters, 13,919; population, 23,331. One representative, Norris W. Harris (R), Marblehead.
9. — Lynn, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, Nahant and Swampscott, 3rd Precinct and 4th Precinct. Legal voters, 34,023; population, 59,760. Three representatives, Timothy A. Bassett (D), Lynn; Daniel Joseph Day (D), Lynn; Robert G. Phelan (D), Lynn.
10. — Lynn, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 21,-391; population, 41,256. Two representatives, Thomas W. McGee (D), Lynn; James E. Smith (D), Lynn.
11. — Saugus. Legal voters, 11,095; population, 23,429. One representative, Belden G. Bly, Jr. (R), Saugus.
12. — Boxford, Georgetown, Lynnfield, Middleton and Topsfield. Legal voters, 12,850; population, 25,753. One representative, Robert C. Buell (R), Boxford.
13. — Andover, 1st Precinct, 5th Precinct, 6th Precinct, and North Andover. Legal voters, 11,940, population, 22,553. One representative, James P. Hurrell (D), North Andover.
14. — Andover, 3rd Precinct, and Lawrence, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 24,897; population, 44,363. Two representatives, Edward J. Grimley, Jr. (D), Lawrence; Gerard A. Guilmette (D), Lawrence.
15. — Methuen, 1st Precinct, 3rd Precinct and 5th Precinct. Legal voters, 10,580; population, 19,761. One representative, Nicholas J. Buglione (D), Methuen.
16. — Lawrence, 3rd Ward and 4th Ward, and Methuen, 2nd Precinct, 4th Precinct and 6th Precinct. Legal voters, 12,808; population 24,643. One representative, Arthur M. Khoury (D), Lawrence.
17. — Andover, 2nd Precinct and 4th Precinct, and Lawrence, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 12,091; population, 23,281. One representative, Arthur S. Sobil (D), Lawrence.
18. — Haverhill, 3rd Ward, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,006; population, 22,683. One representative, Francis J. Bevilacqua (D), Haverhill.

DISTRICT

19. — Haverhill, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,617; population, 20,566. One representative, William H. Ryan (R), Haverhill.
20. — Amesbury, Groveland, Merrimac and West Newbury. Legal voters, 11,248; population, 22,265. One representative, Albert E. Elwell (R), West Newbury.
21. — Newbury, Newburyport, Rowley and Salisbury. Legal voters, 13,357; population, 25,111. One representative, Henry A. Walker (R), Salisbury.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

THREE REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Ashfield, Bernardston, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Northfield, Rowe, Shelburne, Sunderland, Warwick and Whately. Legal voters, 10,231; population, 19,892. One representative, Jonathan L. Healy (R), Charlemont.
2. — Greenfield. Legal voters, 9,695; population, 18,265. One representative, Edward Shortell (R), Greenfield.
3. — Erving, Gill, Leverett, Montague, New Salem, Orange, Shutesbury and Wendell. Legal voters, 9,930; population, 19,530. One representative, Thomas G. Simons (R), Montague.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

TWENTY REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Brimfield, Hampden, Holland, Monson, Palmer and Wales. Legal voters, 11,418; population, 25,128. One representative, Alexander Lolas (D), Monson.
2. — Chicopee, 6th Ward, and Ludlow. Legal voters, 9,560; population, 21,653. One representative, Steve T. Chmura (D), Ludlow.
3. — Chicopee, 7th Ward, 8th Ward, 9th Ward, and Holyoke, 1st Ward and 2nd Ward. Legal voters, 15,970; population, 37,-275. Two representatives, Richard H. Demers (D), Chicopee; Francis C. Lapointe (D), Chicopee.
4. — Chicopee, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 13,744; population, 25,287. One representative, Joseph Garczynski, Jr. (D), Chicopee.

DISTRICT

5. — Springfield, 1st Ward and 2nd Ward. Legal voters, 19,440; population, 43,228. Two representatives, James J. Bowler (D), Springfield; Arthur James McKenna (D), Springfield.
6. — Springfield, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 21,395; population, 45.466. Two representatives, James L. Grimaldi (D), Springfield; Anthony M. Scibelli (D), Springfield.
7. — Longmeadow, Precinct A and E. Springfield, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 10,938; population, 25,189. One representative, Iris Holland (R), Springfield.
8. — Springfield, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 13,173; population, 23,784. One representative Peter H. Lappin (D), Springfield.
9. — Agawam, and West Springfield, 8th Precinct. Legal voters, 10,069; population, 21,275. One representative, Edward W. Connelly (R), Agawam.
10. — Holyoke 3rd Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,649; population 22,111. One representative, David M. Bartley (D), Holyoke.
11. — Holyoke, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 11,533; population, 20,609. One representative, James E. O'Leary (D), Holyoke.
12. — Westfield, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 9,614; population, 20,383. One representative, Robert J. McGinn (D), Westfield.
13. — Springfield, 8th Ward, and Wilbraham. Legal voters, 20,826; population, 46,930. Two representatives, Rudy Chmura (D), Springfield; Theodore J. Trudeau (R), Springfield.
14. — West Springfield, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct, 3rd Precinct, 4th Precinct, 5th Precinct, 6th Precinct and 7th Precinct. Legal voters, 11,276; population, 22,279. One representative, John F. Coffey (D), West Springfield.
15. — Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland, Westfield, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 8,871; population, 18,257. One representative Garreth J. Lynch (D), Westfield.
16. — East Longmeadow and Longmeadow, Precinct, B, C, and D. Legal voters, 9,793; population, 20,027. One representative, Vernon R. Farnsworth, Jr. (R), Longmeadow.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Four Representatives.

District

1. — Chesterfield, Cummington, Easthampton, Goshen, Hatfield, Huntington, Middlefield, Northampton, Plainfield, Southampton, Westhampton, Williamsburg and Worthington. Legal voters, 25,666; population 52,816. Two representatives, Edward A. McColgan (D), Northampton; Louis J. Morini (R), Northampton.
2. — Amherst, Belchertown, Granby, Hadley, Pelham, South Hadley, and Ware. Legal voters, 22,632; population, 47,249. Two representatives, James G. Collins (D) Amherst; James R. Nolen (D), Ware.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Fifty-Eight Representatives.

District

1. — Cambridge, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward and 4th Ward. Legal voters, 18,336; population, 38,626. Two representatives, Michael J. Lombardi (D), Cambridge; John J. Toomey (D), Cambridge.
2. — Cambridge, 5th Ward, 6th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 13,763; population, 21,432. One representative, Thomas H. D, Mahoney (D), Cambridge.
3. — Belmont, Precinct 7 and 8, and Cambridge, 7th Ward, 9th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 23,140; population 40,516. Two representatives, Charles F. Flaherty, Jr. (D), Cambridge; Thomas P. O'Neill III (D), Cambridge.
4. — Somerville, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 32,626; population, 63,238. Three representatives, Mary E. Fantasia (D), Somerville; Marie E. Howe (D), Somerville; Vincent J. Piro (D), Somerville.
5. — Arlington, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct, 3rd Precinct and 5th Precinct, and Somerville, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 20,682; population, 36,030. Two representatives, Eleanor M. Campobasso (D), Arlington; William A. Pickett (D), Somerville.
6. — Arlington, 4th Precinct, 6th Precinct, 7th Precinct, 9th Precinct, 11th Precinct and 13th Precinct. Legal voters, 13,348; population, 23,646. One representative, Joseph S. Daly (D), Arlington.

DISTRICT

7. — Arlington, 8th Precinct, 10th Precinct, 12th Precinct and 14th Precinct and Lexington, 1st Precinct. Legal voters, 11,653; population, 21,945. One representative, John F. Cusack (D), Arlington.
8. — Belmont, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct and 3rd Precinct and Waltham, 2nd Ward and 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 12,973; population, 24,477. One representative, Edward F. Galotti (D), Belmont.
9. — Belmont, 4th Precinct, 5th Precinct and 6th Precinct and Watertown. Legal voters, 25,571; population, 48,493. Two representatives, Richard M. McGrath (D), Watertown; Pasquale Sclafani (D), Watertown.
10. — Waltham, 5th Ward, 7th Ward, 8th Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 11,815; population, 24,108. One representative, Richard E. Landry (D), Waltham.
11. — Waltham, 1st Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 8,992; population, 21,068. One representative, Donald J. Manning (D), Waltham.
12. — Newton, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 21,110; population, 40,383. Two representatives, Paul H. Guzzi (D), Newton; Peter F. Harrington (D), Newton.
13. — Newton, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 23,893; population, 48,131. Two representatives, David J. Mofenson (D), Newton; Lois G. Pines (D), Newton.
14. — Medford. Legal voters 34,779; population, 60,429. Three representatives, Paul J. Cavanaugh (D), Medford; John J. McGlynn (D), Medford; George L. Sacco, Jr. (D), Medford.
15. — Everett, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 23,781; population, 43,410. Two representatives, William F. Hogan (D), Everett; George Keverian (D), Everett.
16. — Malden, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, and Melrose, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 13,319; population, 23,994. One representative, Edward J. Markey (D), Malden.
17. — Malden, 1st Ward, 5th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward, and Melrose, 7th Ward. Legal voters, 22,383; population, 42,821. Two representatives, John A. Brennan, Jr. (D), Malden; James S. Conway (D), Malden.
18. — Winchester. Legal voters, 10,880; population, 21,634. One representative, Harrison Chadwick (R), Winchester.
19. — Melrose, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters, 11,739; population, 21,432. One representative, William G. Robinson (R), Melrose.

DISTRICT

20. — Wakefield. Legal voters, 13,616; population, 25,571. One representative, Anthony Michael Gallugi (D), Wakefield.
21. — North Reading, Reading and Stoneham. Legal voters, 25,497; population, 51,179. Two representatives, Nils L. Nordberg (R), Reading; Daniel C] Towse (R), Stoneham.
22. — Woburn, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,146; population, 24,615. One representative, Daniel L. Joyce, Jr. (D), Woburn.
23. — Burlington and Woburn, 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 10,376; population, 23,023. One representative, Robert A. Vigneau (D), Burlington.
24. — Lexington, 2nd Precinct, 3rd Precinct, 4th Precinct, 5th Precinct and 6th Precinct. Legal voters, 11,830; population, 25,343. One representative, Lincoln P. Cole, Jr. (R), Lexington.
25. — Wilmington and Woburn, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 9,607; population, 22,245. One representative, Fred F. Cain (D), Wilmington.
26. — Bedford, Lincoln and Weston. Legal voters, 12,160; population, 25,098. One representative, Edward M. Dickson (R), Weston.
27. — Billerica and Carlisle. Legal voters, 9,209; population, 25,644. One representative, Michael E. McLaughlin (D), Billerica.
28. — Tewksbury. Legal voters, 6,616; population, 18,079. One representative, Frank A. Antonelli (D), Tewksbury.
29. — Dracut and Lowell, 9th Ward. Legal voters, 11,162; population, 22,799. One representative, Nickolas Lambros (D), Dracut.
30. — Lowell, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 5th Ward, 10th Ward and 11th Ward. Legal voters, 21,120; population, 37,877. Two representatives, Edward J. Early, Jr. (D), Lowell; Raymond F. Rourke (D), Lowell.
31. — Lowell, 3rd Ward, 4th Ward, 6th Ward, 7th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 23,980; population, 42,394. Two representatives, Cornelius F. Kiernan (D), Lowell; Philip L. Shea (D), Lowell.
32. — Chelmsford. Legal voters, 10,547; population, 23,040. One representative, Bruce N. Freeman (R), Chelmsford.
33. — Acton and Concord. Legal voters, 11,366; population, 24,704. One representative, John H. Loring (R), Acton.
34. — Ayer, Boxborough, Littleton, Tyngsborough and Westford. Legal voters, 10,685; population, 22,686. One representative, Felix R. Perrault (D), Westford.

DISTRICT

35. — Ashby, Dunstable, Groton, Peperell, Shirley and Townsend. Legal voters, 9,123; population, 19,353. One representative, George W. Shattuck (R), Pepperell.
36. — Hudson, Maynard and Stow. Legal voters, 11,670; population, 25,903. One representative Wilfred E. Balthazar (D), Hudson.
37. — Marlborough. Legal voters, 11,092; population, 23,591. One representative, John J. Navin (D), Marlborough.
38. — Sudbury and Wayland. Legal voters, 10,260; population, 23,086. One representative, Ann C. Gannett (R), Wayland.
39. — Framingham, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct, 3rd Precinct, 4th Precinct, 6th Precinct, 8th Precinct, 9th Precinct and 10th Precinct. Legal voters, 19,822; population, 42,081. Two representatives, Barbara E. Gray (R), Framingham; Robert Owens (D), Framingham.
40. — Framingham, 5th Precinct and 7th Precinct and Natick. Legal voters, 20,358; population, 40,653. Two representatives, Walter T. Burke (D), Natick; Louis R. Nickinello (D), Natick.
41. — Ashland, Holliston, Hopkinton and Sherborn. Legal voters, 11,506; population, 25,458. One representative, George R. Sprague (R), Sherborn.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE.

DISTRICT

1. — Nantucket. Legal voters, 2,233; population, 3,714. One representative, Arthur L. Desrocher (R), Nantucket.

NORFOLK COUNTY.*

TWENTY-SEVEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Quincy. 1st Ward. Legal voters, 10,233; population, 20,850. One representative, Thomas F. Brownell (D), Quincy.
2. — Quincy, 2nd Ward and 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 9,403; population, 18,806. One representative, Clifford H. Marshall (D), Quincy.
3. — Quincy, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward. Legal voters. 24,370; population, 47,502. Two representatives, Joseph E. Brett (D), Quincy; William D. Delahunt (D), Quincy.

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*Excluding the town of Cohasset, which is included in districts of Plymouth County.

DISTRICT

4. — Weymouth. Legal voters, 24,071; population, 50,468. Two representatives, Robert B. Ambler (D), Weymouth; William A. Connell Jr. (D), Weymouth.
5. — Braintree, and Holbrook. Legal voters, 22,380; population, 45,185. Two representatives, William J. Dignan (D), Braintree; Robert E. Frazier (D), Braintree.
6. — Milton and Randolph. Legal voters, 26,415; population, 49,434. Two representatives, M. Joseph Manning (D), Milton; Joseph J. Semensi (D), Randolph.
7. — Avon, Canton, and Stoughton. Legal voters, 18,228; population, 40,171. Two representatives, Maurice E. Ronayne, Jr. (D), Canton; Paul A. Schneiders (D), Canton.
8. — Dedham. Legal voters, 13,573; population, 26,618. One representative, Charles M. McGowan (D), Dedham.
9. — Needham and Wellesley. Legal voters, 29,752; population, 55,600. Three representatives, Gilbert W. Cox, Jr. (R), Needham; Royall H. Switzler (R), Wellesley; Bruce H. Zeiser (R), Wellesley.
10. — Dover, Medfield, Norfolk, and Westwood. Legal voters, 12,906; population, 27,179. One representative, Charles W. Long (R), Dover.
11. — Norwood, and Walpole. Legal voters, 21,553; population, 45,368. Two representatives, David C. Ahearn (D), Norwood; Alan Paul Danovitch (R), Norwood.
12. — Foxborough and Sharon. Legal voters, 10,502; population, 23,546. One representative, Laurence R. Buxbaum (D), Sharon.
13. — Brookline. Legal voters, 32,620; population, 53,608. Three representatives, John A. Businger (D), Brookline; Jon Rotenberg (D), Brookline; James Segel (D), Brookline.
14. — Bellingham, Franklin, Medway, Millis, Plainville, and Wrentham. Legal voters, 21,279; population, 49,225. Two representatives, Robert E. Ficco (D), Franklin; George L. Woods, Jr. (R), Franklin.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.*

THIRTEEN REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Hingham and Hull, Legal voters, 12,185; population, 26,412. One representative, William J. Spence (D), Hingham.

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*Including the town of Cohasset in Norfolk County.

DISTRICT

2. — Cohasset (Norfolk County) and Scituate. Legal voters, 10,638; population, 21,017. One representative, George C. Young (R), Scituate.
3. — Abington and Rockland. Legal voters, 12,218; population, 26,844. One representative, John R. Buckley (D), Abington.
4. — Halifax, Hanover, Hanson and Pembroke. Legal voters, 10,656; population, 23,492. One representative, Robert W. Gillette (R), Pembroke.
5. — Kingston, Plymouth and Plympton. Legal voters, 12,593; population, 21,430. One representative, Alfred Almeida (D), Plymouth.
6. — Carver, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Rochester and Wareham. Legal voters, 12,109; population, 25,442. One representative, Charles A. MacKenzie, Jr. (R), Wareham.
7. — Bridgewater and Middleborough. Legal voters, 11,436; population, 22,782. One representative, Peter Y. Flynn (D), Bridgewater.
8. — East Bridgewater and Whitman. Legal voters, 9,355; population, 19,833. One representative, Robert E. McCarthy (D), East Bridgewater.
9. — Duxbury, Marshfield and Norwell. Legal voters, 11,008; population, 22,774. One representative, Roger Sumner Babb (R), Norwell.
10. — Brockton, 3rd Ward and West Bridgewater. Legal voters, 9,368; population, 20,224. One representative, Carl R. Ohlson (R), West Bridgewater.
11. — Brockton, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 17,472; population, 39,090. Two representatives, Paul M. Murphy (D), Brockton; Paul V. Studenski (D), Brockton.
12. — Brockton, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 12,718; population, 29,916. One representative, Peter George Asiaf (D), Brockton.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

THIRTY-TWO REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Boston, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 18,559; population, 39,792. Two representatives, George DiLorenzo (D), Boston; Emanual G. Serra (D), Boston.
2. — Boston, 2nd Ward. Legal voters, 8,172; population, 16,381. One representative, Anthony J. Scalli (D), Boston.

DISTRICTS

3. — Boston, 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 8,367; population, 20,761. One representative, O.Roland Orlandi (D), Boston.
4. — Boston, 4th Ward and 10th Ward. Legal voters, 18,355; population, 43,352. Two representatives, William A. Carey (D), Boston; Melvin H. King (D), Boston.
5. — Boston, 5th Ward. Legal voters, 11,275; population, 22,715. One representative, Barney Frank (D), Boston.
6. — Boston, 6th Ward and 7th Ward. Legal voters, 22,234; population, 46,688. Two representatives Michael F. Flaherty (D), Boston; Raymond L. Flynn (D), Boston.
7. — Boston, 8th Ward, 9th Ward and 12th Ward. Legal voters, 19,181; population, 54,034. Two representatives, Royal L. Bolling, Sr. (D), Boston; Doris Bunte (D), Boston.
8. — Boston, 11th Ward and 19th Ward. Legal voters, 23,813; population, 51,445. Two representatives. James J. Craven, Jr. (D), Boston; John G. Kelleher (D), Boston.
9. — Boston, 13th Ward. Legal voters, 11,014; population, 28,852. One representative, Richard F. Finnigan (D), Boston.
10. — Boston, 14th Ward. Legal voters, 17,670; population 46,751. Two representatives, Royal L. Bolling, Jr. (D), Boston; Bill Owens (D), Boston.
11. — Boston, 15th Ward. Legal voters, 10,102; population, 22,714. One representative, Frederick M. MacDonald (D), Boston.
12. — Boston, 16th Ward and 17th Ward. Legal voters, 30,656; population, 59,340. Three representatives, Brian J. Donnelly (D), Boston; John J. Finnegan (D), Boston; W. Paul White (D), Boston.
13. — Boston, 18th Ward. Legal voters, 28,589; population, 57,548. Three representatives, Michael Paul Feeney (D), Boston; Joseph M. Kearney (D), Boston; Angelo M. Scaccia (D), Boston.
14. — Boston, 20th Ward. Legal voters, 24,644; population, 45,065. Two representatives, Michael Joseph Connelly (D), Boston; Charles Robert Doyle (D), Boston.
15. — Boston, 21st Ward and 22nd Ward. Legal voters, 30,933; population, 60,888. Three representatives, Michael J. Daly (D), Boston: John F. Melia (D), Boston; Norman S. Weinberg (D), Boston.
16. — Chelsea, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 11,825; population, 19,919. One representative, Robert F. Donovan (D), Chelsea.

DISTRICT

17. — Chelsea, 3rd Ward, and Revere, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 3rd Ward. 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 26,378; population, 49,573. Two representatives, Angelo Cataldo (D), Revere; Francis D. Doris (D), Revere.
18. — Winthrop, 1st Precinct, 2nd Precinct, 3rd Precinct, 4th Precinct and 5th Precinct. Legal voters, 10,786; population, 20,398. One representative, Ralph E. Sirianni, Jr. (D), Winthrop.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

TWENTY-EIGHT REPRESENTATIVES.

DISTRICT

1. — Athol, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston and Winchendon. Legal voters, 10,451; population, 21,249. One representative, H. Thomas Colo (D), Athol.
2. — Ashburnham, Barre, Hardwick, Hubbardston, New Braintree, Oakham, Templeton and Westminster. Legal voters, 10,598; population, 22,282. One representative, Robert D. Westmore D. Barre
3. — Holden, Princeton, Rutland and West Boylston. Legal voters, 11,284; population, 21,761. One representative, Edward D. Harrington, Jr., (R), Holden.
4. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. Legal voters, 11,264; population 21,723. One representative, Henry R. Grenier (D), Spencer.
5. — Southbridge and Sturbridge. Legal voters, 11,099; population, 23,390. One representative, Kenneth M. O'Brien (D), Southbridge.
6. — Dudley and Webster. Legal voters, 11,459; population, 21,317. One representative, William A. Starzec (D), Webster.
7. — Auburn, 2nd Precinct and 5th Precinct, Charlton, Leicester, Millbury, Oxford and Paxton. Legal voters, 20,615; population, 42,040. Two representatives, Richard J. Dwinell (D), Millbury; Albert L. Nash (D), Leicester.
8. — Blackstone, Douglas, Hopedale, Mendon, Millville, Northbridge, Sutton and Uxbridge. Legal voters, 21,485; population, 40,810. Two representatives, Thomas E. Creighton (D), Uxbridge; F. Leo Kenney (D), Uxbridge.
9. — Grafton, Milford, Upton and Westborough. Legal voters, 19,588; population, 42,674. Two representatives, Louis P. Bertonazzi (D), Milford; Emilio E. Diotalevi (D), Milford.

DISTRICT

10. — Boylston, Shrewsbury and Sterling. Legal voters, 12,067; population, 24,446. One representative, Anthony P. Grosso (R), Shrewsbury.
11. — Clinton, Lancaster, and Leominster, 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 12,359; population, 24,644. One representative, Thomas F. Fallon (D), Clinton.
12. — Leominster, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward, 4th Ward and 5th Ward. Legal voters, 11,976; population, 23,526. One representative, Angelo Picucci (D), Leominster.
13. — Fitchburg, 4th Ward, 5th Ward and 6th Ward, and Lunenburg. Legal voters, 11,847; population, 26,730. One representative, Gerald P. Lombard (D), Fitchburg.
14. — Fitchburg, 1st Ward, 2nd Ward and 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 13,531; population, 23,678. One representative, George J. Bourque (D), Fitchburg.
15. — Gardner. Legal voters, 9,460; population, 20,463. One representative, Raymond M. LaFontaine (D), Gardner.
16. — Worcester, 1st Ward. Legal voters, 12,939; population, 22,243. One representative, David J. Lionett (R), Worcester.
17. — Worcester, 2nd Ward, and 3rd Ward. Legal voters, 18,973; population, 39,936. Two representatives, Robert J. Bohigian (D), Worcester; Andrew Collaro (D), Worcester.
18. — Worcester, 4th Ward. Legal voters, 11,288; population, 22,259. One representative, Charles J. Buffone (D), Worcester.
19. — Worcester, 5th Ward and 8th Ward. Legal voters, 11,395; population, 23,475. One representative, John Rucho (D), Worcester.
20. — Auburn, 1st Precinct and 3rd Precinct, and Worcester, 6th Ward. Legal voters, 12,680; population, 23,207. One representative, C. Vincent Shea (D), Worcester.
21. — Auburn, 4th Precinct, and Worcester, 7th Ward and 9th Ward. Legal voters, 22,127; population, 40,088. Two representatives, Joseph D. Early (D), Worcester; Charles F. Engdahl (D), Worcester.
22. — Worcester, 10th Ward. Legal voters, 10,536; population, 18,861. One representative, Peter L. Masnik (R), Worcester.
23. — Berlin, Bolton, Harvard, Northborough, Southborough. Legal voters, 8,526; population, 19,107. One representative, Robert C. Reynolds (R), Northborough.

CITIES AND TOWNS ALPHABETICALLY

with

Congressional Districts (as established by Chapter 1074 of the Acts of 1971), Councillor and Senatorial Districts (as established by Chapter 498 of the Acts of 1970) and Representative Districts (as established under authority of Chapter 877 of the Acts of 1967) and the County in which each is situated.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Abington	11	2	Plymouth	3d Plymouth.
Acton	5	3	5th Middlesex	33rd Middlesex.
Acushnet	12	1	2d Bristol	4th Bristol.
Adams	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire.
Agawam	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	9th Hampden.
Alford	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Amesbury	6	5	4th Essex	20th Essex.
Amherst	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2nd Hampshire.
Andover	5	5	5th Essex	13th Essex, Precincts 1, 5, 6. 14th Essex, Precinct 3. 17th Essex, Precincts 2, 4.
Arlington	8	6	6th Middlesex	5th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 5. 6th Middlesex, Precincts 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 13. 7th Middlesex, Precincts 8, 10, 12, 14.
Ashburnham	2	7	3d Worcester	2d Worcester.
Ashby	5	6	1st Middlesex	35th Middlesex.
Ashfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.

Ashland	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	41st Middlesex.
Athol	2	7	Worcester Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Worcester.
ATTLEBORO	10	1	1st Bristol and Plymouth	13th Bristol.
Auburn	3	7	4th Worcester	7th Worcester, Precincts 2, 5. 20th Worcester, Precincts 1, 3. 21st Worcester, Precinct 4.
Avon	11	2	Plymouth	7th Norfolk.
Ayer	4	6	1st Middlesex	34th Middlesex.
Barnstable	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	1st Barnstable.
Barre	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	2nd Worcester.
Becket	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	6th Berkshire.
Bedford	5	6	7th Middlesex	26th Middlesex.
Belchertown	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	2nd Hampshire.
Bellingham	3	7	4th Worcester	14th Norfolk.
Belmont	8	3	2d Middlesex	3rd Middlesex, Precincts 7, 8. 8th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 3. 9th Middlesex, Precincts 4, 5, 6.
Berkley	10	1	2nd Bristol	9th Bristol.
Berlin	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	23rd Worcester.
Bernardston	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Beverly	6	5	2d Essex	3d Essex, Wards, 5, 6. 4th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4.
Billerica	5	5	5th Essex	27th Middlesex.
Blackstone	3	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Blandford	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	15th Hampden
Bolton	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester	23rd Worcester.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Boston	8* 9† 11‡	2‖ 3¶ 4** 6***	2d Middlesex, Ward 22 3d Middlesex, Ward 2 Norfolk and Suffolk, Wards 4, 10, 21. 2d Suffolk, Wards 1, 3, 5 3d Suffolk, Wards, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13. 4th Suffolk, Wards 11, 19, 20 5th Suffolk, Wards 14, 18 6th Suffolk, Wards 15, 16, 17	1st Suffolk, Ward 1. 2d Suffolk, Ward 2. 3d Suffolk, Ward 3. 4th Suffolk, Wards 4, 10. 5th Suffolk, Ward 5. 6th Suffolk, Wards 6, 7. 7th Suffolk, Wards, 8, 9, 12. 8th Suffolk, Wards 11, 19. 9th Suffolk, Ward 13. 10th Suffolk, Ward 14. 11th Suffolk, Ward 15. 12th Suffolk, Wards 16, 17. 13th Suffolk, Ward 18. 14th Suffolk, Ward 20. 15th Suffolk, Wards 21, 22.
Bourne	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	3d Barnstable.
Boxborough	5	3	5th Middlesex	34th Middlesex.
Boxford	6	5	3d Essex	12th Essex.
Boylston	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	10th Worcester.
Braintree	11	4	Norfolk	5th Norfolk.
Brewster	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	2d Barnstable.
Bridgewater	10	1	1st Bristol and Plymouth	7th Plymouth.
Brimfield	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Hampden.
Brockton	11	2	Plymouth	10th Plymouth, Ward 3. 11th Plymouth, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5. 12th Plymouth, Wards 6, 7.

Brookfield	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	4th Worcester.
Brookline	4	3	Norfolkand Suffolk	13th Norfolk.
Buckland	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Burlington	7	6	7th Middlesex	23rd Middlesex.
CAMBRIDGE	8	3††	2d Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 4	1st Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4.
		4‡‡	2d Middlesex, Wards 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11.	2d Middlesex, Wards 5, 6, 8.
		6§	3d Middlesex, Wards 3, 7.	3d Middlesex, Wards 7, 9, 10, 11.
Canton	9	2	5th Suffolk	7th Norfolk.
Carlisle	5	6	7th Middlesex	27th Middlesex.
Carver	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	6th Plymouth.
Charlemont	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Charlton	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	7th Worcester.
Chatham	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	2d Barnstable.
Chelmsford	5	6	7th Middlesex	32nd Middlesex.
CHELSEA	7	4	1st Suffolk	16th Suffolk, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5.
				17th Suffolk, Ward 3.
Cheshire	1	8	Berkshire	3d Berkshire.
Chester	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	15th Hampden.
Chesterfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
CHICOPEE	2	8	2d Hampden	2d Hampden, Ward 6.
				3d Hampden, Wards 7, 8, 9.
				4th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

* 8th Congressional District, Wards 1, 2, 5, 21, 22.
† 9th Congressional District, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20.
‡ 11th Congressional District, Wards 15, 16, 17, 18.
†† 2d Councillor District, Wards 14, 18.
¶ 3d Councillor District, Wards 4, 10, 11, 19, 20, 21, 22.
††3d Councillor District, Wards 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11.
‡‡4th Councillor District, Wards 1, 2, 4.
**4th Councillor District, Wards 1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17.
§ 6th Councillor District, Wards 3, 7.
*** 6th Councillor District, Ward 2.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Chilmark	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	1st Dukes County.
Clarksburg	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire.
Clinton	3	7	3d Worcester	11th Worcester.
Cohasset	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth §§	2nd Plymouth.
Colrain	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Concord	5	3	5th Middlesex	33rd Middlesex.
Conway	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Cummington	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
Dalton	1	8	Berkshire	2nd Berkshire.
Danvers	6	5	3d Essex	6th Essex.
Dartmouth	12	1	3d Bristol	3rd Bristol.
Dedham	9	3	4th Suffolk	8th Norfolk.
Deerfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Dennis	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	2nd Barnstable.
Dighton	10	1	1st Bristol and Plymouth	10th Bristol.
Douglas	2	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Dover	9	2	Middlesex and Norfolk	10th Norfolk.
Dracut	5	6	1st Middlesex	29th Middlesex.
Dudley	2	7	4th Worcester	6th Worcester.
Dunstable	5	6	1st Middlesex	35th Middlesex.
Duxbury	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	9th Plymouth.
East Bridgewater	10	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	8th Plymouth.
East Brookfield	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	4th Worcester.
Eastham	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	2d Barnstable.
Easthampton	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
East Longmeadow	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	16th Hampden.

Easton	10	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	14th Bristol.
Edgartown	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	1st Dukes County.
Egremont	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Erving	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Essex	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex.
EVERETT	7	4‡ 6§	3d Middlesex, Ward 1 1st Suffolk, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	15th Middlesex.
Fairhaven	12	1	3d Bristol	4th Bristol.
FALL RIVER	10	1	2d Bristol	5th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 3. 6th Bristol, Wards 4, 5, 7. 7th Bristol, Ward 6. 8th Bristol, Ward 8. 9th Bristol, Ward 9.
Falmouth	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	3d Barnstable.
FITCHBURG	4	7	3d Worcester	13th Worcester, Wards 4, 5, 6. 14th Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 3.
Florida	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire.
Foxborough	10	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	12th Norfolk.
Framingham	4	3	Middlesex and Worcester	39th Middlesex, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10. 40th Middlesex, Precincts 5, 7.
Franklin	3	2	Middlesex and Norfolk	14th Norfolk.
Freetown	10	1	2d Bristol	3rd Bristol.
GARDNER	4	7	3d Worcester	15th Worcester.
Gay Head	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	1st Dukes County.
Georgetown	6	5	3d Essex	12th Essex.
Gill	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
GLOUCESTER	6	5	3d Essex	1st Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 2nd Essex, Wards 5, 8.

§§Cohasset is in the county of Norfolk.
‡ 4th Councillor District, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
§ 6th Councillor District, Ward 1.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Goshen	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
Gosnold	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	1st Dukes County.
Grafton	3	7	1st Worcester	9th Worcester.
Granby	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	2nd Hampshire.
Granville	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	15th Hampden.
Great Barrington	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	6th Berkshire.
Greenfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2nd Franklin.
Groton	5	6	1st Middlesex	35th Middlesex.
Groveland	6	5	4th Essex	20th Essex.
Hadley	1	8	2d Hampden	2nd Hampshire.
Halifax	10	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth.
Hamilton	6	5	3d Essex	2nd Essex.
Hampden	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Hampden.
Hancock	1	8	Berkshire	5th Berkshire.
Hanover	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth.
Hanson	10	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Plymouth.
Hardwick	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	2nd Worcester.
Harvard	4	3	5th Middlesex	23rd Worcester.
Harwich	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	2d Barnstable.
Hatfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
Haverhill	6	5	4th Essex	18th Essex, Wards 3, 5, 7. 19th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 4, 6.
Hawley	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Heath	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Hingham	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	1st Plymouth.
Hinsdale	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Holbrook	11	4	Norfolk	5th Norfolk.

Holden	2	7	2d Worcester	3d Worcester.
Holland	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Hampden.
Holliston	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	41st Middlesex.
HOLYOKE	1	8	2d Hampden	3rd Hampden, Wards 1, 2. 10th Hampden, Wards 3, 6. 11th Hampden, Wards 4, 5, 7.
Hopedale	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	8th Worcester.
Hopkinton	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	41st Middlesex.
Hubbardston	2	7	3d Worcester	2d Worcester.
Hudson	3	3	5th Middlesex	36th Middlesex.
Hull	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	1st Plymouth.
Huntington	1	8	2d Hampden	1st Hampshire.
Ipswich	6	5	3d Essex	2d Essex.
Kingston	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	5th Plymouth.
Lakeville	10	1	1st Bristol and Plymouth	6th Plymouth.
Lancaster	4	3	5th Middlesex	11th Worcester.
Lanesborough	1	8	Berkshire	3d Berkshire.
LAWRENCE	5	5	5th Essex	14th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 6. 16th Essex, Wards 3, 4. 17th Essex, Ward 5.
Lee	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Leicester	3	7	1st Worcester	7th Worcester.
Lenox	1	8	Berkshire	4th Berkshire.
LEOMINSTER	4	7	3d Worcester	11th Worcester, Ward 3. 12th Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5.
Leverett	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Lexington	5	6	7th Middlesex	7th Middlesex, Precinct 1. 24th Middlesex, Precincts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
Leyden	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Lincoln	4	3	5th Middlesex	26th Middlesex.
Littleton	5	3	5th Middlesex	34th Middlesex.
Longmeadow	2	8	Hampden and Berkshire	7th Hampden, Precincts A, E. 16th Hampden, Precincts B, C, D.
Lowell	5	6	1st Middlesex	29th Middlesex, Ward 9. 30th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 5, 10, 11. 31st Middlesex, Wards 3, 4, 6, 7, 8.
Ludlow	2	8	1st Hampden	2d Hampden.
Lunenburg	4	7	3d Worcester	13th Worcester.
Lynn	6	5	1st Essex	9th Essex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4. 10th Essex, Wards 5, 6, 7.
Lynnfield	7	5	2d Essex	12th Essex.
Malden	7	6	4th Middlesex	16th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4. 17th Middlesex, Wards 1, 5, 6, 7, 8.
Manchester	6	5	3d Essex	3d Essex.
Mansfield	10	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	14th Bristol.
Marblehead	6	5	1st Essex.	8th Essex.
Marion	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	6th Plymouth.
Marlborough	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	37th Middlesex.
Marshfield	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	9th Plymouth.
Mashpee	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	3d Barnstable.
Mattapoisett	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	6th Plymouth.
Maynard	4	3	5th Middlesex	36th Middlesex.
Medfield	10	2	Middlesex and Norfolk	10th Norfolk.
Medford	7	6	3d Middlesex, Wards 1, 7. 6th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	14th Middlesex.

Medway	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	14th Norfolk.
MELROSE	7	6	4th Middlesex	16th Middlesex, Ward 5. 17th Middlesex, Ward 7. 19th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 6.
Mendon	3	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Merrimac	6	5	4th Essex	20th Essex.
Methuen	5	5	4th Essex	15th Essex, Precincts 1, 3, 5. 16th Essex, Precincts 2, 4, 6.
Middleborough	10	1	1st Bristol and Plymouth	7th Plymouth.
Middlefield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
Middleton	6	5	3d Essex	12th Essex.
Milford	3	7	4th Worcester	9th Worcester.
Millbury	3	7	1st Worcester	7th Worcester.
Millis	10	2	Middlesex and Norfolk	14th Norfolk.
Millville	3	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Milton	11	4	6th Suffolk	6th Norfolk.
Monroe	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Monson	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Hampden.
Montague	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Monterey	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Montgomery	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	15th Hampden.
Mount Washington	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Nahant	6	5	1st Essex	9th Essex.
Nantucket	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	1st Nantucket.
Natick	10	2	Middlesex and Norfolk	40th Middlesex.
Needham	9	2	Middlesex and Norfolk	9th Norfolk.
New Ashford	1	8	Berkshire	3rd Berkshire.
NEW BEDFORD	12	1	3d Bristol	1st Bristol, Wards 1, 2. 2nd Bristol, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6.
New Braintree	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	2nd Worcester.
Newbury	6	5	3d Essex	21st Essex.
NEWBURYPORT	6	5	4th Essex	21st Essex.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
New Marlborough	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
New Salem	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	3d Franklin.
Newton	4	2	8th Middlesex	12th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 7. 13th Middlesex, Wards 4, 5, 6, 8.
Norfolk	10	2	Middlesex and Norfolk	10th Norfolk.
North Adams	1	8	Berkshire	1st Berkshire.
Northampton	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
North Andover	6	5	4th Essex	13th Essex.
North Attleborough	10	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	13th Bristol.
Northborough	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	23rd Worcester.
Northbridge	3	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
North Brookfield	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	4th Worcester.
Northfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
North Reading	5	5	3d Essex	21st Middlesex.
Norton	10	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	13th Bristol.
Norwell	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	9th Plymouth.
Norwood	9	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	11th Norfolk.
Oak Bluffs	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	1st Dukes County.
Oakham	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	2d Worcester.
Orange	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	3rd Franklin.
Orleans	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	2d Barnstable.
Otis	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Oxford	2	7	4th Worcester	7th Worcester.
Palmer	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Hampden.

Paxton	2	7	1st Worcester	7th Worcester.
PEABODY	6	5	2d Essex	5th Essex.
Pelham	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2d Hampshire.
Pembroke	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	4th Plymouth.
Pepperell	5	6	1st Middlesex	35th Middlesex.
Peru	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Petersham	2	7	3d Worcester	1st Worcester.
Phillipston	2	7	3d Worcester	1st Worcester.
PITTSFIELD	1	8	Berkshire	3d Berkshire, Wards 1, 2. 4th Berkshire, Wards 3, 4. 5th Berkshire, Wards 5, 6, 7.
Plainfield	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
Plainville	10	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	14th Norfolk.
Plymouth	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	5th Plymouth.
Plympton	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	5th Plymouth.
Princeton	2	7	1st Worcester	3d Worcester.
Provincetown	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	2d Barnstable.
QUINCY	11	4	Norfolk	1st Norfolk, Ward 1. 2d Norfolk, Wards 2, 3. 3d Norfolk, Wards 4, 5, 6.
Randolph	11	4	6th Suffolk	6th Norfolk.
Raynham	10	1	1st Bristol and Plymouth	14th Bristol.
Reading	7	5	3d Essex	21st Middlesex.
Rehoboth	10	1	1st Bristol and Plymouth	12th Bristol.
REVERE	7	4	1st Suffolk	17th Suffolk.
Richmond	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Rochester	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	6th Plymouth.
Rockland	12	2	Plymouth	3d Plymouth.
Rockport	6	5	3d Essex	1st Essex.
Rowe	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Rowley	6	5	3d Essex	21st Essex.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Royalston	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Worcester.
Russell	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	15th Hampden.
Rutland	2	7	1st Worcester	3d Worcester.
Salem	6	5	2d Essex	7th Essex.
Salisbury	6	5	4th Essex	21st Essex.
Sandisfield	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Sandwich	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	3d Barnstable.
Saugus	7	4	1st Suffolk	11th Essex.
Savoy	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire.
Scituate	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	2d Plymouth.
Seekonk	10	1	1st Bristol and Plymouth	10th Bristol.
Sharon	10	2	5th Suffolk	12th Norfolk.
Sheffield	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Shelburne	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Sherborn	10	2	Middlesex and Norfolk	41st Middlesex.
Shirley	4	7	3rd Middlesex	35th Middlesex.
Shrewsbury	3	7	2nd Worcester	10th Worcester.
Shutesbury	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Somerset	10	1	2nd Bristol	6th Bristol, Precinct 5.
Somerville	8	6	3d Middlesex	8th Bristol, Precincts 3, 4. 9th Bristol, Precincts 1, 2. 4th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 5th Middlesex, Wards 6, 7.
Southampton	1	8	2d Hampden	1st Hampshire.
Southborough	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	23rd Worcester.

Southbridge	2	7	4th Worcester	5th Worcester.
South Hadley	2	8	Franklin and Hampshire	2nd Hampshire.
Southwick	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	15th Hampden.
Spencer	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	4th Worcester.
SPRINGFIELD	2	8	1st Hampden, Wards 2, 4, 5, 7, 8.	5th Hampden, Wards 1, 2. 6th Hampden, Wards, 3, 4, 5.
			2d Hampden, Ward 1	7th Hampden, Ward 6.
			Hampden and Berkshire, Wards 3, 6.	8th Hampden, Ward 7. 13th Hampden, Ward 8.
Sterling	2	7	3d Worcester	10th Worcester.
Stockbridge	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Stoneham	7	6	4th Middlesex	21st Middlesex.
Stoughton	11	2	Plymouth	7th Norfolk.
Stow	4	3	5th Middlesex	36th Middlesex.
Sturbridge	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	5th Worcester.
Sudbury	4	3	5th Middlesex	38th Middlesex.
Sunderland	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Sutton	3	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Swampscott	6	5	1st Essex	7th Essex, Precincts, 1, 2, 5. 8th Essex, Precinct 6. 9th Essex, Precincts 3, 4.
Swansea	10	1	1st Bristol and Plymouth	10th Bristol.
TAUNTON	10	1	1st Bristol and Plymouth	11th Bristol, Wards 3, 5, 7, 8. 12th Bristol, Wards 1, 2, 4, 6.
Templeton	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	2d Worcester.
Tewksbury	5	5	5th Essex	28th Middlesex.
Tisbury	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	1st Dukes County.
Tolland	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	15th Hampden.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Topsfield	6	5	3d Essex	12th Essex.
Townsend	5	6	1st Middlesex	35th Middlesex.
Truro	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	2d Barnstable.
Tyngsborough	5	6	1st Middlesex	34th Middlesex.
Tyringham	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	6th Berkshire.
Upton	3	3	Middlesex and Worcester	9th Worcester.
Uxbridge	3	7	4th Worcester	8th Worcester.
Wakefield	7	6	4th Middlesex	20th Middlesex.
Wales	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Hampden.
Walpole	9	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	11th Norfolk.
Waltham	4	3	Second Middlesex, Wards 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11. 5th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 7.	8th Middlesex, Wards 2, 3. 10th Middlesex, Wards 5, 7, 8, 9. 11th Middlesex, Wards 1, 4, 6.
Ware	1	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	2nd Hampshire.
Wareham	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	6th Plymouth.
Warren	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	4th Worcester.
Warwick	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Washington	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
Watertown	8	2	8th Middlesex	9th Middlesex.
Wayland	4	3	5th Middlesex	38th Middlesex.
Webster	2	7	4th Worcester	6th Worcester.
Wellesley	10	2	Middlesex and Norfolk	9th Norfolk.

Wellfleet	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	2d Barnstable.
Wendell	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	3d Franklin.
Wenham	6	5	2d Essex	3d Essex.
Westborough	3	7	1st Worcester	9th Worcester.
West Boylston	3	7	2nd Worcester	3d Worcester.
West Bridgewater	10	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	10th Plymouth.
West Brookfield	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	4th Worcester.
WESTFIELD	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	12th Hampden, Wards 1, 2, 3, 5. 15th Hampden, Ward 4.
Westford	5	6	1st Middlesex	34th Middlesex.
Westhampton	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
Westminster	4	7	3d Worcester	2d Worcester.
West Newbury	6	5	4th Essex	20th Essex.
Weston	4	3	5th Middlesex	26th Middlesex.
Westport	10	1	2d Bristol	7th Bristol.
West Springfield	1	8	Hampden and Berkshire	9th Hampden, Precinct 8. 14th Hampden, Precincts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
West Stockbridge	1	8	Berkshire	6th Berkshire.
West Tisbury	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	1st Dukes County.
Westwood	9	3	4th Suffolk	10th Norfolk.
Weymouth	12	1	Norfolk and Plymouth	4th Norfolk.
Whatley	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Franklin.
Whitman	11	2	Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	8th Plymouth.
Wilbraham	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	13th Hampden.
Williamsburg	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
Williamstown	1	8	Berkshire	2d Berkshire.
Wilmington	5	6	7th Middlesex	25th Middlesex.
Winchendon	2	7	Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	1st Worcester.

Cities and Towns.	Congressional.	Councillor.	Senatorial.	Representative. (The District shows the County.)
Winchester	7	6	6th Middlesex	18th Middlesex.
Windsor	1	8	Berkshire	2nd Berkshire.
Winthrop	7	4	2d Suffolk	18th Suffolk.
Woburn	5	6	6th Middlesex, Wards 1, 2 7th Middlesex, Wards 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.	22nd Middlesex, Wards 1, 2, 4, 5, 7. 23rd Middlesex, Ward 3. 25th Middlesex, Ward 6.
Worcester	3	7	1st Worcester, Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. 2d Worcester, Wards 1, 2, 3, 9, 10.	16th Worcester, Ward 1. 17th Worcester, Wards 2, 3. 18th Worcester, Ward 4. 19th Worcester, Wards 5, 8. 20th Worcester, Ward 6. 21st Worcester, Wards 7, 9. 22nd Worcester, Ward 10.
Worthington	1	8	Franklin and Hampshire	1st Hampshire.
Wrentham	10	2	Middlesex and Norfolk	14th Norfolk.
Yarmouth	12	1	Cape, Plymouth and Islands	1st Barnstable.

VALUATION, POPULATION and VOTERS

VALUATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Chapter 660 of the Acts of 1963.*]

Property Value Adjusted to Nearest $1,000. (000's omitted.)

BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Barnstable	$67,620	$6 23
Bourne	22,067	2 03
Brewster	6,167	57
Chatham	16,817	1 55
Dennis	18,748	1 73
Eastham	6,564	61
Falmouth	49,086	4 52
Harwich	20,231	1 87
Mashpee	4,324	40
Orleans	11,764	1 08
Provincetown	11,535	1 06
Sandwich	7,571	70
Truro	5,769	53
Wellfleet	6,387	59
Yarmouth	21,646	2 00
Totals	$276,296	$25 47

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

Adams	$19,136	$1 76
Alford	633	06
Becket	1,908	18
Cheshire	3,271	30
Clarksburg	2,201	20

* Under the provisions of Section 9 of Chapter 58 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition), as amended by chapter 112 of the Acts of 1941, the Tax Commissioner is required to report to the General Court, in the year 1943 and in every second year thereafter, a basis of apportionment of State and county taxes. The present apportionment was established by Chapter 660 of the Acts of 1963, to constitute a basis of apportionment for the year 1965 and until another is made and enacted by the General Court.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Dalton	$13,450	$1 24
Egremont	2,458	23
Florida	1,682	15
Great Barrington	17,219	1 59
Hancock	807	07
Hinsdale	1,971	18
Lanesborough	4,219	39
Lee	10,599	98
Lenox	9,905	91
Monterey	1,373	13
Mount Washington	325	03
New Ashford	241	02
New Marlborough	3,702	34
North Adams	33,196	3 06
Otis	2,282	21
Peru	771	07
Pittsfield	128,753	11 87
Richmond	2,342	22
Sandisfield	1,274	12
Savoy	453	04
Sheffield	4,302	40
Stockbridge	7,869	72
Tyringham	958	09
Washington	371	03
West Stockbridge	2,898	27
Williamstown	14,749	1 36
Windsor	792	07
Totals	$296,110	$27 29

BRISTOL COUNTY.

Acushnet	$7,910	$0 73
Attleboro	54,658	5 04
Berkley	1,784	16
Dartmouth	29,567	2 73
Dighton	7,732	71
Easton	13,208	1 22
Fairhaven	22,987	2 12
Fall River	160,834	14 82
Freetown	4,120	38
Mansfield	14,733	1 36
New Bedford	170,913	15 75
North Attleborough	24,505	2 26
Norton	6,838	63

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Raynham	$5,890	$0 54
Rehoboth	7,358	68
Seekonk	14,871	1 37
Somerset	46,765	4 31
Swansea	13,625	1 26
Taunton	58,799	5 42
Westport	14,221	1 31
Totals	$681,318	$62 80

DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	$2,104	$0 20
Edgartown	9,685	89
Gay Head	665	06
Gosnold	1,379	13
Oak Bluffs	7,818	72
Tisbury	9,323	86
West Tisbury	1,752	16
Totals	$32,726	$3 02

ESSEX COUNTY.

Amesbury	$15,051	$1 39
Andover	39,541	3 64
Beverly	75,690	6 98
Boxford	4,216	39
Danvers	36,523	3 37
Essex	4,290	40
Georgetown	4,244	39
Gloucester	52,826	4 87
Groveland	4,024	37
Hamilton	11,283	1 04
Haverhill	84,897	7 82
Ipswich	15,559	1 43
Lawrence	153,421	14 14
Lynn	226,053	20 84
Lynnfield	18,453	1 70
Manchester	17,834	1 64
Marblehead	50,736	4 68
Merrimac	4,274	39

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Methuen	$45,708	$4 21
Middleton	4,550	42
Nahant	9,081	84
Newbury	5,339	49
Newburyport	23,173	2 14
North Andover	26,718	2 46
Peabody	65,033	5 99
Rockport	14,424	1 33
Rowley	3,722	34
Salem	96,993	8 94
Salisbury	6,378	59
Saugus	37,146	3 42
Swampscott	45,256	4 17
Topsfield	9,822	91
Wenham	7,841	72
West Newbury	3,365	31
Totals	$1,223,464	$112 76

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Ashfield	$2,074	$0 19
Bernardston	2,485	23
Buckland	3,878	36
Charlemont	1,756	16
Colrain	2,660	25
Conway	1,468	14
Deerfield	6,582	61
Erving	3,131	29
Gill	1,751	16
Greenfield	46,245	4 26
Hawley	428	04
Heath	681	06
Leverett	1,464	13
Leyden	504	05
Monroe	1,084	10
Montague	15,296	1 41
New Salem	674	06
Northfield	3,852	35
Orange	7,796	72
Rowe	2,491	23
Shelburne	4,600	42
Shutesbury	786	07
Sunderland	2,201	20
Warwick	882	08

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Wendell	$496	$0 05
Whately	2,335	22
Totals	$117,600	$10 84

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

Agawam	$26,724	$2 46
Blandford	1,898	17
Brimfield	2,894	27
Chester	2,204	20
Chicopee	73,922	6 81
East Longmeadow	18,536	1 71
Granville	5,045	46
Hampden	3,268	30
Holland	1,614	15
Holyoke	125,520	11 57
Longmeadow	35,297	3 25
Ludlow	18,419	1 70
Monson	7,897	73
Montgomery	599	05
Palmer	19,188	1 77
Russell	5,374	50
Southwick	7,796	72
Springfield	371,800	34 27
Tolland	741	07
Wales	1,161	11
West Springfield	68,569	6 32
Westfield	47,631	4 39
Wilbraham	14,090	1 30
Totals	$860,187	$79 28

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

Amherst	$19,864	$1 83
Belchertown	5,052	47
Chesterfield	1,139	10
Cummington	1,253	11
Easthampton	22,334	2 06
Goshen	944	09

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Granby	$4,835	$0 45
Hadley	6,398	59
Hatfield	5,755	53
Huntington	1,924	18
Middlefield	1,009	09
Northampton	51,946	4 79
Pelham	1,461	13
Plainfield	845	08
South Hadley	21,202	1 95
Southampton	3,095	28
Ware	13,746	1 27
Westhampton	1,259	12
Williamsburg	2,963	27
Worthington	1,500	14
Totals	$168,524	$15 53

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Acton	$14,038	$1 29
Arlington	110,391	10 17
Ashby	2,654	24
Ashland	10,682	98
Ayer	6,033	56
Bedford	15,614	1 44
Belmont	94,029	8 67
Billerica	24,376	2 25
Boxborough	1,139	11
Burlington	18,242	1 68
Cambridge	249,777	23 02
Carlisle	2,831	26
Chelmsford	23,420	2 16
Concord	29,900	2 76
Dracut	15,090	1 39
Dunstable	1,110	10
Everett	164,421	15 15
Framingham	86,368	7 99
Groton	8,903	82
Holliston	9,311	86
Hopkinton	6,878	63
Hudson	16,228	1 50
Lexington	54,133	4 99
Lincoln	12,542	1 16
Littleton	8,558	79
Lowell	137,558	12 68

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Malden	$106,839	$9 85
Marlborough	34,217	3 15
Maynard	13,742	1 27
Medford	121,107	11 16
Melrose	70,358	6 49
Natick	56,217	5 18
Newton	290,472	26 77
North Reading	11,304	1 04
Pepperell	6,838	63
Reading	38,278	3 53
Sherborn	6,562	60
Shirley	3,607	33
Somerville	166,267	15 32
Stoneham	34,132	3 15
Stow	5,446	50
Sudbury	14,235	1 31
Tewksbury	15,224	1 40
Townsend	4,912	45
Tyngsborough	4,543	42
Wakefield	50,158	4 62
Waltham	115,743	10 67
Watertown	99,022	9 13
Wayland	21,435	1 98
Westford	15,779	1 45
Weston	29,754	2 74
Wilmington	16,694	1 54
Winchester	62,448	5 76
Woburn	44,559	4 11
Totals	$2,584,388	$238 20

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

Nantucket	$25,795	$2 38
Total	$25,795	$2 38

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Avon	$5,891	$0 54
Bellingham	8,357	77
Braintree	61,885	5 70

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Brookline	$210,814	$19 43
Canton	22,574	2 08
Cohasset	18,797	1 73
Dedham	61,241	5 64
Dover	11,146	1 03
Foxborough	16,244	1 50
Franklin	17,365	1 60
Holbrook	12,609	1 16
Medfield	8,145	75
Medway	8,683	80
Millis	8,265	76
Milton	77,947	7 18
Needham	71,924	6 63
Norfolk	4,331	40
Norwood	52,175	4 81
Plainville	5,177	48
Quincy	222,963	20 55
Randolph	22,906	2 11
Sharon	16,657	1 54
Stoughton	21,814	2 01
Walpole	34,013	3 14
Wellesley	93,415	8 61
Westwood	24,899	2 29
Weymouth	127,113	11 72
Wrentham	8,842	82
Totals	$1,256,192	$115 78

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Abington	$14,670	$1 35
Bridgewater	12,629	1 16
Brockton	132,481	12 21
Carver	5,153	48
Duxbury	19,228	1 77
East Bridgewater	10,914	1 01
Halifax	4,026	37
Hanover	10,525	97
Hanson	7,028	65
Hingham	34,740	3 20
Hull	25,999	2 40
Kingston	8,885	82
Lakeville	5,023	46
Marion	10,652	98
Marshfield	18,458	1 70

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Mattapoisett	$9,187	$0 85
Middleborough	16,413	1 51
Norwell	8,530	79
Pembroke	8,008	74
Plymouth	43,402	4 00
Plympton	1,709	16
Rochester	3,134	29
Rockland	20,011	1 84
Scituate	30,602	2 82
Wareham	29,937	2 76
West Bridgewater	8,030	74
Whitman	15,192	1 40
Totals	$514,566	$47 43

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

Boston	$1,628,334	$150 08
Chelsea	52,087	4 80
Revere	72,400	6 67
Winthrop	38,829	3 58
Totals	$1,791,650	$165 13

WORCESTER COUNTY.

Ashburnham	$4,136	$0 38
Athol	18,817	1 73
Auburn	21,996	2 03
Barre	5,383	50
Berlin	2,580	24
Blackstone	5,378	50
Bolton	2,794	26
Boylston	2,953	27
Brookfield	3,089	29
Charlton	4,861	45
Clinton	18,423	1 70
Douglas	4,174	38
Dudley	9,059	83
East Brookfield	2,374	22
Fitchburg	85,761	7 90

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Gardner	$35,512	$3 27
Grafton	11,788	1 09
Hardwick	2,902	27
Harvard	4,527	42
Holden	15,502	1 43
Hopedale	11,000	1 01
Hubbardston	1,765	16
Lancaster	5,179	48
Leicester	8,576	79
Leominster	45,213	4 17
Lunenburg	8,964	83
Mendon	3,422	32
Milford	29,584	2 73
Millbury	12,464	1 15
Millville	2,175	20
New Braintree	1,324	12
North Brookfield	5,011	46
Northborough	7,819	72
Northbridge	18,262	1 68
Oakham	902	08
Oxford	9,443	87
Paxton	3,828	35
Petersham	2,219	20
Phillipston	1,089	10
Princeton	2,415	22
Royalston	1,249	12
Rutland	4,274	39
Shrewsbury	24,625	2 27
Southborough	7,390	68
Southbridge	30,327	2 80
Spencer	11,211	1 03
Sterling	6,088	56
Sturbridge	6,993	64
Sutton	5,011	46
Templeton	6,404	59
Upton	3,552	33
Uxbridge	13,946	1 29
Warren	5,290	49
Webster	25,336	2 33
West Boylston	7,267	67
West Brookfield	3,658	34
Westborough	12,016	1 11
Westminster	5,297	49
Winchendon	9,339	86
Worcester	388,873	35 84
Totals	$1,020,809	$94 09

RECAPITULATION.

Counties	Property	Tax of $1,000.
Barnstable	$276,296,000	$25 47
Berkshire	296,110,000	27 29
Bristol	681,318,000	62 80
Dukes	32,726.000	3 02
Essex	1,223,464,000	112 76
Franklin	117,600,000	10 84
Hampden	860,187,000	79 28
Hampshire	168,524,000	15 53
Middlesex	2,584,388,000	238 20
Nantucket	25,795,000	2 38
Norfolk	1,256,192,000	115 78
Plymouth	514,566,000	47 43
Suffolk	1,791,650,000	165 13
Worcester	1,020,809,000	94 09
Totals	$10,849,625,000	$1,000 00

POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE COMMONWEALTH,

WITH THE DATES OF THEIR INCORPORATION.

NAME	INCORPORATED AS CITY	POPULATION, 1965 (State Census)	POPULATION, 1970 (U.S. Census)	POPULATION, 1971 (State Census)
Boston	Feb. 23, 1822	616,326	641,071	622,464
Worcester	Feb. 29, 1848	180,341	176,572	167,462
Springfield	Apr. 12, 1852	165,520	163,905	169,027
New Bedford	Mar. 9, 1847	100,176	101,777	100,221
Fall River	Apr. 12, 1854	98,053	96,898	97,882
Cambridge	Mar. 17, 1846	92,677	100,361	85,954
Lynn	Apr. 10, 1850	92,653	90,294	85,018
Newton	Jun. 2, 1873	88,514	91,263	88,556
Quincy	May 17, 1888	87,158	87,966	89,598
Lowell	Apr. 1, 1836	86,535	94,239	83,932
Somerville	Apr. 14, 1872	86,332	88,779	84,790
Brockton	Apr. 9, 1881	83,499	89,040	80,228
Lawrence	Mar. 21, 1853	69,070	66,915	67,803
Medford	May 31, 1892	60,429	64,397	62,162
Chicopee	Apr. 18, 1890	58,377	66,676	64,983
Waltham	Jun. 2, 1884	57,134	61,582	55,379
Pittsfield	Jun. 5, 1889	56,511	57,020	56,790
Malden	Mar. 31, 1881	56,142	56,127	56,176
Holyoke	Apr. 7, 1873	52,636	50,112	48,473
Everett	Jun. 11, 1892	43,410	42,485	41,269
Haverhill	Mar. 10, 1869	43,249	46,120	44,231
Fitchburg	Mar. 8, 1872	43,087	43,343	39,623
Revere	June. 19, 1914	42,394	43,159	42,650
Taunton	May 11, 1864	42,018	43,756	40,488
Peabody	May 8, 1916	41,781	48,080	46,246
Salem	Mar. 23, 1836	40,112	40,556	37,899
Beverly	Mar. 23, 1894	38,135	38,348	37,804
Woburn	May 18, 1888	35,149	37,406	34,685
Melrose	Mar. 18, 1899	32,015	33,180	32,426
Leominster	May 13, 1915	29,729	32,939	32,430
Attleboro	Jun. 17, 1914	28,690	32,907	32,381
Westfield	Apr. 9, 1920	28,020	31,433	30,738
Chelsea	Mar. 13, 1857	27,098	30,625	28,045
Northampton	Jun. 23, 1883	27,062	29,664	25,687
Gloucester	Apr. 28, 1873	26,744	27,941	23,702
Marlborough	May 23, 1890	23,591	27,936	28,185
Gardner	Feb. 28, 1923	20,463	19,748	20,015
North Adams	Mar. 22, 1895	19,805	19,195	18,446
Newburyport	May 24, 1851	14,732	15,807	15,262

POPULATION AND VOTERS.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE COMMONWEALTH, WITH THE CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN 1970 AND 1971, AND A LIST OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN 1972, THE FIGURES BEING FOR THE STATE ELECTION. REVISED AND CORRECTED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1972
	U.S. Census 1970	State Census 1971	
BARNSTABLE			
Barnstable	19,842	19,844	11,898
Bourne	12,636	8,994	4,233
Brewster	1,790	2,220	1,530
Chatham	4,554	5,397	3,576
Dennis	6,454	7,443	5,223
Eastham	2,043	2,309	1,414
Falmouth	15,942	16,326	8,848
Harwich	5,892	5,803	4,400
Mashpee	1,288	1,197	1,141
Orleans	3,055	3,839	2,475
Provincetown	2,911	2,732	2,669
Sandwich	5,239	4,101	2,262
Truro	1,234	985	717
Wellfleet	1,743	1,744	1,243
Yarmouth	12,033	13,429	8,094
Totals	96,656	96,313	59,723
BERKSHIRE			
Adams	11,772	11,696	6,275
Alford	302	270	170
Becket	929	976	495
Cheshire	3,006	3,095	1,461
Clarksburg	1,987	2,005	966
Dalton	7,505	7,654	3,693
Egremont	1,138	1,119	609
Florida	672	673	372
Great Barrington	7,537	7,366	3,587
Hancock	675	682	297
Hinsdale	1,588	1,214	802

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1972
	U.S. Census 1970	State Census 1971	
BERKSHIRE — *Con.*			
Lanesborough	2,972	3,143	1,454
Lee	6,426	6,308	3,486
Lenox	5,804	5,571	2,707
Monterey	600	708	347
Mount Washington	52	47	43
New Ashford	183	191	99
New Marlborough	1,031	990	517
NORTH ADAMS	19,195	18,446	9,818
Otis	820	774	395
Peru	256	289	161
PITTSFIELD	57,020	56,790	30,095
Richmond	1,461	1,450	743
Sandisfield	547	562	289
Savoy	322	328	207
Sheffield	2,374	2,670	1,271
Stockbridge	2,312	2,293	1,385
Tyringham	234	255	169
Washington	406	405	201
West Stockbridge	1,354	1,305	689
Williamstown	8,454	6,974	3,828
Windsor	468	486	248
Totals	149,402	146,735	76,979
BRISTOL			
Acushnet	7,767	7,967	4,090
ATTLEBORO	32,907	32,381	14,146
Berkley	2,027	1,997	950
Dartmouth	18,800	19,251	10,182
Dighton	4,667	4,743	2,207
Easton	12,157	11,576	5,775
Fairhaven	16,332	16,220	8,871
FALL RIVER	96,898	97,882	50,459
Freetown	4,270	4,117	2,045
Mansfield	9,939	9,746	4,774
NEW BEDFORD	101,777	100,221	51,906
North Attleborough	18,665	16,191	8,662
Norton	9,487	8,294	4,006
Raynham	6,705	6,879	3,267
Rehoboth	6,512	6,587	3,093
Seekonk	11,116	11,144	5,479
Somerset	18,088	18,585	9,732
Swansea	12,640	12,428	6,812
TAUNTON	43,756	40,488	21,420
Westport	9,791	10,118	5,234
Totals	444,301	436,815	224,110

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population		Registered Voters 1972
	U.S. Census 1970	State Census 1971	
Dukes County			
Chilmark	340	282	259
Edgartown	1,481	1,751	1,077
Gay Head	118	108	83
Gosnold	83	76	83
Oak Bluffs	1,385	1,145	1,077
Tisbury	2,257	2,231	1,430
West Tisbury	453	564	420
Totals	6,117	6,157	4,429
Essex			
Amesbury	11,388	11,449	6,087
Andover	23,695	24,079	11,792
Beverly	38,348	37,804	20,491
Boxford	4,032	4,162	1,957
Danvers	26,151	25,881	11,251
Essex	2,670	2,747	1,463
Georgetown	5,290	5,247	2,771
Gloucester	27,941	23,702	14,805
Groveland	5,382	5,256	2,946
Hamilton	6,373	6,592	3,355
Haverhill	46,120	44,231	23,255
Ipswich	10,750	11,188	5,605
Lawrence	66,915	67,803	34,316
Lynn	90,294	85,018	45,285
Lynnfield	10,826	11,443	6,048
Manchester	5,151	5,225	2,878
Marblehead	21,295	22,026	12,569
Merrimac	4,245	3,284	2,031
Methuen	35,456	35,081	18,804
Middleton	4,044	4,223	1,989
Nahant	4,119	4,087	2,163
Newbury	3,804	3,924	2,076
Newburyport	15,807	15,262	8,509
North Andover	16,284	14,848	8,344
Peabody	48,080	46,246	24,520
Rockport	5,636	5,949	3,658
Rowley	3,040	3,126	1,526
Salem	40,556	37,899	22,654
Salisbury	4,179	4,289	2,337
Saugus	25,110	24,357	12,998
Swampscott	13,578	13,597	8,404
Topsfield	5,225	5,413	2,635
Wenham	3,849	3,410	1,712
West Newbury	2,254	2,388	1,218
Totals	637,887	621,236	332,532

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population		Registered Voters 1972
	U.S. Census 1970	State Census 1971	
Franklin			
Ashfield	1,274	1,310	587
Bernardston	1,659	1,677	764
Buckland	1,892	1,858	980
Charlemont	897	918	492
Colrain	1,420	1,401	772
Conway	998	1,072	591
Deerfield	3,850	3,614	2,072
Erving	1,260	1,313	703
Gill	1,100	1,290	631
Greenfield	18,116	17,928	9,106
Hawley	224	228	88
Heath	383	359	172
Leverett	1,005	1,084	497
Leyden	376	383	189
Monroe	216	226	109
Montague	8,451	8,543	4,624
New Salem	474	537	277
Northfield	2,631	2,411	1,331
Orange	6,104	6,188	2,789
Rowe	277	303	177
Shelburne	1,836	1,895	962
Shutesbury	489	534	283
Sunderland	2,236	2,082	981
Warwick	492	605	350
Wendell	405	437	233
Whately	1,145	1,115	593
Totals	59,210	59,311	30,353
Hampden			
Agawam	21,717	22,445	10,577
Blandford	863	878	517
Brimfield	1,907	1,949	947
Chester	1,025	1,090	599
Chicopee	66,676	64,983	30,238
East Longmeadow	13,029	13,225	6,623
Granville	1,008	1,072	578
Hampden	4,572	4,293	1,941
Holland	931	1,087	587
Holyoke	50,112	48,473	26,294
Longmeadow	15,630	16,017	8,291
Ludlow	17,580	16,265	8,022
Monson	7,355	7,411	3,014
Montgomery	446	534	264
Palmer	11,680	11,875	5,861
Russell	1,382	1,444	688
Southwick	6,330	6,090	2,766

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population U.S. Census 1970	Population State Census 1971	Registered Voters 1972
HAMPDEN — *Con.*			
SPRINGFIELD	163,905	169,027	71,534
Tolland	172	141	105
Wales	852	935	411
WESTFIELD	31,433	30,738	15,467
West Springfield	28,461	28,633	13,256
Wilbraham	11,984	12,233	5,836
Totals	459,050	460,838	214,416
HAMPSHIRE			
Amherst	26,331	13,550	6,333
Belchertown	5,936	5,762	2,033
Chesterfield	704	731	349
Cummington	562	584	380
Easthampton	13,012	13,270	6,264
Goshen	483	522	266
Granby	5,473	5,546	2,286
Hadley	3,750	3,595	2,114
Hatfield	2,825	2,893	1,536
Huntington	1,593	1,623	808
Middlefield	288	308	189
NORTHAMPTON	29,664	25,687	13,721
Pelham	937	1,003	529
Plainfield	287	327	171
Southampton	3,069	3,140	1,491
South Hadley	17,033	15,029	7,508
Ware	8,187	7,813	4,542
Westhampton	793	807	374
Williamsburg	2,342	2,340	1,125
Worthington	712	768	433
Totals	123,981	105,298	52,452
MIDDLESEX			
Acton	14,770	14,045	6,335
Arlington	53,524	52,319	27,486
Ashby	2,274	2,307	1,175
Ashland	8,882	8,770	3,999
Ayer	8,283	4,718	2,066
Bedford	13,513	12,586	5,531
Belmont	28,285	28,086	15,788
Billerica	31,648	33,110	12,072
Boxborough	1,451	1,528	632
Burlington	21,980	23,046	9,975
CAMBRIDGE	100,361	85,954	44,623
Carlisle	2,871	2,929	1,371
Chelmsford	31,432	30,341	15,058

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population		Registered Voters 1972
	U.S. Census 1970	State Census 1971	
MIDDLESEX — *Con.*			
Concord	16,148	16,693	8,051
Dracut	18,214	18,417	9,161
Dunstable	1,292	1,324	676
EVERETT	42,485	41,269	23,569
Framingham	64,048	60,623	28,013
Groton	5,109	5,025	2,310
Holliston	12,069	12,365	5,085
Hopkinton	5,981	5,889	3,032
Hudson	16,084	16,295	6,681
Lexington	31,886	33,412	15,744
Lincoln	7,567	4,976	2,663
Littleton	6,380	6,342	2,927
LOWELL	94,239	83,932	46,056
MALDEN	56,127	56,176	29,443
MARLBOROUGH	27,936	28,185	13,520
Maynard	9,710	9,590	4,426
MEDFORD	64,397	62,162	34,737
MELROSE	33,180	32,426	17,859
Natick	31,057	30,636	15,547
NEWTON	91,263	88,556	51,356
North Reading	11,264	11,230	5,626
Pepperell	5,887	5,702	2,698
Reading	22,539	22,616	11,432
Sherborn	3,309	3,505	1,822
Shirley	4,909	3,316	1,682
SOMERVILLE	88,779	84,790	42,428
Stoneham	20,725	21,308	10,607
Stow	3,984	3,986	1,737
Sudbury	13,506	13,842	5,583
Tewksbury	22,755	22,893	9,335
Townsend	4,281	4,346	2,182
Tyngsborough	4,204	4,313	2,080
Wakefield	25,402	24,605	13,050
WALTHAM	61,582	55,378	25,108
Watertown	39,307	38,531	19,450
Wayland	13,461	13,848	6,951
Westford	10,368	10,678	5,698
Weston	10,870	10,821	5,721
Wilmington	17,102	17,251	7,155
Winchester	22,269	22,797	11,187
WOBURN	37,406	34,685	18,799
Totals	1,398,355	1,344,473	677,298
NANTUCKET			
Nantucket	3,774	4,235	2,399

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Population		Registered Voters 1972
	U.S. Census 1970	State Census 1971	
NORFOLK.			
Avon	5,295	5,283	2,455
Bellingham	13,967	13,807	6,020
Braintree	35,050	35,924	18,228
Brookline	58,689	52,882	30,557
Canton	17,100	17,181	8,622
Cohasset	6,954	7,276	4,005
Dedham	26,938	27,384	14,342
Dover	4,529	4,653	2,631
Foxborough	14,218	14,212	5,765
Franklin	17,830	17,304	7,797
Holbrook	11,775	11,796	5,372
Medfield	9,821	9,875	4,025
Medway	7,938	7,951	3,725
Millis	5,686	5,717	2,662
Milton	27,190	27,080	16,437
Needham	29,748	30,728	16,568
Norfolk	4,656	4,752	1,743
Norwood	30,815	30,963	15,246
Plainville	4,953	5,127	2,747
QUINCY	87,966	89,598	47,978
Randolph	27,035	28,406	13,220
Sharon	12,367	12,920	6,280
Stoughton	23,459	23,419	10,191
Walpole	18,149	17,881	8,452
Wellesley	28,051	26,863	14,886
Westwood	12,750	13,538	6,669
Weymouth	54,610	55,677	25,915
Wrentham	7,315	7,221	2,543
Totals	604,944	605,418	305,081
PLYMOUTH			
Abington	12,334	12,796	5,825
Bridgewater	11,829	12,160	4,941
BROCKTON	89,040	80,228	39,484
Carver	2,420	2,568	1,291
Duxbury	7,636	8,252	4,300
East Bridgewater	8,347	8,286	3,911
Halifax	3,537	3,646	1,498
Hanover	10,107	10,449	4,582
Hanson	7,148	7,078	3,090
Hingham	18,845	19,497	9,870
Hull	9,961	8,961	5,362
Kingston	5,999	6,218	3,132
Lakeville	4,376	4,395	2,266
Marion	3,466	3,702	1,865

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1972
	U.S. Census 1970	State Census 1971	
PLYMOUTH — *Con.*			
Marshfield	15,223	15,578	6,558
Mattapoisett	4,500	4,965	2,404
Middleborough	13,607	12,125	6,849
Norwell	7,796	8,249	3,866
Pembroke	11,193	11,245	4,828
Plymouth	18,606	20,081	11,179
Plympton	1,224	1,254	615
Rochester	1,770	1,847	984
Rockland	15,674	15,780	6,825
Scituate	16,973	17,539	8,241
Wareham	11,492	11,399	5,609
West Bridgewater	7,152	6,327	2,962
Whitman	13,059	12,951	5,877
Totals	333,314	327,576	158,214
SUFFOLK			
BOSTON	641,071	622,464	274,178
CHELSEA	30,625	28,045	15,644
REVERE	43,159	42,650	25,378
Winthrop	20,335	19,347	10,723
Totals	735,190	712,506	325,923
WORCESTER			
Ashburnham	3,484	3,514	1,939
Athol	11,185	11,059	5,635
Auburn	15,347	15,741	8,305
Barre	3,825	3,985	1,968
Berlin	2,099	2,174	930
Blackstone	6,566	6,020	3,156
Bolton	1,905	2,015	1,017
Boylston	2,774	2,925	1,364
Brookfield	2,063	2,042	1,006
Charlton	4,654	4,578	2,445
Clinton	13,383	12,823	6,924
Douglas	2,947	2,976	1,706
Dudley	8,087	7,436	3,533
East Brookfield	1,800	1,875	892
FITCHBURG	43,343	39,623	21,885
GARDNER	19,748	20,015	9,988
Grafton	11,659	11,248	5,688
Hardwick	2,379	2,069	1,204
Harvard	12,536	3,145	1,592
Holden	12,564	12,726	7,447
Hopedale	4,292	4,292	2,447

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	POPULATION		Registered Voters 1972
	U.S. Census 1970	State Census 1971	
WORCESTER — *Con.*			
Hubbardston	1,437	1,496	771
Lancaster	6,095	5,353	2,234
Leicester	9,140	8,363	4,999
LEOMINSTER	32,939	32,430	15,900
Lunenburg	7,419	7,825	3,644
Mendon	2,524	2,404	1,444
Milford	19,352	19,406	10,541
Millbury	11,987	11,809	6,105
Millville	1,764	1,720	962
New Braintree	631	649	289
Northborough	9,218	9,692	3,763
Northbridge	11,795	12,151	6,186
North Brookfield	3,967	3,983	1,977
Oakham	730	695	398
Oxford	10,345	10,187	4,381
Paxton	3,731	3,562	1,751
Petersham	1,014	1,032	585
Phillipston	872	906	429
Princeton	1,681	1,780	947
Royalston	809	752	422
Rutland	3,198	2,969	1,460
Shrewsbury	19,196	19,322	9,438
Southborough	5,798	5,908	2,767
Southbridge	17,057	16,631	8,657
Spencer	8,779	8,948	4,635
Sterling	4,247	4,421	1,979
Sturbridge	4,878	4,820	2,490
Sutton	4,590	4,403	2,491
Templeton	5,863	6,029	2,595
Upton	3,484	3,557	1,746
Uxbridge	8,253	8,348	4,272
Warren	3,633	3,815	1,992
Webster	14,917	14,636	7,289
Westborough	12,594	13,383	5,235
West Boylston	6,369	6,251	3,037
West Brookfield	2,653	2,529	1,240
Westminster	4,273	4,514	2,204
Winchendon	6,635	6,438	3,108
WORCESTER	176,572	167,462	88,195
Totals	636,379	612,900	311,629

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES	Number of Cities and Towns	Population		Registered Voters State Election 1972
		U.S. Census 1970	State Census 1971	
Barnstable . .	15	96,656	96,313	59,723
Berkshire . .	32	149,402	146,733	76,979
Bristol . . .	20	444,301	436,815	224,110
Dukes County .	7	6,117	6,157	4,429
Essex . . .	34	637,887	621,236	332,532
Franklin . .	26	59,210	59,311	30,353
Hampden . . .	23	459,050	460,838	214,416
Hampshire . .	20	123,981	105,298	52,452
Middlesex . .	54	1,398,355	1,344,473	677,298
Nantucket . .	1	3,774	4,235	2,399
Norfolk . . .	28	604,944	605,418	305,081
Plymouth . .	27	333,314	327,576	158,214
Suffolk . . .	4	735,190	712,506	325,923
Worcester . .	60	636,379	612,900	311,629
Totals . .	351	5,688,560	5,539,811	2,775,538

VOTE FOR
PRESIDENT,
MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
AND
STATE OFFICERS

VOTE FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1972

(BY COUNTIES)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1972.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

ITIES AND TOWNS.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
rnstable . . .	4,521	7,237	51		32	1	2			167	12,011
urne . . .	1,615	2,510	18		2					58	4,203
ewster . . .	643	1,098	7		3				3	13	1,767
atham . . .	882	2,242	51	9	15			1		36	3,236
ennis . . .	1,736	3,323	6		3		1		6	60	5,135
stham . . .	510	988	5		23					10	1,536
lmouth . . .	4,117	4,989	27						19	143	9,295
arwich . . .	1,350	2,813	19	22	7			1		62	4,274
ashpee . . .	477	489	5						6	13	990
leans . . .	815	1,738	6		5				1	34	2,599
ovincetown . .	1,340	682	19	7	2		1			30	2,081
ndwich . . .	872	1,525	9		5		1		6	20	2,438
uro . . .	307	339								8	654
ellfleet . . .	499	670			14		1			10	1,194
armouth . . .	2,952	5,697	29		15					96	8,789
Totals . . .	22,636	36,340	252	38	126	1	6	2	41	760	60,202

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

lams . . .	3,490	2,093	24		11				4	92	5,714
ford . . .	49	118	2		5				1	3	178
cket . . .	161	241	1							6	409
ieshire . . .	765	608	8		5					30	1,416

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republicar	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks	
Clarksburg	405	430	1		1					9	
Dalton	1,582	1,720	16		21					40	
Egremont	190	401	1		13					12	
Florida	124	187	0							4	
Great Barrington	1,399	1,599	16		27					54	
Hancock	121	196	0							3	
Hinsdale	299	342	3							16	
Lanesborough	617	611	6		7					26	
Lee	1,255	1,201	3		8				2	60	
Lenox	1,248	1,319	13							64	
Monterey	161	201	2							3	
Mount Washington	11	36	0							0	
New Ashford	45	56	0							0	
New Marlborough	137	343	0		8					6	
North Adams	4,715	3,415	37		12					137	
Otis	142	247	0							9	
Peru	45	86	0							4	
Pittsfield	14,504	10,310	128		50			1		670	2
Richmond	303	423	6		2			1	1	8	
Sandisfield	121	140	1		2					4	
Savoy	89	95	0							3	
Sheffield	381	816	4		4				2	14	
Stockbridge	689	655	2		11			2		25	
Tyringham	74	85	0		1					2	
Washington	74	100	0							4	
West Stockbridge	266	302	3		4					11	
Williamstown	1,836	1,867	15		4					43	
Windsor	93	137	1							2	
Totals	35,391	30,380	293		206			4	10	1,364	6

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

ITIES AND TOWNS.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
shnet	2,429	1,467	12		21	1				69	3,999
LEBORO	5,934	6,968	39		36					199	13,176
kley	375	413	6							10	804
tmouth	4,975	4,828	27	2	53		1			170	10,056
hton	844	1,183	12		2					32	2,073
ton	2,316	3,271	20		6					81	5,694
haven	3,908	3,367	27		13					118	7,433
L RIVER	24,379	14,088	195		19		2			920	39,603
town	762	927	9							38	1,736
nsfield	1,979	2,184	20		16					56	4,255
v BEDFORD	25,471	16,365	175		106				22	851	42,990
th Attleborough	3,336	4,294	35		36		1		13	89	7,804
ton	1,655	1,900	12		15			2		50	3,634
nham	1,242	1,630	9		5		1			53	2,940
oboth	1,131	1,731	22		5					44	2,933
onk	2,257	2,992	18		1		2			68	5,338
erset	4,545	4,225	22		6					176	8,474
nsea	3,114	3,094	34		4			1		105	6,352
NTON	10,009	6,876	81		24					421	17,411
tport	2,502	2,587	24							105	5,218
otals	103,163	84,390	799	2	368	1	7	3	35	3,655	192,423

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY

nark	124	153	0							3	280
rtown	425	644	2						1	20	1,092
Head	59	30	0							4	93
old	10	47	0							4	61
Bluffs	480	515	13							34	1,042
ury	659	745	3		1		1			18	1,427
Tisbury	244	178	1		1					7	431 1
tals	2,001	2,312	19		2		1		1	90	4,426 1

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Cities and Towns.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks
Amesbury	2,432	2,690	26							86
Andover	4,955	7,054	42		9					223
Beverly	9,163	8,837	50	2	20					269
Boxford	588	1,457	7							28
Danvers	5,339	5,674	44		4		1			294
Essex	516	861	11		4					24
Georgetown	944	1,531	4		2					30
Gloucester	6,150	6,076	37		10		1		4	245
Groveland	999	1,267	13		5		1			31
Hamilton	1,203	2,070	15		2					32
Haverhill	11,188	9,340	84		20		3			490
Ipswich	2,437	3,144	19	1	6					82
Lawrence	18,373	10,129	125		44				3	778
Lynn	24,124	14,490	186	13	54		2			776
Lynnfield	2,191	3,673	25		15					76
Manchester	1,215	1,620	5		3	1				33
Marblehead	5,396	7,139	46							192
Merrimac	714	1,067	5		12					20
Methuen	9,184	7,864	97	7	27					307
Middleton	801	913	7		6					24
Nahant	1,124	984	10							43
Newbury	716	1,250	11		3		1			34
Newburyport	3,421	3,457	38							286
North Andover	3,945	4,467	54		20					177
Peabody	12,722	8,095	88		15					430
Rockport	1,457	2,044	16	2	9					68
Rowley	566	867	12		4					32
Salem	12,489	6,354	96		9		1			472
Salisbury	853	1,167	11							40
Saugus	6,464	5,293	61						11	220
Swampscott	3,794	3,400	31		1					158
Topsfield	787	1,745	7							45
Wenham	603	1,241	7	1	4					22
West Newbury	471	780	12						4	15
Totals	157,324	138,040	1,352	26	308	1	10		22	6,082

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Cities and Towns.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
shfield	258	372	24							5	659
ernardston	205	540	6	1						6	758
uckland	267	622	2	2						20	913
harlemont	109	312								6	427
olrain	200	416								13	629
onway	277	275	1						2	6	561
eerfield	930	941	12	4						34	1,921
rving	245	355	2	3						13	618
ill	243	355	3							13	614
reenfield	3,662	4,677	38							253	8,630
awley	28	65								1	94
eath	54	114	2	1						3	174
everett	328	275	8							4	615
yden	73	108	2							1	184
onroe	47	54	2								103
ontague	2,060	1,978	21	11						90	4,164
ew Salem	97	189	2	5						2	295
orthfield	412	841	4	6						23	1,286
ange	849	1,635	9	3						27	2,523
owe	36	124	2	1						4	167
elburne	274	663	2	1						15	955
utesbury	182	125	3	3						8	321
nderland	704	458	4						1	9	1,177
arwick	89	162	2								253
endell	105	104	3							3	215
nately	234	328	2	2						10	576
Totals	11,968	16,088	156	43					3	569	28,832

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

awam	4,798	4,872	36		3			3	1	121	9,834
ndford	109	343	3		3					7	465
mfield	362	516	5		1					9	893
ester	203	247	2							11	463
ICOPEE	15,583	10,081	139		31	1				515	26,350

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks
East Longmeadow	2,226	4,024	17		4					65
Granville	114	418	4		3		1			6
Hampden	666	1,162	7							22
Holland	240	305	2							6
Holyoke	11,258	8,275	121		13				5	533
Longmeadow	3,061	5,368	21	8	4		1		3	79
Ludlow	4,431	2,988	43		8	1				151
Monson	1,189	1,475	12							45
Montgomery	69	168								5
Palmer	3,015	2,288	22		7					94
Russell	249	369	1							10
Southwick	1,143	1,492	17		1					38
Springfield	31,537	24,607	283		21		1	1		1,464
Tolland	36	61								
Wales	189	199	4		1					6
West Springfield	5,713	6,407	64							216
Westfield	6,728	6,847	47		27	1				223
Wilbraham	2,026	3,652	16		4					63
Totals	94,945	86,164	866	8	131	3	3	4	9	3,689

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	6,365	2,920	68							45
Belchertown	1,050	1,028	8		8					25
Chesterfield	132	230	2		3					4
Cummington	112	244			2					6
Easthampton	3,318	3,130	57		69					158
Goshen	76	176	2		3					8
Granby	969	1,113	14							26
Hadley	1,059	919	11							44
Hatfield	726	706	6		3					24
Huntington	254	446	4		4					3
Middlefield	47	107								2
Northampton	6,655	5,719	64		87	1				273
Pelham	250	251	2							12

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE — *Concluded.*

ties and Towns.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
nfield . .	59	105			2						166
h Hadley . .	3,612	3,896	31		11					132	7,682
hampton . .	587	856	8		23					29	1,503
e . . .	2,613	1,563	19		2		1			69	4,267
hampton . .	111	258	1		3					7	380
amsburg . .	466	598	9		20					17	1,110
thington . .	111	264	3		1		1			4	384
otals . . .	28,572	24,529	309		241	1	2		0	888	54,542

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

n . . .	3,156	4,448			11	2	1			95	7,735
gton . .	15,853	11,755		7	48	1	2			470	28,244
y . . .	340	611			3					10	969
and . . .	2,003	1,915								74	4,017
. . .	874	1,004			2				1	29	1,919
ord . . .	2,590	3,076		1	15	1		1		79	5,785
ont . . .	7,537	7,806			63	1	2			518	15,963
rica . . .	6,164	5,582			18				1	201	12,015
orough . .	270	516								8	797
ington . .	4,974	4,360		2	13					153	9,539
BRIDGE . .	30,486	10,464							71	636	41,829
sle . . .	571	896			4			2		23	1,497
nsford . .	6,158	8,017			13					194	14,427
ord . . .	3,904	4,140			17			2	6	134	8,236
ut . . .	4,786	3,846			8				2	162	8,859
table . .	227	386			3					3	620
LETT . . .	11,352	6,403			7	2				436	18,289
lingham . .	15,653	12,975			19					441	29,172
on . . .	922	1,444			5				6	30	2,414
ston . . .	2,411	2,920			2					64	5,413
dinton . .	1,315	1,429			5		3	1		39	2,805
on . . .	3,301	2,826			7					108	6,266

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks	
Lexington	8,478	7,432			9		2	1		295	1
Lincoln	1,413	1,272							22	30	
Littleton	1,208	1,602			2	3		2		43	
Lowell	23,592	15,259								822	3
Malden	14,198	9,246			13		1			526	2
Marlborough	6,886	5,291		1	21	1	1			207	1
Maynard	2,322	1,850		3	5					74	
Medford	18,088	10,801			22		1			652	2
Melrose	7,217	8,326							6	248	1
Natick	7,446	6,631			11					193	1
Newton	27,470	18,172			14			1		743	4
North Reading	2,255	2,572								70	
Pepperell	1,024	1,328							7	34	
Reading	4,680	6,213			7					262	1
Sherborn	652	1,232			5					21	
Shirley	683	763								29	
Somerville	22,386	10,873	166	1	32	2				674	3
Stoneham	5,107	4,568	44		3			1		245	
Stow	709	1,058	5		5		2			26	
Sudbury	2,796	3,720	25				2			66	
Tewksbury	4,711	4,135	33							160	
Townsend	729	1,126	17		15					19	
Tyngsborough	894	927	16							35	
Wakefield	6,543	5,893	35		12		2			427	1
Waltham	12,628	9,835	91	7	6					688	2
Watertown	10,712	6,785	100	1	13			1		635	1
Wayland	3,054	3,575	19		19		1	1		84	
Westford	2,262	2,811	26		3				1	92	
Weston	2,263	3,742	16	1	10	1	3			85	
Wilmington	3,530	3,340	26		2				3	109	
Winchester	5,143	5,806	39		6				6	150	1
Woburn	9,417	6,061	88		4				1	246	1
Totals	345,343	269,064	2,535		502	14	23	13	133	11,897	62

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

ES AND TOWNS.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
cket . .	952	1,418	10							63	2,443

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

. . .	1,169	1,063	9		5					36	2,282
gham . .	3,010	2,390	19		3					73	5,495
ree . .	8,650	8,557	65		33		2			292	17,599
line . .	18,360	10,911	130		8	1	1			638	30,049
n . . .	4,419	4,021	28							135	8,603
set . . .	1,607	2,201	13		4			2		74	3,901
m . . .	7,209	6,041	61	2	51		1			257	13,622
. . .	778	1,802	7		3		1			22	2,613
rough . .	2,628	3,124	21		12		2	1		92	5,880
lin . . .	3,803	3,000	21	2	2					113	6,941
ook . . .	2,492	2,300	26	1	6	1	1		2	75	4,904
ld . . .	1,724	2,614	15		11		1			32	4,397
ay . . .	1,643	1,677	4						8	65	3,402
. . .	1,294	1,263	5		9					37	2,608
. . .	8,104	7,012	49		18	1	2			288	15,474
am . . .	6,842	9,139	51	2	18		3	5		235	16,295
k . . .	686	1,049	14							29	1,778
od . . .	8,650	6,131	68	4	23					285	15,161
ille . . .	863	1,303	8	5						37	2,216
y . . .	23,528	17,763	237							891	42,419
lph . . .	7,332	4,946	38						28	494	12,838
. . .	3,915	2,518	19		3					117	6,572
ton . . .	5,086	4,062	40		5					137	9,330
e . . .	4,105	4,143	32		12					110	8,462
ey . . .	5,664	8,306	50		14					175	14,209
ood . . .	2,787	4,131	21	1	5		2			101	7,048
outh . . .	13,274	11,586	101		48	1	3	1		412	25,426
nam . . .	1,050	1,406	14		6	1				35	2,512
tals . . .	150,732	134,459	1,171	17	299	5	19	9	38	5,287	292,036

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Cities and Towns.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks
Abington	2,540	2,858	27		11					102
Bridgewater	2,570	2,445	18							96
Brockton	18,246	15,618	174	1	43	1		1		915
Carver	570	708	4		3					22
Duxbury	1,612	3,073	15		10		2		10	50
East Bridgewater	1,485	2,026	10		7					69
Halifax	709	839	12		3					21
Hanover	2,001	2,631	11		4					78
Hanson	1,267	1,636	14		7	1	2			37
Hingham	4,290	5,444	28	2	12		1	1		132
Hull	2,771	1,746	9		5					85
Kingston	1,400	1,470	8		2					48
Lakeville	751	1,228	6		4					24
Marion	657	1,155	5	1	20		1			19
Marshfield	3,545	3,535	25		13				15	104
Mattapoisett	930	1,606	10		9					40
Middleborough	2,211	3,173	21		47		1			78
Norwell	1,624	2,225	15		6					53
Pembroke	2,182	2,438	17		7					95
Plymouth	4,518	4,809	28		2					186
Plympton	241	325	7							9
Rochester	310	559	6		2				2	8
Rockland	3,318	2,804	24		13					109
Scituate	3,665	4,238	31		6					114
Wareham	2,222	2,756	20		14					66
West Bridgewater	1,073	1,738	11		10				1	42
Whitman	2,416	2,979	14	1	1		3			114
Totals	69,124	76,062	570	5	261	2	10	2	28	2,716

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

IES AND TOWNS.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
ON . .	139,598	70,298	982		44	12	4		1	5,997	216,936
SEA . .	7,681	3,507	69	2	6	1		3		327	11,596
RE . .	13,469	7,186	109		21					495	21,280
ırop . .	5,502	4,281	45							232	10,060
'otals . .	166,250	85,272	1,205	2	71	13	4	3	1	7,051	259,872

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

ırnham . .	784	816	4							25	1,629
. . .	1,969	2,751	13							89	4,822
'n . . .	3,624	3,963	24		20	1				84	7,716
. . .	1,004	876	8		2					28	1,918
. . .	311	618	3							22	954
stone . .	1,624	1,060	24		2					53	2,763
ı . . .	406	617	7		1					12	1,043
on . . .	571	801	3							17	1,392
field . .	382	580	1		3					7	923
on . . .	863	1,013	8	1	1		2			17	1,905
n . . .	3,301	2,653	31		1					130	6,116
ıs . . .	755	775	7		1					21	1,559
ı . . .	2,000	1,441	16		4					51	3,512
rookfield .	355	452	3							16	826
ıURG . .	10,681	7,114	76		11		1			319	18,202
ER . .	5,100	3,498	22		7				6	180	8,813
n . . .	2,422	2,286	17		5					77	4,807
ick . .	600	444	4							20	1,068
'd . .	678	981	5		32					36	1,732
. . .	2,172	4,270	17							76	6,535
ale . .	968	1,156	11		1				2	33	2,171
rdston . .	263	389	3		1					12	668
ter . .	748	1,505	7		8		1			30	2,299
er . .	2,079	1,752	15		1					52	3,899
ISTER . .	7,730	6,554	37						13	262	14,596
ırg . .	1,585	2,006	14	1	5					54	3,665

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks
Mendon	406	804	8		5					17
Milford	5,708	3,588	41		13					201
Millbury	3,012	2,124	21		8					73
Millville	497	316	3							15
New Braintree	112	165	2							5
North Brookfield	847	1,081	14		1					51
Northborough	1,823	2,425	9		1					51
Northbridge	2,741	2,336	17							57
Oakham	164	256	1							8
Oxford	1,744	1,731	11							29
Paxton	614	1,114	1							29
Petersham	213	345	4		1					10
Phillipston	147	224	1							2
Princeton	263	603	2		3					14
Royalston	154	199	3							4
Rutland	582	819	5		3			1		20
Shrewsbury	4,674	4,819	40		6					103
Southborough	1,186	1,573	2		7					36
Southbridge	4,185	2,770	32							109
Spencer	2,211	1,857	13		3					52
Sterling	686	1,289	6		8					43
Sturbridge	1,067	1,172	5		10		2			21
Sutton	859	1,181	7		3					37
Templeton	1,075	1,145	5		2					38
Upton	686	929	4		7		2			23
Uxbridge	2,242	1,624	15		3		1	1		76
Warren	949	816	10							38
Webster	4,022	2,598	32							134
West Boylston	1,270	1,892	12		3		1			42
West Brookfield	522	763	3		1					19
Westborough	2,248	3,312	23		2					67
Westminster	947	1,189	9		2					42
Winchendon	1,296	1,250	15							34
Worcester	42,012	28,880	307	5	121	3	2			1,445
Totals	144,139	127,560	1,063	7	319	4	12	2	21	4,668

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT IN 1972

COUNTIES.	McGovern & Shriver Democratic	Nixon & Agnew Republican	Jenness & Pulley - Socialist Workers Party	Fisher and Gunderson	Schmitz and Anderson	Hall and Tyner	Spock and Hobson	Hospers and Nathan	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
RNSTABLE .	22,636	36,340	252	38	126	1	6	2	41	760	60,202
RKSHIRE .	35,391	30,380	293		206			4	10	1,364	67,648
ISTOL . .	103,163	84,390	799	2	368	1	7	3	35	3,655	192,423
KES COUNTY	2,001	2,312	19		2		1		1	90	4,426
SEX . .	157,324	138,040	1,352	26	308	1	10	1	22	6,082	303,166
ANKLIN . .	11,968	16,088	156		43	1	4		3	569	28,832
MPDEN . .	94,945	86,164	866	8	131	3	3	4	9	3,689	185,822
MPSHIRE .	28,572	24,529	309		241	1	2			888	54,542
DDLESEX .	345,343	269,064	2,535	24	502	14	23	13	133	11,897	629,548
NTUCKET .	952	1,418	10							63	2,443
RFOLK . .	150,732	134,459	1,171	17	299	5	19	9	38	5,287	292,036
MOUTH .	69,124	76,062	570	5	261	2	10	2	28	2,716	148,780
FOLK . .	166,250	85,272	1,205	2	71	13	4	3	1	7,051	259,872
RCESTER .	144,139	127,560	1,063	7	319	4	12	2	21	4,668	277,795
Totals .	1,332,540	1,112,078	10,600	129	2,877	46	101	43	342	48,779	2,507,535

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1970.

(BY COUNTIES)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 3, 1970.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	
Barnstable	3,666	4,512	18	24	–	259	
Bourne	1,585	1,596	10	16	–	97	
Brewster	300	650	4	1	–	26	
Chatham	658	1,637	3	2	–	67	
Dennis	1,274	1,933	13	8	–	80	
Eastham	305	632	2	2	–	32	
Falmouth	3,356	2,917	12	17	3	176	
Harwich	1,007	1,743	3	4	–	61	
Mashpee	293	230	4	–	–	11	
Orleans	478	1,270	5	3	3	62	
Provincetown	806	324	15	2	–	26	
Sandwich	647	846	2	4	–	41	
Truro	177	190	–	–	–	4	
Wellfleet	293	408	1	1	–	24	
Yarmouth	2,266	3,293	9	7	–	170	
Totals	17,111	22,181	101	91	6	1,136	4

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	3,478	1,246	14	8	–	80	
Alford	38	73	–	1	–	10	
Becket	116	120	–	–	–	21	
Cheshire	602	375	3	1	–	17	
Clarksburg	365	258	1	9	–	6	
Dalton	1,187	1,270	5	3	1	42	
Egremont	104	291	–	2	5	14	
Florida	106	115	–	–	–	9	

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
reat Barrington	1,246	912	31	10	5	249	2,453
ancock	89	78	1	–	–	5	173
insdale	242	188	–	–	–	11	441
unesborough	382	372	10	6	2	57	829
e	1,089	661	18	3	–	133	1,904
nox	906	884	22	12	–	145	1,969
onterey	98	112	2	3	1	8	224
ount Washington	8	23	–	–	–	–	31
ew Ashford	23	31	–	–	–	1	55
ew Marlborough	103	188	2	1	2	9	305
ORTH ADAMS	4,850	1,870	11	7	–	121	6,859
is	74	118	4	1	–	30	227
ru	26	55	–	2	–	2	85
ITTSFIELD	11,047	6,660	142	57	1	1,796	19,703
chmond	162	285	–	–	–	7	454
ndisfield	83	72	1	1	–	11	168
voy	62	58	–	–	–	4	124
effield	317	464	–	3	8	20	812
ockbridge	398	429	7	2	–	13	849
ringham	61	47	1	–	–	2	111
ashington	57	54	1	2	–	2	116
est Stockbridge	215	203	3	1	–	15	437
lliamstown	1,232	1,338	12	1	1	50	2,634
ndsor	64	91	–	–	–	4	159
Totals	28,830	18,941	291	136	26	2,894	51,118

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

ushnet	2,434	699	11	10	–	69	3,223
TLEBORO	6,004	4,260	23	37	1	244	10,569
rkley	320	262	1	–	–	17	600
rtmouth	4,814	2,888	29	17	2	187	7,937
ghton	892	652	4	2	1	37	1,588
ston	2,161	2,335	13	14	–	138	4,661
rhaven	4,533	1,736	36	68	–	362	6,735
LL RIVER	29,560	6,232	121	92	–	1,287	37,292
etown	759	575	1	–	–	28	1,363
nsfield	1,904	1,335	14	6	–	59	3,318

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
New Bedford	28,700	8,813	150	135	11	1,135	38,9
North Attleborough	3,505	2,438	15	19	–	168	6,1
Norton	1,409	1,062	9	3	–	62	2,5
Raynham	1,248	1,134	6	4	–	71	2,4
Rehoboth	970	947	7	4	4	49	1,9
Seekonk	2,207	1,585	8	10	–	77	3,8
Somerset	5,103	2,124	20	9	–	149	7,4
Swansea	3,310	1,595	15	12	4	99	5,0
Taunton	10,531	3,707	22	30	–	583	14,8
Westport	2,244	1,265	5	8	3	84	3,6
Totals	112,608	45,644	510	480	26	4,905	164,1

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	58	90	1	3	–	3	1
Edgartown	267	431	3	–	–	23	7
Gay Head	29	14	–	–	–	4	
Gosnold	11	31	–	1	–	2	
Oak Bluffs	329	262	2	4	–	23	6
Tisbury	520	498	6	2	–	25	1,0
West Tisbury	125	144	2	–	1	5	2
Totals	1,339	1,470	14	10	1	85	2,9

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	2,180	1,460	52	12	–	365	4,0
Andover	3,694	5,042	34	29	–	571	9,3
Beverly	8,095	6,472	32	28	–	430	15,0
Boxford	402	1,167	1	2	–	33	1,6
Danvers	4,925	3,706	32	31	–	679	9,3
Essex	371	674	1	2	–	25	1,0
Georgetown	839	1,016	1	6	3	51	1,9
Gloucester	5,915	4,471	21	13	–	286	10,7
Groveland	997	873	–	5	1	26	1,9
Hamilton	897	1,563	6	12	–	76	2,5

COUNTY OF ESSEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfeddler of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
IAVERHILL . . .	11,363	5,525	88	42	–	963	17,981
pswich . . .	1,906	2,028	20	15	–	129	4,098
AWRENCE . . .	19,561	5,534	125	91	–	1,020	26,331
YNN . . .	23,110	10,092	164	118	–	957	34,441
ynnfield . . .	1,876	2,823	13	15	–	91	4,818
ianchester . . .	709	1,476	5	2	–	38	2,230
iarblehead . . .	4,135	5,730	35	16	–	230	10,146
ierrimac . . .	641	753	1	8	–	40	1,443
iethuen . . .	9,048	4,987	55	49	–	393	14,532
iiddleton . . .	670	637	3	8	–	29	1,347
iahant . . .	961	771	10	7	–	49	1,798
ewbury . . .	592	998	4	2	–	33	1,629
EWBURYPORT . .	3,520	2,378	21	9	–	215	6,143
orth Andover . .	3,707	2,773	15	16	1	168	6,680
EABODY . . .	12,439	5,375	59	45	15	542	18,475
ockport . . .	1,071	1,704	15	6	1	72	2,869
owley . . .	405	679	4	1	–	20	1,109
ALEM . . .	12,960	3,700	55	34	–	500	17,249
alisbury . . .	775	703	3	3	3	53	1,540
iugus . . .	5,727	3,929	30	62	–	213	9,961
wampscott . . .	2,815	2,436	27	14	–	477	5,769
opsfield . . .	572	1,352	3	5	–	32	1,964
enham . . .	414	1,033	4	2	–	22	1,475
est Newbury . .	358	632	3	1	1	30	1,025
Totals . .	147,650	94,492	942	711	25	8,858	252,678

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

hfield . . .	144	321	6	1	–	14	486
rnardston . .	156	385	–	1	–	13	555
ckland . . .	301	457	1	3	1	24	787
arlemont . .	110	244	4	2	–	11	371
lrain . . .	183	278	1	2	–	22	486
nway . . .	168	230	1	3	–	11	413
erfield . . .	866	722	8	8	–	54	1,658
ving . . .	280	233	1	2	–	8	524
ll . . .	218	246	3	2	–	7	476
eenfield . . .	3,081	3,193	63	18	–	405	6,760
wley . . .	21	44	1	–	–	3	69

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Heath	34	80	–	1	–	4	1
Leverett	136	197	3	1	–	15	3
Leyden	39	84	–	2	–	4	1
Monroe	45	34	2	–	–	1	
Montague	2,368	1,241	15	6	–	99	3,7
New Salem	55	138	2	–	–	4	1
Northfield	318	665	–	3	1	17	1,0
Orange	783	1,089	1	6	–	50	1,9
Rowe	27	115	1	–	–	6	1
Shelburne	240	531	3	2	–	19	7
Shutesbury	85	83	2	–	–	5	1
Sunderland	366	315	4	1	3	15	7
Warwick	51	118	2	–	2	8	1
Wendell	63	69	1	1	–	11	1
Whately	235	242	7	2	1	16	5
Totals	10,373	11,354	132	67	8	846	22,7

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	3,901	2,806	110	20	–	514	7,[illegible]
Blandford	99	256	–	1	–	8	[illegible]
Brimfield	325	314	2	1	–	12	[illegible]
Chester	163	142	1	1	–	11	[illegible]
Chicopee	15,584	6,106	105	48	–	681	22,[illegible]
East Longmeadow	1,688	2,462	17	9	–	323	4,[illegible]
Granville	82	266	1	2	–	6	[illegible]
Hampden	553	722	9	1	–	15	1,[illegible]
Holland	179	162	1	3	–	11	[illegible]
Holyoke	10,947	5,014	214	67	3	2,513	18,[illegible]
Longmeadow	2,395	3,838	8	3	4	106	6,[illegible]
Ludlow	4,007	1,930	25	10	–	132	6,[illegible]
Monson	1,124	961	8	7	–	38	2,[illegible]
Montgomery	64	118	–	–	–	2	[illegible]
Palmer	2,838	1,368	18	13	–	108	4,[illegible]
Russell	232	230	2	1	–	8	[illegible]
Southwick	956	882	8	8	–	42	1,[illegible]
Springfield	27,296	15,179	464	108	–	4,352	47,[illegible]
Tolland	25	33	–	–	–	4	

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
'ales . . .	168	97	–	–	–	4	269
'est Springfield .	4,880	4,064	78	33	–	580	9,635
'ESTFIELD . .	6,103	4,496	29	17	5	268	10,918
ilbraham . .	1,707	2,595	11	5	–	92	4,410
Totals . .	85,316	54,041	1,111	358	12	9,830	150,668

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

nherst . . .	2,209	2,105	73	29	6	329	4,751
elchertown . .	748	663	10	3	–	37	1,461
nesterfield . .	77	148	1	–	–	4	230
ammington . .	67	153	2	1	–	7	230
asthampton . .	3,274	2,015	22	9	–	160	5,480
oshen . . .	82	114	1	–	3	5	205
'anby . . .	861	772	6	4	–	31	1,674
adley . . .	934	608	6	4	–	58	1,610
atfield . . .	762	363	2	4	–	22	1,153
antington . .	230	259	3	–	–	12	504
iddlefield . .	53	70	–	–	1	2	126
ORTHAMPTON . .	5,907	4,071	60	28	–	339	10,405
ham . . .	139	200	3	1	–	6	349
ainfield . . .	38	69	–	–	–	2	109
uth Hadley . .	3,410	2,678	14	11	2	124	6,239
uthampton . .	540	548	5	5	–	19	1,117
are . . .	2,417	925	13	3	–	57	3,415
esthampton . .	97	185	–	1	–	9	292
illiamsburg . .	365	463	5	1	1	26	861
orthington . .	95	187	3	–	–	9	294
Totals . .	22,305	16,596	229	104	13	1,258	40,505

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

ton . . .	1,968	3,012	6	13	–	138	5,137
lington . . .	14,341	8,594	94	76	14	775	23,894
hby . . .	358	379	4	1	–	29	771

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Continued.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland	1,661	1,289	12	8	–	66	3,03
Ayer	1,029	536	4	9	5	54	1,63
Bedford	1,948	2,199	15	12	–	112	4,28
Belmont	6,915	5,979	44	47	–	466	13,45
Billerica	5,823	3,065	23	21	–	164	9,09
Boxborough	170	353	2	2	1	7	53
Burlington	4,984	2,771	18	30	–	163	7,96
Cambridge	22,132	7,802	275	137	–	1,295	31,64
Carlisle	288	797	5	7	2	19	1,11
Chelmsford	5,703	4,993	19	20	–	255	10,99
Concord	2,640	3,245	39	18	7	443	6,39
Dracut	5,096	1,920	22	17	2	168	7,22
Dunstable	186	234	1	2	1	20	44
Everett	10,269	3,977	120	65	–	1,800	16,23
Framingham	13,109	8,319	61	69	–	615	22,17
Groton	773	1,002	8	5	10	37	1,83
Holliston	1,881	2,107	13	15	–	97	4,11
Hopkinton	1,135	979	10	9	–	74	2,20
Hudson	3,501	1,687	20	13	10	156	5,38
Lexington	5,616	5,875	83	41	6	986	12,60
Lincoln	791	1,243	18	7	–	58	2,11
Littleton	1,102	1,103	8	8	–	57	2,27
Lowell	25,624	7,699	121	95	–	1,040	34,57
Malden	13,250	4,939	79	60	–	956	19,28
Marlborough	6,977	3,111	34	20	6	322	10,47
Maynard	2,225	1,104	25	6	1	86	3,44
Medford	17,963	6,969	93	89	–	905	26,01
Melrose	5,629	6,194	91	68	–	1,055	13,03
Natick	6,000	4,642	90	28	–	907	11,66
Newton	20.980	13,882	388	124	11	3,443	38,82
North Reading	1,966	1,811	13	15	–	85	3,89
Pepperell	914	747	2	4	–	47	1,71
Reading	3,824	4,644	41	30	–	524	9,06
Sherborn	412	900	4	6	–	34	1,35
Shirley	713	411	5	4	7	52	1,19
Somerville	22,434	6,552	135	135	–	952	30,20
Stoneham	4,524	3,247	33	21	–	203	8,02
Stow	549	769	6	1	2	33	1,36
Sudbury	1,505	2,410	18	10	–	257	4,20
Tewksbury	4,214	2,254	12	23	–	134	6,63
Townsend	662	660	4	2	13	41	1,38

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
ngsborough	924	544	9	5	–	41	1,523
akefield	5,457	4,286	45	42	1	609	10,440
ALTHAM	11,413	5,464	185	67	–	2,628	19,757
ntertown	10,485	4,954	82	57	12	529	16,119
ayland	2,126	3,174	18	8	–	136	5,462
estford	2,169	1,575	13	7	4	85	3,853
eston	1,453	3,129	19	18	1	124	4,744
lmington	3,551	2,201	9	16	2	130	5,909
nchester	3,854	4,498	74	32	–	674	9,132
OBURN	8,168	3,745	202	41	–	1,089	13,245
Totals	303,384	179,975	2,774	1,686	118	25,175	513,112

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

ntucket	591	771	6	2	–	55	1,425

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

n	1,132	635	4	8	–	47	1,826
ingham	2,835	1,169	12	14	–	92	4,122
intree	8,419	5,958	35	43	9	452	14,916
okline	12,756	8,689	177	48	6	1,942	23,618
ton	3,794	2,482	25	23	–	213	6,537
asset	1,271	1,636	12	16	–	113	3,048
ham	6,807	4,311	25	47	6	453	11,649
er	500	1,535	10	3	–	60	2'108
borough	2,141	2,081	7	7	–	111	4,347
nklin	3,563	1,637	22	12	–	157	5,391
brook	2,338	1,499	15	16	–	121	3,989
lfield	1,311	1,770	12	10	2	96	3,201
lway	1,457	1,044	8	5	16	82	2,612
is	1,083	925	2	6	–	65	2,081
on	7,179	5,346	33	55	–	588	13,201
lham	5,622	7,350	29	47	2	427	13,477
olk	569	658	5	7	1	36	1,276
wood	7,717	3,639	40	36	–	421	11,853

COUNTY OF NORFOLK — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainville	729	784	4	3	–	26	1,5
Quincy	22,232	12,413	137	118	1	1,252	36,1
Randolph	6,469	2,902	26	25	–	326	9,7
Sharon	3,138	1,928	13	12	–	97	5,1
Stoughton	3,924	2,388	98	23	–	553	6,9
Walpole	3,461	2,765	13	16	–	178	6,4
Wellesley	3,818	6,549	80	24	9	948	11,4
Westwood	2,414	3,056	12	15	3	208	5,7
Weymouth	11,766	7,877	50	51	–	574	20,3
Wrentham	914	945	6	4	–	53	1,9
Totals	129,359	93,971	912	694	55	9,691	234,6

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	2,295	1,936	7	8	1	131	4,3
Bridgewater	2,090	1,530	12	11	–	96	3,7
Brockton	17,558	9,422	74	67	19	736	27,8
Carver	386	357	2	1	–	18	7
Duxbury	1,077	2,037	3	4	3	86	3,2
East Bridgewater	1,491	1,426	7	6	4	70	3,0
Halifax	595	525	2	–	–	19	1,1
Hanover	1,689	1,783	9	8	–	82	3,5
Hanson	1,155	1,013	10	2	1	60	2,2
Hingham	3,298	4,164	22	30	2	159	7,6
Hull	2,324	953	10	8	–	94	3,3
Kingston	1,174	902	5	3	6	56	2,1
Lakeville	653	763	6	–	–	34	1,4
Marion	454	844	6	6	2	61	1,3
Marshfield	2,559	2,139	9	19	1	115	4,8
Mattapoisett	790	1,038	4	4	–	39	1,8
Middleborough	2,068	1,883	14	22	9	92	4,0
Norwell	1,269	1,642	12	10	2	77	3,0
Pembroke	1,904	1,671	14	9	–	75	3,6
Plymouth	3,479	2,417	78	30	–	646	6,6
Plympton	177	227	3	3	3	7	4
Rochester	239	357	1	–	–	9	6
Rockland	3,003	1,606	13	14	–	136	4,7
Scituate	2,853	2,947	10	22	–	168	6,0

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
/areham	1,870	1,527	8	10	6	75	3,496
/est Bridgewater	925	1,292	5	18	9	51	2,300
/hitman	2,214	1,983	12	7	5	103	4,324
Totals	59,589	48,384	358	322	73	3,295	112,021
COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.							
OSTON	117,284	41,058	1,967	608	8	30,151	191,076
HELSEA	8,398	2,044	45	35	–	509	11,031
EVERE	12,816	3,818	76	68	–	688	17,466
/inthrop	4,757	2,368	77	20	–	736	7,958
Totals	143,255	49,288	2,165	731	8	32,084	227,531
COUNTY OF WORCESTER.							
shburnham	723	529	2	2	–	32	1,288
:hol	1,942	1,701	12	9	1	119	3,784
ıburn	3,335	2,663	22	17	–	127	6,164
arre	867	547	5	1	–	39	1,459
erlin	312	416	2	3	–	27	760
ackstone	1,728	464	9	3	2	63	2,269
olton	304	441	9	1	–	19	774
oylston	475	567	3	–	–	15	1,060
ookfield	310	333	–	3	–	17	663
ıarlton	735	552	7	1	2	24	1,321
inton	3,532	1,626	17	20	6	302	5,503
ouglas	764	531	3	2	1	45	1,346
ıdley	1,788	770	4	10	–	47	2,619
ıst Brookfield	386	270	2	1	–	17	676
TCHBURG	11,228	3,980	48	42	4	448	15,750
ARDNER	5,276	1,963	23	11	7	199	7,479
afton	2,484	1,339	4	7	6	95	3,935
ırdwick	537	288	1	3	–	29	858
ırvard	412	838	6	2	2	35	1,295
olden	1,552	2,917	28	10	–	474	4,981
opedale	1,065	828	3	5	–	58	1,959

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Hubbardston	224	268	1	2	–	10	[illegible]
Lancaster	706	936	7	12	–	69	1,[illegible]
Leicester	2,047	1,056	9	5	–	78	3,[illegible]
Leominster	8,344	3,485	32	15	–	388	12,[illegible]
Lunenburg	1,490	1,273	9	8	–	63	2,[illegible]
Mendon	495	488	2	2	–	28	1,[illegible]
Milford	6,004	1,732	24	22	1	209	7,[illegible]
Millbury	3,103	1,274	5	11	1	94	4,[illegible]
Millville	535	162	3	3	–	24	[illegible]
New Braintree	102	118	1	4	–	2	[illegible]
North Brookfield	886	558	3	3	–	35	1,[illegible]
Northborough	1,453	1,523	10	4	–	50	3,[illegible]
Northbridge	2,176	1,380	9	15	–	393	3,[illegible]
Oakham	102	161	–	–	–	7	[illegible]
Oxford	1,441	854	43	12	–	263	2,[illegible]
Paxton	567	756	4	6	3	27	1,[illegible]
Petersham	164	240	2	2	–	6	[illegible]
Phillipston	111	115	1	–	–	5	[illegible]
Princeton	203	405	1	–	–	12	[illegible]
Royalston	127	108	3	1	–	5	[illegible]
Rutland	521	517	4	3	3	16	1,[illegible]
Shrewsbury	4,089	3,055	13	11	5	153	7,[illegible]
Southborough	1,015	1,033	6	3	–	54	2,[illegible]
Southbridge	3,635	1,369	98	19	–	422	5,[illegible]
Spencer	2,346	1,073	9	8	1	85	3,[illegible]
Sterling	603	902	7	3	6	46	1,[illegible]
Sturbridge	1,000	723	3	6	1	31	1,[illegible]
Sutton	775	739	7	5	–	44	1,[illegible]
Templeton	1,093	637	3	5	–	41	1,[illegible]
Upton	672	617	5	2	2	36	1,[illegible]
Uxbridge	2,162	893	13	12	–	70	3,[illegible]
Warren	939	438	7	2	–	36	1,[illegible]
Webster	3,754	1,328	13	13	–	137	5,[illegible]
West Boylston	1,062	1,306	3	7	–	54	2,[illegible]
West Brookfield	442	485	1	2	–	24	[illegible]
Westborough	1,734	2,182	8	10	1	96	4,[illegible]
Westminster	875	774	3	8	4	51	1,[illegible]
Winchendon	1,347	675	4	1	2	44	2,[illegible]
Worcester	43,047	19,669	247	152	19	2,129	65,[illegible]
Totals	141,146	78,870	833	552	80	7,568	229,[illegible]

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	Edward M. Kennedy of Boston, Democratic	Josiah A. Spaulding of Manchester, Republican	Lawrence Gilfedder of Maynard, Socialist Labor	Mark R. Shaw of Melrose, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable .	17,111	22,181	101	91	6	1,136	40,626
Berkshire . .	28,830	18,941	291	136	26	2,894	51,118
Bristol . .	112,608	45,644	510	480	26	4,905	164,173
Dukes County .	1,339	1,470	14	10	1	85	2,919
Essex . . .	147,650	94,492	942	711	25	8,858	252,678
Franklin . .	10,373	11,354	132	67	8	846	22,780
Hampden . .	85,316	54,041	1,111	358	12	9,830	150,668
Hampshire . .	22,305	16,596	229	104	13	1,258	40,505
Middlesex . .	303,384	179,975	2,774	1,686	118	25,175	513,112
Nantucket . .	591	771	6	2	–	55	1,425
Norfolk . .	129,359	93,971	912	694	55	9,691	234,682
Plymouth . .	59,589	48,384	358	322	73	3,295	112,021
Suffolk . .	143,255	49,288	2,165	731	8	32,084	227,531
Worcester . .	141,146	78,870	833	552	80	7,568	229,049
Totals . .	1,202,856	715,978	10,378	5,944	451	107,680	2,043,287

VOTE FOR SENATOR IN CONGRESS IN 1972.

(BY COUNTIES)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1972.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Barnstable	9,095	2,452	146	-	302	11,[illegible]
Bourne	2,877	961	53	-	297	4,[illegible]
Brewster	1,373	307	23	-	47	1,[illegible]
Chatham	2,692	426	36	-	71	3,[illegible]
Dennis	3,895	1,057	53	-	108	5,[illegible]
Eastham	1,243	223	26	-	36	1,[illegible]
Falmouth	6,731	2,167	152	1	212	9,[illegible]
Harwich	3,415	717	56	-	74	4,[illegible]
Mashpee	737	211	22	1	19	[illegible]
Orleans	2,180	322	30	-	55	2,[illegible]
Provincetown	1,103	740	102	-	94	2,[illegible]
Sandwich	1,810	530	36	-	44	2,[illegible]
Truro	474	144	20	-	16	[illegible]
Wellfleet	885	224	43	-	42	1,[illegible]
Yarmouth	6,616	1,841	93	-	201	8,[illegible]
Totals	45,126	12,322	891	2	1,618	59,[illegible]

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	3,590	1,927	57	-	139	5,[illegible]
Alford	140	28	1	-	8	[illegible]
Becket	267	97	4	-	41	[illegible]
Cheshire	964	394	11	-	47	1,[illegible]
Clarksburg	604	218	6	-	15	[illegible]
Dalton	2,520	772	23	-	55	3,[illegible]
Egremont	499	90	5	-	23	[illegible]
Florida	247	59	1	-	8	[illegible]

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
reat Barrington	1,934	739	34	-	382	3,089
ancock	268	41	4	-	5	318
insdale	482	157	4	-	17	660
anesborough	828	311	16	-	110	1,265
e	1,702	526	8	-	293	2,529
enox	1,807	501	43	-	291	2,642
onterey	271	52	12	-	30	365
ount Washington	42	4	0	-	1	47
ew Ashford	76	21	1	-	2	100
ew Marlborough	390	76	3	-	23	492
orth Adams	5,633	2,387	73	1	214	8,308
tis	258	76	6	-	56	396
eru	104	28	0	-	3	135
ittsfield	15,486	6,478	261	-	3,371	25,596
ichmond	603	117	5	-	16	741
andisfield	175	77	4	-	12	268
avoy	133	47	3	-	4	187
heffield	977	186	10	-	47	1,220
ockbridge	995	260	54	-	62	1,371
yringham	131	22	1	-	8	162
ashington	131	46	0	-	1	178
est Stockbridge	418	149	7	-	12	586
illiamstown	2,937	647	66	-	100	3,750
indsor	173	49	1	-	10	233
Totals	44,785	16,582	724	1	5,406	67,498

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

ushnet	2,366	1,501	34	-	98	3,999
ttleboro	9,568	3,061	118	-	363	13,110
erkley	559	211	12	-	22	804
artmouth	6,747	2,925	102	1	276	10,051
ghton	1,464	556	9	-	44	2,073
aston	4,033	1,447	62	-	132	5,674
airhaven	4,526	1,917	122	-	868	7,433
all River	22,325	14,875	437	-	1,944	39,581
eetown	1,236	442	2	-	56	1,736
ansfield	2,966	1,151	37	-	93	4,247

COUNTY OF BRISTOL—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
New Bedford	26,029	14,997	449	5	1,502	42,98
North Attleborough	5,628	1,931	52	-	177	7,78
Norton	2,631	888	36	1	62	3,61
Raynham	1,945	861	41	-	86	2,93
Rehoboth	2,207	629	26	-	89	2,93
Seekonk	3,852	1,349	28	-	102	5,33
Somerset	6,050	2,660	54	-	204	8,96
Swansea	4,381	1,767	64	-	131	6,34
Taunton	9,953	6,464	136	-	850	17,40
Westport	3,552	1,480	60	-	123	5,21
Totals	122,018	61,112	1,881	7	7,202	192,22

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	228	30	8	-	14	28
Edgartown	889	149	18	-	36	1,09
Gay Head	62	20	5	-	6	9
Gosnold	52	7	0	-	2	6
Oak Bluffs	835	154	78	-	35	1,04
Tisbury	1,198	183	23	-	23	1,42
West Tisbury	302	86	30	-	12	42
Totals	3,566	629	102	-	128	4,42

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Amesbury	3,335	1,370	64	-	465	5,2
Andover	8,998	2,588	164	-	505	12,2
Beverly	12,440	5,292	160	-	447	18,3
Boxford	1,745	270	27	-	37	2,0
Danvers	7,615	3,352	109	-	278	11,3
Essex	1,136	233	9	-	38	1,4
Georgetown	1,862	583	21	-	45	2,5
Gloucester	8,378	3,433	227	-	478	12,5
Groveland	1,620	645	20	-	29	2,3
Hamilton	2,633	550	49	-	90	3,3

COUNTY OF ESSEX—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
verhill	12,640	7,546	233	-	692	21,111
swich	4,038	1,390	89	1	163	5,681
wrence	14,565	13,646	378	1	887	29,477
nn	21,471	16,633	534	4	976	39,618
nnfield	4,381	1,414	59	-	110	5,964
nchester	2,255	507	59	-	74	2,875
rblehead	9,796	2,399	257	-	299	12,751
rrimac	1,345	424	15	-	34	1,818
thuen	9,974	6,862	164	-	440	17,440
ddleton	1,207	488	16	-	35	1,746
hant	1,225	835	47	2	52	2,161
wbury	1,579	367	23	-	43	2,012
wburyport	4,845	1,965	108	-	284	7,202
rth Andover	5,653	2,715	112	-	158	8,638
abody	12,076	8,460	246	3	540	21,325
ckport	2,751	692	68	2	78	3,591
wley	1,084	349	15	-	32	1,480
lem	10,868	7,667	255	-	619	19,409
isbury	1,409	575	18	-	60	2,062
igus	7,093	4,582	157	2	190	12,024
ampscott	4,674	1,898	125	-	687	7,384
psfield	2,139	380	20	-	41	2,580
nham	1,520	291	25	-	42	1,878
st Newbury	1,034	204	13	-	31	1,282
Totals	189,384	100,605	3,866	15	8,979	302,849

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

nfield	515	86	41	-	15	657
nardston	650	87	10	-	10	757
ckland	735	144	15	-	19	913
arlemont	350	58	8	-	11	427
rain	504	104	12	-	9	629
nway	429	88	26	-	18	561
erfield	1,330	500	47	-	44	1,921
ring	468	121	13	-	15	617
l	477	112	12	-	13	614
enfield	6,005	2,039	95	-	466	8,605
wley	85	4	3	-	2	94

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Heath	144	19	2	1	8	1
Leverett	410	120	50	-	33	6
Leyden	154	28	-	-	2	1
Monroe	74	21	1	-	1	
Montague	2,792	1,199	71	-	88	4,1
New Salem	225	42	13	-	15	
Northfield	1,073	165	17	-	30	1,
Orange	1,955	475	25	-	64	2,
Rowe	132	25	2	-	8	
Shelburne	814	111	14	-	15	
Shutesbury	229	61	22	-	9	
Sunderland	742	327	50	-	52	1,
Warwick	206	38	6	-	3	
Wendell	121	73	18	-	3	
Whately	410	142	14	-	10	
Totals	21,029	6,189	587	1	963	28,

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	6,182	2,661	87	-	904	9,
Blandford	392	58	2	-	13	
Brimfield	651	207	9	-	26	
Chester	328	120	4	-	11	
Chicopee	13,848	11,393	371	-	716	26,
East Longmeadow	4,666	1,266	35	-	361	6,
Granville	461	63	2	-	20	
Hampden	1,481	335	8	-	30	1,
Holland	400	138	6	-	6	
Holyoke	9,380	7,815	269	1	2,722	20,
Longmeadow	6,976	1,310	107	1	142	8,
Ludlow	4,418	2,902	93	3	192	7,
Monson	1,931	686	24	-	73	2,
Montgomery	189	49	-	-	4	
Palmer	3,408	1,821	56	-	141	5,
Russell	517	96	3	1	11	
Southwick	1,926	680	22	-	51	2,
Springfield	32,345	16,616	590	-	8,236	57,
Tolland	76	18	-	-	3	

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
ales	271	118	2	-	8	399
est Springfield	7,955	3,468	105	-	858	12,386
ESTFIELD	9,626	3,764	121	-	362	13,873
ilbraham	4,265	1,174	45	-	271	5755
Totals	111,692	56,758	1,961	6	15,161	185,578

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

nherst	5,890	2,146	509	-	829	9,374
lchertown	1,428	576	57	2	48	2,111
esterfield	311	42	11	-	6	370
mmington	315	33	6	-	7	361
sthampton	4,122	2,359	89	-	162	6,732
shen	216	41	1	-	7	265
anby	1,348	539	22	-	213	2,122
dley	1,243	652	51	-	87	2,033
tfield	933	481	16	-	35	1,465
ntington	528	155	7	-	21	711
ddlefield	123	24	2	-	7	156
RTHAMPTON	8,451	3,644	317	-	387	12,799
lham	396	85	17	-	14	512
ainfield	145	13	4	-	2	164
uth Hadley	4,948	2,475	104	1	154	7,682
uthampton	1,074	381	17	-	30	1,502
are	2,498	1,625	28	-	115	4,266
sthampton	305	68	1	-	5	379
lliamsburg	833	224	32	-	21	1,110
rthington	310	60	4	-	10	384
Totals	35,417	15,623	1,295	3	2,160	54,498

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

on	5,957	1,429	153	-	174	7,713
ington	15,168	11,887	544	-	613	28,214
nby	766	166	18	-	17	967

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—*Continued.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Ashland	2,639	1,232	52	-	74	3,9
Ayer	1,215	645	22	-	30	1,9
Bedford	4,104	1,442	98	-	115	5,7
Belmont	9,597	5,405	399	-	518	15,9
Billerica	7,121	4,595	117	-	182	12,0
Boxborough	617	146	13	-	18	7
Burlington	5,438	3,355	92	-	632	9,5
Cambridge	18,263	17,882	3,821	28	1,691	41,6
Carlisle	1,197	228	37	-	34	1,4
Chelmsford	9,970	4,120	97	-	220	14,4
Concord	5,941	1,556	135	2	593	8,2
Dracut	4,986	3,583	115	1	163	8,8
Dunstable	440	159	10	-	9	6
Everett	7,638	7,754	245	-	2,632	18,2
Framingham	19,523	8,564	396	-	601	29,0
Groton	1,795	535	35	3	43	2,4
Holliston	4,064	1,211	50	-	72	5,3
Hopkinton	1,893	820	34	-	58	2,8
Hudson	3,726	2,339	83	-	108	6,2
Lexington	10,759	3,646	447	-	1,387	16,2
Lincoln	2,109	442	94	1	82	2,7
Littleton	2,092	681	51	-	37	2,8
Lowell	20,227	17,956	403	-	1,268	39,8
Malden	12,789	10,014	379	-	920	24,1
Marlborough	7,330	4,697	145	2	223	12,3
Maynard	2,485	1,619	49	-	114	4,2
Medford	13,997	14,319	464	-	888	29,6
Melrose	10,047	4,450	201	-	1,165	15,8
Natick	9,144	4,123	191	-	850	14,3
Newton	29,302	11,427	1,563	2	4,127	46,4
North Reading	3,228	1,548	51	-	81	4,9
Pepperell	1,616	686	36	-	52	2,3
Reading	7,794	2,946	156	-	289	11,1
Sherborn	1,568	264	40	-	35	1,9
Shirley	989	440	10	-	39	1,4
Somerville	14,704	17,214	1,228	-	934	34,0
Stoneham	5,787	3,629	124	-	425	9,9
Stow	1,417	340	12	-	34	1,8
Sudbury	4,919	1,098	96	-	475	6,5
Tewksbury	5,364	3,474	109	-	86	9,0
Townsend	1,391	450	18	-	44	1,9

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—*Concluded.*

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
ngsborough	1,115	697	16	-	44	1,872
kefield	7,744	4,544	174	-	443	12,905
LTHAM	12,345	7,488	339	-	3,017	23,189
tertown	9,521	7,471	516	-	700	18,208
yland	5,147	1,326	121	2	141	6,737
stford	3,601	1,444	60	-	75	5,180
ston	4,878	935	127	-	164	6,104
mington	4,122	2,149	65	-	663	6,999
nchester	7,117	3,191	145	-	697	11,150
BURN	7,687	6,595	197	2	1,313	15,794
Totals	364,393	220,356	14,193	45	29,409	628,396

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

ntucket	1,802	461	67	-	113	2,443

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

n	1,339	870	42	-	25	2,276
ingham	3,346	2,004	43	1	98	5,492
intree	10,467	6,585	175	1	371	17,599
okline	16,956	7,736	1,283	2	3,991	29,968
ton	5,021	3,321	103	-	145	8,590
asset	2,888	868	52	-	85	3,893
ham	7,748	5,417	135	1	318	13,619
er	2,098	421	33	-	59	2,611
borough	4,127	1,551	74	-	110	5,862
nklin	4,205	2,484	70	-	172	6,931
brook	2,997	1,753	43	1	110	4,904
lfield	3,277	962	61	-	82	4,382
lway	2,135	1,167	30	-	63	3,395
is	1,723	783	44	-	54	2,604
on	8,622	6,172	257	-	406	15,457
dham	11,828	3,784	220	-	463	16,295
folk	1,242	474	31	-	31	1,778
wood	8,493	6,021	230	-	367	15,111

COUNTY OF NORFOLK—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Plainville	1,636	503	17	-	44	2,2
Quincy	23,192	17,582	567	-	1,002	42,3
Randolph	7,026	5,085	176	2	528	12,8
Sharon	4,396	1,803	163	-	197	6,5
Stoughton	5,107	3,277	123	-	791	9,2
Walpole	5,506	2,713	99	-	141	8,4
Wellesley	10,557	2,605	239	-	753	14,1
Westwood	4,946	1,858	103	-	131	7,0
Weymouth	15,219	9,352	291	-	481	25,3
Wrentham	1,778	651	28	-	55	2,5
Totals	177,875	97,802	4,732	8	11,073	291,4

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	3,532	1,862	33	-	100	5,5
Bridgewater	3,245	1,673	70	-	127	5,1
Brockton	20,248	13,365	412	3	878	34,9
Carver	933	335	12	-	16	1,2
Duxbury	3,814	780	66	-	98	4,7
East Bridgewater	2,412	920	33	-	229	3,5
Halifax	1,058	481	15	-	30	1,5
Hanover	3,283	1,274	67	-	88	4,7
Hanson	2,069	795	37	-	60	2,9
Hingham	7,158	2,385	141	-	206	9,8
Hull	2,556	1,851	94	-	106	4,6
Kingston	2,016	832	29	-	45	2,9
Lakeville	1,460	479	19	-	55	2,0
Marion	1,498	286	16	-	55	1,8
Marshfield	4,773	2,240	105	-	98	7,2
Mattapoisett	2,059	463	21	-	45	2,5
Middleborough	3,870	1,512	42	1	103	5,5
Norwell	2,763	883	40	-	223	3,9
Pembroke	3,078	1,514	53	-	76	4,7
Plymouth	6,058	2,596	69	-	820	9,5
Plympton	431	124	7	-	13	5
Rochester	662	191	8	-	26	8
Rockland	3,736	2,340	50	-	126	6,2
Scituate	5,628	2,119	143	-	151	8,0

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Vareham	3,660	1,258	50	-	108	5,076
Vest Bridgewater	2,053	725	26	-	70	2,874
Vhitman	3,675	1,677	39	1	128	5,520
Totals	97,728	44,960	1,697	5	4,080	148,470

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

OSTON	93,218	81,061	5,743	1	36,525	216,548
HELSEA	5,249	5,551	219	-	574	11,593
EVERE	9,571	10,562	289	-	858	21,280
Vinthrop	5,313	3,613	185	-	929	10,040
Totals	113,351	100,787	6,436	1	38,886	259,461

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

shburnham	1,121	446	20	-	39	1,626
thol	3,385	1,310	23	-	101	4,819
uburn	5,192	2,338	67	-	109	7,706
arre	1,293	558	14	1	51	1,917
erlin	753	168	16	-	16	953
lackstone	1,798	892	16	-	56	2,762
olton	844	164	20	-	15	1,043
oylston	1,018	328	17	-	29	1,392
rookfield	752	196	9	-	16	973
harlton	1,322	521	23	-	36	1,902
linton	3,486	2,424	63	-	140	6,113
ouglas	1,033	483	10	-	33	1,559
udley	2,121	1,285	34	-	68	3,508
ast Brookfield	583	220	2	-	20	825
ITCHBURG	11,491	6,058	178	-	467	18,194
ARDNER	5,466	3,064	54	-	213	8,797
rafton	3,112	1,566	36	-	90	4,804
ardwick	672	364	6	-	25	1,067
arvard	1,369	271	48	-	39	1,727
olden	5,166	996	47	-	318	6,527
opedale	1,435	686	8	-	40	2,169

COUNTY OF WORCESTER—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Hubbardston	490	161	5	-	11	66
Lancaster	1,745	441	33	-	60	2,27
Leicester	2,501	1,282	44	-	70	3,89
Leominster	9,616	4,490	108	1	363	14,57
Lunenburg	2,676	885	27	-	74	3,66
Mendon	899	306	5	-	30	1,24
Milford	4,873	4,275	93	-	281	9,52
Millbury	3,244	1,815	35	-	82	5,23
Millville	459	346	1	-	25	83
New Braintree	211	66	1	-	6	28
North Brookfield	1,335	599	20	-	40	1,99
Northborough	3,218	979	50	-	55	4,30
Northbridge	3,219	1,521	59	-	352	5,15
Oakham	322	92	3	-	12	42
Oxford	2,304	941	36	-	234	3,51
Paxton	1,344	369	10	-	29	1,75
Petersham	468	83	12	-	10	57
Phillipston	280	78	6	-	9	37
Princeton	726	123	12	-	20	88
Royalston	262	91	3	-	4	36
Rutland	1,081	316	8	-	23	1,42
Shrewsbury	6,572	2,824	89	-	144	9,62
Southborough	1,996	687	40	-	56	2,77
Southbridge	4,062	2,166	104	1	742	7,07
Spencer	2,736	1,274	30	-	95	4,13
Sterling	1,562	415	13	-	38	2,02
Sturbridge	1,595	508	49	-	122	2,27
Sutton	1,519	519	12	-	36	2,08
Templeton	1,592	628	22	-	19	2,26
Upton	1,179	413	19	-	33	1,64
Uxbridge	2,412	1,428	45	-	77	3,96
Warren	1,103	632	24	-	51	1,81
Webster	3,769	2,793	70	-	154	6,78
West Boylston	2,443	698	28	-	51	3,22
West Brookfield	991	269	15	-	32	1,30
Westborough	4,298	1,182	58	-	91	5,62
Westminster	1,593	539	16	-	37	2,18
Winchendon	1,719	815	27	-	34	2,59
Worcester	41,940	27,645	994	-	2,117	72,69
Totals	177,766	89,092	2,937	3	7,640	277,43

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR SENATOR.

Counties.	Edward W. Brooke of Newton, Republican	John J. Droney of Cambridge, Democratic	Donald Gurewitz of Cambridge, Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Votes Cast
Barnstable	45,216	12,322	891	2	1,618	59,959
Berkshire	44,785	16,582	724	1	5,406	67,498
Bristol	122,018	61,112	1,881	7	7,202	192,220
Dukes County	3,566	629	102	-	128	4,425
Essex	189,384	100,605	3,866	15	8,979	302,849
Franklin	21,029	6,189	587	1	963	28,769
Hampden	111,692	56,758	1,961	6	15,161	185,578
Hampshire	35,417	15,623	1,295	3	2,160	54,498
Middlesex	364,393	220,356	14,193	45	29,409	628,396
Nantucket	1,802	461	67	-	113	2,443
Norfolk	177,875	97,802	4,732	8	11,073	291,490
Plymouth	97,728	44,960	1,697	5	4,080	148,470
Suffolk	113,351	100,787	6,436	1	38,886	259,461
Worcester	177,766	89,092	2,937	3	7,640	277,438
Totals	1,505,932	823,278	41,369	97	132,818	2,503,494

REPRESENTATIVES — NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1972.

District

No. 1. SILVIO O. CONTE *(R)* of Pittsfield.
No. 2. EDWARD P. BOLAND *(D)* of Springfield.
No. 3. HAROLD D. DONOHUE *(D)* of Worcester.
No. 4. ROBERT F. DRINAN *(D)* of Newton.
No. 5. PAUL W. CRONIN *(R)* of Andover.
No. 6. MICHAEL J. HARRINGTON *(D)* of Beverly.
No. 7. TORBERT H. MACDONALD *(D)* of Malden.
No. 8. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, JR. *(D)* of Cambridge.
No. 9. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY *(D)* of Boston.
No. 10. MARGARET M. HECKLER *(R)* of Wellesley.
No. 11. JAMES A BURKE *(D)* of Milton.
No. 12. GERRY E. STUDDS *(D)* of Cohasset.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS IN 1972

(BY DISTRICTS.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1972

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT NO. 1

CITIES AND TOWNS.	Silvio O. Conte of Pittsfield, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Adams	4,871	1	841	5,713
Agawam	6,307	1	3,526	9,834
Alford	153	—	24	177
Amherst	5,449	—	3,925	9,374
Ashfield	521	—	136	657
Becket	295	—	114	409
Belchertown	1,680	35	396	2,111
Bernardston	699	—	58	757
Blandford	426	—	39	465
Buckland	785	3	125	913
Charlemont	374	—	53	427
Cheshire	1,216	2	198	1,416
Chester	404	—	59	463
Chesterfield	331	1	38	370
Clarksburg	746	—	97	843
Colrain	557	—	72	629
Conway	447	2	112	561
Cummington	339	—	22	361
Dalton	3,049	—	321	3,370
Deerfield	1,606	6	309	1,921
Easthampton	5,531	—	1,201	6,732
Egremont	536	—	81	617
Erving	536	—	81	617
Florida	267	—	48	315
Gill	535	—	79	614
Goshen	234	—	31	265
Granby	1,519	—	603	2,122
Granville	483	1	62	546
Great Barrington	2,245	—	844	3,089
Greenfield	6,469	—	2,136	8,605
Hadley	1,577	—	456	2,033

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Continued.*

Cities and Towns.	Silvio O. Conte of Pittsfield, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Hancock	287	—	31	318
Hatfield	1,210	—	255	1,465
Hawley	83	—	11	94
Heath	144	1	29	174
Hinsdale	582	—	78	660
Holyoke	11,516	3	8,668	20,187
Huntington	596	—	115	711
Lanesborough	944	1	320	1,265
Lee	1,991	—	538	2,529
Lenox	1,984	—	658	2,642
Leverett	451	13	149	613
Leyden	161	—	23	184
Middlefield	142	—	14	156
Monroe	88	—	9	97
Montague	3,520	—	630	4,150
Monterey	273	3	89	365
Montgomery	219	—	23	242
Mount Washington	41	—	6	47
New Ashford	90	—	10	100
New Marlborough	420	6	66	492
New Salem	244	4	47	295
North Adams	7,222	1	1,085	8,308
Northampton	10,557	—	2,242	12,799
Northfield	1,132	—	153	1,285
Otis	273	—	123	396
Pelham	411	—	101	512
Peru	121	—	14	135
Pittsfield	18,890	2	6,704	25,596
Plainfield	145	—	19	164
Richmond	675	—	66	741
Rowe	151	—	16	167
Russell	557	—	71	628
Sandisfield	219	1	48	268
Savoy	152	—	35	187
Sheffield	1,073	—	147	1,220
Shelburne	852	—	102	954
Shutesbury	235	7	79	321
South Hadley	6,391	5	1,286	7,682
Southampton	1,284	—	218	1,502
Southwick	2,327	—	352	2,679
Stockbridge	1,122	—	249	1,371
Sunderland	860	9	302	1,171

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 1 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Silvio O. Conte of Pittsfield, Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Tolland	82	—	15	97
Tyringham	146	—	16	162
Ware	2,726	1	1,539	4,266
Warwick	211	—	42	253
Washington	155	—	23	178
Wendell	134	15	66	215
West Springfield	8,135	—	4,251	12,386
West Stockbridge	500	—	86	586
Westfield	11,764	4	2,105	13.873
Westhampton	344	—	35	379
Whately	471	1	104	576
Williamsburg	932	12	166	1,110
Williamstown	3,310	4	436	3,750
Windsor	213	2	18	233
Worthington	337	—	47	384
Totals	159,282	147	50,217	209,646

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 2.

Cities and Towns.	Edward P. Boland of Springfield, Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashburnham	1,102		524	1,626
Athol	3,498		1,321	4,819
Barre	1,325		592	1,917
Brimfield	706		187	893
Brookfield	679		294	973
Charlton	1,403	1	498	1,902
Chicopee	22,586		3,742	26,328
Douglas	1,074	1	484	1,559
Dudley	2,579		929	3,508
East Brookfield	583		242	825
East Longmeadow	3,602		2,726	6,328
Hampden	1,598		256	1,854
Hardwick	836		231	1,067
Holden	2,216		4,311	6,527
Holland	437		113	550
Hubbardston	411		256	667
Longmeadow	7,104	5	1,427	8,536
Ludlow	6,486		1,122	7,608
Monson	2,214		500	2,714
New Braintree	186		98	284
North Brookfield	1,440		554	1,994
Oakham	280		149	429
Orange	1,723		796	2,519
Oxford	1,813		1,702	3,515
Palmer	4,532		894	5,426
Paxton	1,211		541	1,752
Petersham	400		173	573
Phillipston	271		102	373
Princeton	559		322	881
Royalston	266		94	360
Rutland	1,025		403	1,428
Southbridge	4,161	1	2,913	7,075
Spencer	3,122		1,013	4,135
Springfield	38,981		18,806	57,787
Sterling	1,279	1	748	2,028
Sturbridge	1,230		1,044	2,274
Templeton	1,686		575	2,261
Wales	322		77	399
Warren	1,419		391	1,810
Webster	5,086		1,700	6,786
West Brookfield	938		369	1,307
Wilbraham	3,255		2,500	5,755
Winchendon	1,992		603	2,595
Totals	137,616	9	56,322	193,947

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 3.

Cities and Towns.	Harold D. Donohue of Worcester Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashland	3,041		956	3,997
Auburn	6,078		1,628	7,706
Bellingham	4,458	1	1,033	5,492
Berlin	677		276	953
Blackstone	2,316	2	444	2,762
Boylston	1,112		280	1,392
Clinton	4,652		1,461	6,113
Franklin	5,273		1,658	6,931
Grafton	3,771	1	1,032	4,804
Holliston	3,820	1	1,576	5,397
Hopedale	1,533		636	2,169
Hopkinton	2,172		633	2,805
Hudson	4,761	2	1,493	6,256
Leicester	3,080		817	3,897
Marlborough	9,434	4	2,959	12,397
Medway	2,560	1	834	3,395
Mendon	835		405	1,240
Milford	7,364		2,158	9,522
Millbury	4,236	2	998	5,236
Millville	697		134	831
Northborough	3,323		979	4,302
Northbridge	2,796		2,355	5,151
Shrewsbury	7,589		2,040	9,629
Southborough	2,062	6	711	2,779
Sutton	1,496		590	2,086
Upton	1,146	5	493	1,644
Uxbridge	3,145		817	3,962
Westborough	4,162	7	1,460	5,629
West Boylston	2,559		661	3,220
Worcester	56,555	104	16,037	72,696
Totals	156,703	136	47,554	204,393

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 4.

Cities and Towns.	Robert F. Drinan of Newton Democratic	Martin A. Linsky of Brookline Republican	John T. Collins Of Newton Independent-Conservative	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ayer	878	892	102		40	1,912
Bolton	303	667	54		19	1,043
Brookline	14,173	13,245	732		1,818	29,968
Fitchburg	10,176	6,987	652		379	18,194
Framingham	13,394	12,731	2,393		566	29,084
Gardner	4,590	3,772	279		156	8,797
Harvard	603	971	131		22	1,727
Lancaster	605	1,460	149		65	2,279
Leominster	7,635	6,173	527		243	14,578
Lincoln	1,259	1,351	91		27	2,728
Lunenburg	1,452	1,879	298		33	3,662
Maynard	2,121	1,771	261		114	4,267
Newton	23,752	18,543	2,383		1,743	46,421
Shirley	642	699	92		45	1,478
Stow	567	1,165	107		24	1,863
Sudbury	3,425	2,348	505		310	6,588
Waltham	11,378	8,624	1,267		1,920	23,189
Wayland	2,688	3,421	559		69	6,737
Westminster	940	1,138	89		18	2,185
Weston	2,150	3,390	470	2	86	6,104
Totals	99,977	93,927	11,141	2	7,697	212,744

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 5.

Cities and Towns.	Paul W. Cronin of Andover Republican	John F. Kerry of Lowell Democratic	Roger P. Durkin of Lowell Independent	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Acton	4,291	3,010	216		196	7,713
Andover	8,179	3,729	131		216	12,255
Ashby	481	406	49		31	967
Bedford	2,847	2,610	163		139	5,759
Billerica	5,450	6,009	347		209	12,015
Boxborough	466	279	21		28	794
Carlisle	916	558	13		9	1,496
Chelmsford	8,664	5,327	246		170	14,407
Concord	3,932	3,736	87		472	8,227
Dracut	4,815	3,660	233	2	138	8,848
Dunstable	366	239	9		4	618
Groton	1,401	940	36		34	2,411
Lawrence	14,452	13,905	377		743	29,477
Lexington	6,888	8,149	175		1,027	16,239
Littleton	1,502	1,222	81		56	2,861
Lowell	20,747	17,227	666		1,214	39,854
Methuen	9,851	7,080	199		310	17,440
North Reading	2,403	2,300	114		91	4,908
Pepperell	1,221	1,076	50		43	2,390
Tewksbury	4,372	4,358	214		89	9,033
Townsend	993	792	61		57	1,903
Tyngsborough	1,003	773	59		37	1,872
Westford	2,927	2,064	117	1	71	5,180
Wilmington	2,803	3,398	139		659	6,999
Totals	110,970	92,847	3,803	3	6,043	213,666

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 6.

Cities and Towns.	Michael J. Harrington of Beverly, Democratic	James Brady Moseley of Hamilton Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	2,845	1,791		598	5,234
Beverly	11,223	6,802		314	18,339
Boxford	813	1,232		34	2,079
Danvers	6,676	4,162		516	11,354
Essex	662	711		43	1,416
Georgetown	1,330	1,133		48	2,511
Gloucester	7,352	4,690		474	12,516
Groveland	1,359	908		47	2,314
Hamilton	1,474	1,772		76	3,322
Haverhill	14,148	6,197		766	21,111
Ipswich	2,901	2,632		148	5,681
Lynn	28,088	10,322		1,208	39,618
Manchester	1,409	1,413		53	2,875
Marblehead	6,914	5,579		258	12,751
Merrimac	995	774		49	1,818
Middleton	1,067	651		28	1,746
Nahant	1,329	781		51	2,161
Newbury	1,009	971		32	2,012
Newburyport	4,330	2,328		544	7,202
North Andover	5,262	3,151		225	8,638
Peabody	14,477	6,239		609	21,325
Rockport	1,739	1,773		79	3,591
Rowley	731	713		36	1,480
Salem	13,576	5,346		487	19,409
Salisbury	1,163	809		90	2,062
Swampscott	4,341	2,380		663	7,384
Topsfield	1,104	1,430		46	2,580
Wenham	794	1,025		59	1,878
West Newbury	586	666		30	1,282
Totals	139,697	78,381	0	7,611	225,689

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 7.

Cities and Towns.	Torbert H. Macdonald of Malden Democratic	Joan M. Aliberti of Malden Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Burlington	5,025	2,820		1,672	9,517
Chelsea	8,859	1,690		1,044	11,593
Everett	11,214	4,743		2,312	18,269
Lynnfield	3,100	2,635		229	5,964
Malden	16,902	5,989		1,211	24,102
Medford	20,570	7,610	2	1,486	29,668
Melrose	7,479	6,345	2	2,037	15,863
Reading	5,681	4,875	1	628	11,185
Revere	14,707	4,985		1,588	21,280
Saugus	7,790	3,770	4	460	12,024
Stoneham	6,129	3,337		499	9,965
Wakefield	8,178	3,985		742	12,905
Winchester	5,114	4,669	2	1,365	11,150
Winthrop	5,585	2,821		1,634	10,040
Woburn	8,860	4,083	1	2,850	15,794
Totals	135,193	64,357	12	19,757	219,319

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 8.

Cities and Towns.	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. of Cambridge Democratic	John E. Powers, Jr. of Cambridge Socialist Workers Party	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Arlington	23,101	1,907	10	3,196	28,214
Belmont	12,147	1,057		2,715	15,919
Boston, Wds., 1, 2 5, 21 & 22	33,820	5,149		21,580	60,549
Cambridge	31,675	5,522	38	4,450	41,685
Somerville	28,392	3,026		2,662	34,080
Watertown	13,335	1,508		3,365	18,208
Totals	142,470	18,169	48	37,968	198,655

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 9.

Cities and Towns	Louise Day Hicks of Boston Democratic	Howard M. Miller of Needham Republican	Jeanne Lafferty of Boston Socialist Workers Party	John Joseph Moakley of Boston Independent	Blanks	Total Ballots
Boston, Wds., 3, 4 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12, 13, 14, 19 & 20	40,810	9,502	1,864	40,618	9,418	102,212
Canton	3,451	920	50	4061	108	8,590
Dedham	6,064	1,724	79	5,560	192	13,619
Dover	638	965	22	921	65	2,611
Needham	4,017	5,426	124	6,414	314	16,295
Norwood	6,610	1,753	133	6,309	306	15,111
Walpole	2,971	1,478	81	3,762	167	8,459
Westwood	2,582	1,409	44	2,926	77	7,038
Totals	67,143	23,177	2,397	70,571	10,647	173,935

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 10.

Cities and Towns.	Margaret M. Heckler of Wellesley Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Attleboro	10,830	11	2,269	13,110
Berkley	639		165	804
Bridgewater	3,820		1,295	5,115
Dighton	1,702	2	369	2,073
East Bridgewater	2,292		1,302	3,594
Easton	4,483		1,191	5,674
Fall River	30,225		9,356	39,581
Foxborough	4,854	5	1,003	5,862
Freetown	1,432		304	1,736
Halifax	1,165		419	1,584
Hanson	2,232	2	727	2,961
Lakeville	1,714		299	2,013
Mansfield	3,465	3	779	4,247
Medfield	3,627		755	4,382
Middleborough	4,501	7	1,020	5,528
Millis	2,020	4	580	2,604
Natick	9,705		4,603	14,308
Norfolk	1,424		354	1,778
North Attleborough	6,603	12	1,173	7,788
Norton	2,997	1	620	3,618
Plainville	1,860		340	2,200
Raynham	2,353	1	579	2,933
Rehoboth	2,451	2	478	2,931
Seekonk	4,404		927	5,331
Sharon	4,766		1,793	6,559
Sherborn	1,586		321	1,907
Somerset	7,355		1,613	8,968
Swansea	5,252		1,091	6,343
Taunton	12,455		4,948	17,403
Wellesley	10,852	4	3,298	14,154
West Bridgewater	2,342	3	529	2,874
Westport	4,264		951	5,215
Wrentham	2,038		474	2,572
Totals	161,708	57	45,925	207,690

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 11.

Cities and Towns.	James A. Burke of Milton Democratic	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Abington	4,406		1,121	5,527
Avon	1,952		324	2,276
Boston Wds., 15, 16, 17, & 18	31,117	1	22,669	53,787
Braintree	14,712	6	2,881	17,599
Brockton	28,174	8	6,724	34,906
Holbrook	4,150		754	4,904
Milton	13,210	11	2,236	15,457
Quincy	35,629		6,714	42,343
Randolph	10,797	27	1,993	12,817
Stoughton	5,985		3,313	9,298
Whitman	4,265	3	1,252	5,520
Totals	154,397	56	49,981	204,434

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12.

Cities and Towns.	Gerry E. Studds of Cohasset Democratic	William D. Weeks of Cohasset Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Acushnet	2,571	1,386	—	40	3,997
Barnstable	4,783	6,950	—	261	11,994
Bourne	1,574	2,337	—	277	4,188
Brewster	676	1,046	—	27	1,749
Carver	569	689	—	38	1,296
Chatham	924	2,260	—	41	3,225
Chilmark	109	159	—	12	280
Cohasset	1,405	2,449	—	39	3,893
Dartmouth	5,234	4,644	—	173	10,051
Dennis	1,887	3,150	—	76	5,113
Duxbury	1,627	3,086	—	45	4,758
Eastham	560	936	—	32	1,528
Edgartown	395	673	—	24	1,092
Fairhaven	3,815	3,261	—	357	7,433
Falmouth	4,503	4,560	—	200	9,263
Gay Head	39	48	—	6	93
Gosnold	13	45	—	3	61
Hanover	2,362	2,296	—	54	4,712
Harwich	1,440	2,769	—	53	4,262
Hingham	4,129	5,658	—	103	9,890
Hull	2,687	1,828	—	91	4,606
Kingston	1,472	1,408	2	40	2,922
Marion	650	1,168		37	1,855
Marshfield	3,874	3,258		84	7,216
Mashpee	471	490	—	29	990
Mattapoisett	898	1,654	—	36	2,588
Nantucket	908	1,384	—	151	2,443
New Bedford	26,038	15,968	—	977	42,983
Norwell	1,706	2,113	—	104	3,923
Oak Bluffs	448	534	—	60	1,042
Orleans	846	1,707	—	34	2,587
Pembroke	2,498	2,160	—	64	4,722
Plymouth	4,774	4,282	—	487	9,543
Plympton	253	310	—	12	575
Provincetown	1,368	605	—	66	2,039
Rochester	311	562	—	14	887

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT No. 12 — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Gerry E. Studds of Cohasset Democratic	William D. Weeks of Cohasset Republican	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Rockland	3,570	2,550	—	132	6,252
Sandwich	876	1,502	1	41	2,420
Scituate	3,750	4,201	—	90	8,041
Tisbury	647	749	—	31	1,427
Truro	329	312	—	13	654
Wareham	2,311	2,659	—	106	5,076
Wellfleet	507	649	—	38	1,194
West Tisbury	242	173	—	15	430
Weymouth	14,506	10,510	—	327	25,343
Yarmouth	3,155	5,454	—	142	8,751
Totals	117,710	116,592	3	5,082	239,387

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

(BY COUNTIES)

Election November 3, 1970.

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable	5,689	2,191	6	5	–	588	8,479
Bourne	2,004	1,013	1	4	–	282	3,304
Brewster	756	168	5	–	–	52	981
Chatham	1,941	401	3	1	–	21	2,367
Dennis	2,381	736	10	32	–	149	3,308
Eastham	759	153	5	1	–	55	973
Falmouth	3,940	1,909	4	9	–	619	6,481
Harwich	2,032	600	3	5	–	178	2,818
Mashpee	339	152	2	–	–	45	538
Orleans	1,558	173	–	–	–	90	1,821
Provincetown	562	502	15	–	–	94	1,173
Sandwich	1,051	405	–	1	–	83	1,540
Truro	250	99	–	–	–	22	371
Wellfleet	527	149	1	–	–	50	727
Yarmouth	4,152	1,400	–	–	–	193	5,745
Totals	27,941	10,051	55	58	–	2,521	40,626

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE.

Adams	1,976	2,099	12	2	–	737	4,826
Alford	44	17	6	2	–	53	122
Becket	126	76	4	4	–	47	257
Cheshire	504	370	1	–	–	123	998
Clarksburg	320	251	1	–	–	67	639

COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Dalton	1,485	837	1	1	–	184	2,508
Egremont	298	75	–	–	–	43	416
Florida	110	93	–	–	–	27	230
Great Barrington	1,246	721	41	22	–	423	2,453
Hancock	105	43	–	–	–	25	173
Hinsdale	220	175	–	–	–	46	441
Lanesborough	445	274	13	2	–	95	829
Lee	918	645	34	10	–	297	1,904
Lenox	1,095	585	21	5	–	263	1,969
Monterey	144	51	–	–	–	29	224
Mount Washington	24	6	–	–	–	1	31
New Ashford	36	15	–	–	–	4	55
New Marlborough	202	58	–	–	–	45	305
North Adams	2,837	3,071	7	2	–	942	6,859
Otis	121	58	1	2	–	45	227
Peru	42	27	–	1	–	15	85
Pittsfield	9,083	7,280	164	110	–	3,066	19,703
Richmond	339	82	–	–	–	33	454
Sandisfield	77	67	–	–	–	24	168
Savoy	61	50	–	–	–	13	124
Sheffield	555	151	–	3	–	103	812
Stockbridge	525	241	–	1	–	82	849
Tyringham	65	38	–	–	–	8	111
Washington	68	32	1	–	–	15	116
West Stockbridge	241	136	–	–	–	60	437
Williamstown	1,556	906	4	–	–	168	2,634
Windsor	99	43	–	–	–	17	159
Totals	24,967	18,573	311	167	–	7,100	51,118

COUNTY OF BRISTOL.

Acushnet	1,184	1,654	31	18	–	336	3,223
Attleboro	5,410	4,073	14	6	–	1,066	10,569
Berkley	333	205	–	–	–	62	600
Dartmouth	3,840	3,165	11	6	–	915	7,937

COUNTY OF BRISTOL — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Dighton	860	565	–	1	–	162	1,58
Easton	3,063	1,374	4	5	–	215	4,66
Fairhaven	3,109	2,800	3	5	–	818	6,73
Fall River	11,434	19,383	67	42	–	6,366	37,29
Freetown	772	521	–	–	–	70	1,36
Mansfield	1,813	1,203	–	2	–	300	3,31
New Bedford	14,463	18,478	41	21	–	5,941	38,94
North Attleborough	3,279	2,221	7	8	–	630	6,14
Norton	1,445	866	3	3	–	228	2,54
Raynham	1,467	787	2	–	–	207	2,46
Rehoboth	1,197	570	1	4	–	209	1,98
Seekonk	2,113	1,372	6	4	–	392	3,88
Somerset	3,254	3,184	8	5	–	954	7,40
Swansea	2,252	2,144	6	4	–	629	5,03
Taunton	6,047	7,079	14	9	–	1,724	14,87
Westport	1,659	1,380	3	1	–	566	3,60
Totals	68,994	73,024	221	144	–	21,790	164,17

COUNTY OF DUKES COUNTY.

Chilmark	111	34	–	1	–	9	15
Edgartown	460	184	2	2	–	76	72
Gay Head	19	23	–	–	–	5	4
Gosnold	39	5	–	–	–	1	4
Oak Bluffs	333	185	–	–	–	102	62
Tisbury	613	276	1	–	3	158	1,05
West Tisbury	156	93	1	–	–	27	27
Totals	1,731	800	4	3	3	378	2,91

COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Amesbury	2,048	1,571	58	26	–	366	4,069
Andover	6,155	2,366	43	38	–	768	9,370
Beverly	8,658	5,131	17	7	–	1,244	15,057
Boxford	1,302	259	2	1	–	41	1,605
Danvers	5,276	3,091	3	1	–	1,002	9,373
Essex	763	233	1	2	–	74	1,073
Georgetown	1,310	475	–	2	–	129	1,916
Gloucester	5,451	4,218	3	5	–	1,029	10,706
Groveland	1,157	641	1	–	–	103	1,902
Hamilton	1,814	567	3	3	–	167	2,554
Haverhill	8,143	7,529	62	37	–	2,210	17,981
Ipswich	2,517	1,184	17	3	–	377	4,098
Lawrence	9,690	11,424	36	9	–	5,172	26,331
Lynn	14,958	15,842	106	23	–	3,512	34,441
Lynnfield	3,559	1,069	2	12	–	176	4,818
Manchester	1,555	554	–	1	–	120	2,230
Marblehead	7,240	2,518	10	4	–	374	10,146
Merrimac	979	451	1	1	–	11	1,443
Methuen	6,945	5,342	7	5	–	2,233	14,532
Middleton	814	398	–	3	–	132	1,347
Nahant	1,084	613	5	–	–	96	1,798
Newbury	1,133	369	–	1	–	126	1,629
Newburyport	3,133	2,371	14	4	–	621	6,143
North Andover	3,821	2,233	7	4	1	614	6,680
Peabody	8,425	8,355	24	14	–	1,657	18,475
Rockport	1,905	792	6	–	–	166	2,869
Rowley	761	265	1	–	–	82	1,109
Salem	6,909	8,290	25	7	–	2,018	17,249
Salisbury	953	536	1	5	–	45	1,540
Saugus	5,813	3,410	18	9	–	711	9,961
Swampscott	3,578	1,817	30	13	–	331	5,769
Topsfield	1,527	380	1	–	–	56	1,964
Wenham	1,134	283	3	–	–	55	1,475
West Newbury	755	202	–	–	–	68	1,025
Totals	131,265	94,779	507	240	1	25,886	252,678

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashfield	352	95	1	1	–	37	486
Bernardston	379	113	–	1	–	62	555
Buckland	502	191	1	1	–	92	787
Charlemont	259	67	–	–	–	45	371
Colrain	301	138	–	–	–	47	486
Conway	255	106	–	–	1	51	413
Deerfield	771	671	1	–	–	215	1,658
Erving	233	199	–	–	–	92	524
Gill	293	141	–	–	–	42	476
Greenfield	3,461	2,519	70	25	–	685	6,760
Hawley	54	12	–	–	–	3	69
Heath	94	15	–	–	–	10	119
Leverett	175	141	5	1	–	30	352
Leyden	77	39	–	–	–	13	129
Monroe	48	29	–	–	–	5	82
Montague	1,516	1,653	4	1	–	555	3,729
New Salem	132	54	–	–	–	13	199
Northfield	718	213	1	–	–	72	1,004
Orange	1,199	596	3	3	–	128	1,929
Rowe	117	24	2	–	–	6	149
Shelburne	564	156	1	–	–	74	795
Shutesbury	82	78	–	–	–	15	175
Sunderland	305	324	2	–	–	73	704
Warwick	106	54	1	–	–	20	181
Wendell	68	61	–	–	–	16	145
Whately	267	159	1	2	–	74	503
Totals	12,328	7,848	93	35	1	2,475	22,780

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN.

Agawam	2,887	3,501	124	51	–	788	7,35
Blandford	243	96	–	–	–	25	36
Brimfield	361	244	–	–	–	49	65
Chester	151	132	–	2	–	33	31
Chicopee	6,786	12,108	20	12	–	3,598	22,52
East Longmeadow	2,492	1,529	18	16	–	444	4,49

COUNTY OF HAMPDEN — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Granville	252	67	1	–	–	37	357
Hampden	735	469	1	–	–	95	1,300
Holland	171	153	–	–	–	32	356
Holyoke	7,400	9,221	212	105	4	1,816	18,758
Longmeadow	3,888	2,234	6	3	1	222	6,354
Ludlow	1,878	3,357	6	3	–	860	6,104
Monson	983	994	1	–	–	160	2,138
Montgomery	116	52	–	–	–	16	184
Palmer	1,433	2,292	6	3	–	611	4,345
Russell	222	197	–	–	–	54	473
Southwick	860	830	1	–	–	205	1,896
Springfield	16,405	24,621	502	182	–	5,689	47,399
Tolland	35	19	–	–	–	8	62
Wales	111	130	–	–	–	28	269
West Springfield	4,036	4,380	115	56	–	1,048	9,635
Westfield	4,658	5,023	2	2	1	1,232	10,918
Wilbraham	2,553	1,551	7	3	–	296	4,410
Totals	58,656	73,200	1,022	438	6	17,346	150,668

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

Amherst	2,323	2,133	50	14	–	231	4,751
Belchertown	690	622	3	1	–	145	1,461
Chesterfield	155	53	–	1	–	21	230
Cummington	167	43	–	–	–	20	230
Easthampton	2,146	2,691	9	4	–	630	5,480
Goshen	115	61	1	–	–	28	205
Granby	906	635	2	2	–	129	1,674
Hadley	642	776	–	1	–	191	1,610
Hatfield	412	581	–	–	–	160	1,153
Huntington	286	180	1	–	–	37	504
Middlefield	86	35	–	–	–	5	126
Northampton	4,437	5,056	19	3	–	890	10,405
Pelham	175	164	–	–	–	10	349

COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Plainfield	68	34	–	–	3	4	109
South Hadley	3,126	2,608	6	1	–	498	6,239
Southampton	583	436	1	1	–	96	1,117
Ware	980	1,831	4	1	–	599	3,415
Westhampton	194	78	–	–	–	20	292
Williamsburg	508	296	–	2	–	55	861
Worthington	180	80	2	–	–	32	294
Totals	18,179	18,393	98	31	3	3,801	40,505

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Acton	3,725	1,318	4	3	–	87	5,137
Arlington	13,775	8,533	37	18	3	1,528	23,894
Ashby	460	246	–	–	–	65	771
Ashland	1,746	1,066	–	–	–	224	3,036
Ayer	796	672	1	–	–	168	1,637
Bedford	2,909	1,222	9	6	–	140	4,286
Belmont	8,693	3,837	15	7	–	899	13,451
Billerica	4,850	3,662	8	7	–	569	9,096
Boxborough	403	105	–	–	–	27	535
Burlington	4,473	2,954	10	9	–	520	7,966
Cambridge	15,154	13,563	169	49	–	2,706	31,641
Carlisle	881	206	2	1	–	28	1,118
Chelmsford	6,703	3,842	5	1	–	439	10,990
Concord	4,233	1,784	43	15	1	316	6,392
Dracut	2,825	3,247	2	2	–	1,149	7,225
Dunstable	312	111	1	2	–	18	444
Everett	7,561	6,960	120	88	–	1,502	16,231
Framingham	12,555	8,479	13	14	–	1,112	22,173
Groton	1,206	523	2	–	–	104	1,835
Holliston	2,619	1,332	6	3	–	153	4,113
Hopkinton	1,322	744	4	1	–	136	2,207
Hudson	2,595	2,366	3	5	1	417	5,387
Lexington	8,222	3,668	54	20	1	642	12,607
Lincoln	1,548	497	10	7	–	55	2,117

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX—*Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Littleton	1,483	671	4	4	–	116	2,278
Lowell	12,774	17,470	73	22	–	4,240	34,579
Malden	10,880	7,868	61	37	–	438	19,284
Marlborough	4,775	4,761	11	11	2	910	10,470
Maynard	1,695	1,390	12	1	–	349	3,447
Medford	13,729	10,075	33	18	–	2,163	26,019
Melrose	8,693	3,574	75	34	–	661	13,037
Natick	7,124	3,808	92	49	–	594	11,667
Newton	23,373	13,550	286	90	2	1,527	38,828
North Reading	2,468	1,251	3	–	–	168	3,890
Pepperell	975	583	20	–	–	136	1,714
Reading	6,119	2,267	15	7	–	655	9,063
Sherborn	1,102	203	3	3	–	45	1,356
Shirley	489	519	1	–	–	183	1,192
Somerville	13,872	12,704	44	23	–	3,565	30,208
Stoneham	5,065	2,602	6	2	–	353	8,028
Stow	958	335	1	–	–	66	1,360
Sudbury	3,012	1,016	12	8	–	152	4,200
Tewksbury	3,476	2,693	9	2	–	457	6,637
Townsend	865	428	7	4	–	78	1,382
Tyngsborough	683	639	2	3	–	196	1,523
Wakefield	6,076	3,491	19	15	–	839	10,440
Waltham	10,268	7,397	142	83	–	1,867	19,757
Watertown	8,159	6,326	15	10	–	1,609	16,119
Wayland	3,816	1,489	9	2	–	146	5,462
Westford	2,138	1,412	1	3	–	299	3,853
Weston	3,691	936	8	6	–	103	4,744
Wilmington	3,406	2,099	6	2	–	396	5,909
Winchester	6,096	2,460	53	29	–	494	9,132
Woburn	6,486	5,652	156	53	–	888	13,245
Totals	283,312	190,617	1,697	779	10	36,697	513,112

COUNTY OF NANTUCKET.

Nantucket	854	453	3	–	–	115	1,425
Total	854	453	3	–	–	115	1,425

COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Avon	1,045	638	4	1	–	138	1,826
Bellingham	1,832	1,794	8	1	–	487	4,122
Braintree	9,116	4,861	19	11	–	909	14,916
Brookline	13,585	8,690	122	37	–	1,184	23,618
Canton	3,913	2,339	3	9	–	273	6,537
Cohasset	2,066	812	1	7	–	162	3,048
Dedham	7,259	3,460	14	13	–	903	11,649
Dover	1,865	196	1	1	–	45	2,108
Foxborough	2,822	1,355	5	5	–	160	4,347
Franklin	2,620	2,296	10	7	–	458	5,391
Holbrook	2,431	1,298	3	4	–	253	3,989
Medfield	2,227	843	10	4	–	117	3,201
Medway	1,416	991	4	5	–	196	2,612
Millis	1,303	649	2	1	–	126	2,081
Milton	8,805	3,717	27	13	1	638	13,201
Needham	9,664	3,145	19	33	1	615	13,477
Norfolk	817	370	2	–	–	87	1,276
Norwood	6,726	4,478	7	7	–	635	11,853
Plainville	949	492	1	4	–	100	1,546
Quincy	20,418	12,547	36	40	–	3,112	36,153
Randolph	5,359	3,837	6	15	–	531	9,748
Sharon	3,069	1,987	4	1	–	127	5,188
Stoughton	3,915	2,707	75	25	–	264	6,986
Walpole	3,992	2,062	8	5	–	366	6,433
Wellesley	8,118	2,636	67	43	1	563	11,428
Westwood	4,171	1,290	8	9	3	227	5,708
Weymouth	12,116	6,960	21	26	–	1,195	20,318
Wrentham	1,187	586	4	1	–	144	1,922
Totals	142,806	77,036	491	328	6	14,051	234,682

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH.

Abington	2,722	1,392	2	2	–	260	4,378
Bridgewater	2,032	1,368	2	–	–	337	3,739
Brockton	14,114	11,197	20	15	–	2,530	27,876
Carver	458	236	1	–	–	69	76[illegible]

COUNTY OF PLYMOUTH — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Duxbury	2,505	589	3	3	2	108	3,210
East Bridgewater	1,892	913	5	1	–	193	3,004
Halifax	702	361	–	1	–	77	1,141
Hanover	2,407	996	4	4	–	160	3,571
Hanson	1,423	686	2	4	–	126	2,241
Hingham	5,344	1,957	6	11	1	356	7,675
Hull	1,751	1,352	1	1	–	284	3,389
Kingston	1,278	695	–	1	–	172	2,146
Lakeville	957	398	1	1	–	99	1,456
Marion	956	291	2	6	–	118	1,373
Marshfield	3,104	1,567	3	7	–	161	4,842
Mattapoisett	1,254	506	1	1	–	113	1,875
Middleborough	2,506	1,234	2	6	–	340	4,088
Norwell	2,198	688	3	2	–	121	3,012
Pembroke	2,287	1,125	2	3	–	256	3,673
Plymouth	3,767	2,062	88	42	–	691	6,650
Plympton	269	128	1	–	–	22	420
Rochester	400	147	7	–	–	52	606
Rockland	2,667	1,767	4	2	–	332	4,772
Scituate	4,100	1,729	8	8	–	155	6,000
Wareham	2,007	1,078	2	1	–	408	3,496
West Bridgewater	1,543	563	2	3	–	189	2,300
Whitman	2,651	1,399	8	1	2	263	4,324
Totals	67,294	36,424	180	126	5	7,992	112,021

COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

Boston	97,378	80,836	1,484	508	4	10,866	191,076
Chelsea	4,574	4,710	18	11	–	1,718	11,031
Revere	8,054	7,336	25	11	34	2,006	17,466
Winthrop	3,795	3,754	66	18	–	325	7,958
Totals	113,801	96,636	1,593	548	38	14,915	227,531

COUNTY OF WORCESTER.

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Ashburnham	667	485	4	–	–	132	1,288
Athol	1,971	1,487	3	2	–	321	3,784
Auburn	3,293	2,556	4	7	–	304	6,164
Barre	658	686	2	–	–	113	1,459
Berlin	499	203	1	–	–	57	760
Blackstone	803	1,041	2	1	–	422	2,269
Bolton	534	193	–	–	–	47	774
Boylston	669	339	–	1	–	51	1,060
Brookfield	411	234	–	–	–	18	663
Charlton	704	506	–	–	–	111	1,321
Clinton	2,400	2,525	29	19	–	530	5,503
Douglas	712	495	1	1	–	137	1,346
Dudley	1,119	1,235	10	11	–	244	2,619
East Brookfield	364	255	–	1	–	56	676
Fitchburg	5,711	7,787	13	10	–	2,229	15,750
Gardner	2,772	3,783	6	3	1	914	7,479
Grafton	1,272	2,336	6	9	2	310	3,935
Hardwick	315	414	2	–	–	127	858
Harvard	954	287	1	1	–	52	1,295
Holden	3,573	1,079	21	7	–	301	4,981
Hopedale	1,088	698	2	1	–	170	1,959
Hubbardston	297	168	–	–	–	40	505
Lancaster	1,099	461	1	2	–	162	1,725
Leicester	1,452	1,439	2	1	–	296	3,190
Leominster	5,079	5,815	4	–	–	1,366	12,264
Lunenburg	1,655	941	2	2	–	243	2,843
Mendon	644	299	–	–	–	72	1,015
Milford	3,070	4,014	8	2	–	898	7,992
Millbury	1,734	2,325	1	2	–	426	4,488
Millville	253	369	–	–	–	105	727
New Braintree	141	67	–	–	–	19	227
North Brookfield	715	639	1	–	–	130	1,485
Northborough	1,887	1,040	5	6	–	102	3,040
Northbridge	1,870	1,719	30	25	–	339	3,983
Oakham	177	92	–	–	–	1	270
Oxford	1,196	1,205	40	15	–	157	2,613
Paxton	960	335	1	3	–	64	1,363
Petersham	287	118	1	–	–	8	414
Phillipston	132	84	2	2	–	12	232

COUNTY OF WORCESTER — *Concluded.*

Cities and Towns.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
inceton . . .	463	121	–	2	–	35	621
yalston . . .	122	90	2	–	–	30	244
itland . . .	652	350	2	1	–	59	1,064
rewsbury . .	4,070	2,857	5	5	–	389	7,326
ithborough . .	1,355	679	2	4	–	71	2,111
ithbridge . .	1,921	2,886	116	48	–	572	5,543
encer . . .	1,504	1,679	2	1	–	336	3,522
rling . . .	1,071	395	1	4	1	95	1,567
irbridge . .	867	702	2	–	–	193	1,764
.ton . . .	885	552	–	2	–	131	1,570
mpleton . .	793	830	–	–	–	156	1,779
ton . . .	775	452	2	1	–	104	1,334
bridge . . .	1,267	1,451	8	1	–	423	3,150
rren . . .	545	670	2	1	–	204	1,422
bster . . .	1,917	2,498	5	22	–	803	5,245
st Boylston . .	1,554	796	2	6	–	74	2,432
st Brookfield .	556	312	1	–	–	85	954
stborough . .	2,649	1,216	10	4	–	152	4,031
stminster . .	949	607	1	5	–	153	1,715
ichendon . .	908	948	2	1	1	213	2,073
RCESTER . .	28,535	31,590	102	50	–	4,986	65,263
Totals . .	106,495	101,435	472	292	5	20,350	229,049

AGGREGATE OF VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	Sargent – Dwight Republican	White – Dukakis Democratic	Henning A. Blomen, of Ipswich, Socialist Labor	John Charles Hedges, of Needham, Prohibition	All Others	Blanks	Total Ballots
Barnstable .	27,941	10,051	55	58	–	2,521	40,626
Berkshire . .	24,967	18,573	311	167	–	7,100	51,118
Bristol . .	68,994	73,024	221	144	–	21,790	164,173
Dukes County .	1,731	800	4	3	3	378	2,919
Essex . . .	131,265	94,779	507	240	1	25,886	252,678
Franklin . .	12,328	7,848	93	35	1	2,475	22,780
Hampden . .	58,656	73,200	1,022	438	6	17,346	150,668
Hampshire . .	18,179	18,393	98	31	3	3,801	40,505
Middlesex . .	283,312	190,617	1,697	779	10	36,697	513,112
Nantucket . .	854	453	3	–	–	115	1,425
Norfolk . .	142,806	77,036	491	328	6	14,015	234,682
Plymouth . .	67,294	36,424	180	126	5	7,992	112,021
Suffolk . .	113,801	96,636	1,593	548	38	14,915	227,531
Worcester . .	106,495	101,435	472	292	5	20,350	229,049
Totals . .	1,058,623	799,269	6,747	3,189	78	175,381	2,043,287

VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

Election November 3, 1970.

For Lieutenant-Governor.

Donald R. Dwight of South Hadley (Republican)	1,058,623	votes
Michael S. Dukakis of Brookline (Democratic)	799,269	"
Albert E. Bates of Cambridge (Prohibition)	3,662	"
Francis A. Votano of Lynn (Socialist Labor)	5,680	"
All others	46	"
Blanks	176,007	

For Attorney-General.

Donald L. Conn of Melrose (Republican)	697,010	votes
Robert H. Quinn of Boston (Democratic)	1,174,512	"
Willy N. Hogseth of Saugus (Socialist Labor)	16,257	"
All others	24	"
Blanks	155,484	

For Secretary.

John F.X. Davoren of Milford (Democratic)	1,001,528	votes
Mary B. Newman of Cambridge (Republican)	831,150	"
Murvin A. Becker of Melrose (Prohibition)	10,165	"
Edgar E. Gaudet of Lynn (Socialist Labor)	17,445	"
All others	5	"
Blanks	182,994	

For Treasurer and Receiver-General.

Robert Q. Crane of Wellesley (Democratic)	1,188,633	votes
Frederick D. Hannon of Westwood (Republican)	592,934	"
John B. Lauder of Revere (Prohibition)	9,457	"
Roy K. Nelson of Needham (Socialist Labor)	20,667	"
All others	6	"
Blanks	231,590	

For Auditor.

Thaddeus Buczko of Salem (Democratic)	1,222,783	votes
Frank P. Bucci of Braintree (Republican)	574,178	"
Raymond J. Gray of Lynn (Socialist Labor)	18,184	"
Roger I. Williams of Worcester (Prohibition)	13,373	"
All others	2	"
Blanks	214,767	

For Executive Councillors.
Election November 7, 1972.

FIRST DISTRICT

Nicholas W. Mitchell of Fall River (Democratic)	235,904	votes
All others	70	"
Blanks	119,195	
Total votes cast	355,169	

SECOND DISTRICT

Herbert L. Connolly of Newton (Democratic)	160,663	votes
Charles J. Laubenstein of Boston (Republican)	81,583	"
All others	5	"
Blanks	62,802	
Total votes cast	305,053	

THIRD DISTRICT

George F. Cronin, Jr. of Boston (Democratic)	181,478	votes
All others	23	"
Blanks	140,512	
Total votes cast	322,013	

FOURTH DISTRICT

Patrick J. McDonough of Boston (Democratic)	166,905	votes
All others	50	"
Blanks	107,554	
Total votes cast	274,509	

Fifth District

Thomas J. Lane of Lawrence (Democratic)	194,163	votes
T. Edward Lallier of Rowley (Republican)	98,215	"
All others	5	"
Blanks	35,583	
Total votes cast	327,966	

Sixth District

G. Edward Bradley of Somerville (Democratic)	201,782	votes
All others	28	"
Blanks	114,511	
Total votes cast	316,321	

Seventh District

William J. McManus of Worcester (Democratic)	165,475	votes
Quintin J. Cristy of Worcester (Republican)	106,488	votes
all others	2	"
Blanks	29,387	
Total votes cast	301,352	

Eighth District

Edward M. O'Brien of Easthampton (Democratic)	181,310	votes
James A. Mullane of Longmeadow (Republican)	74,109	"
All others	2	"
Blanks	45,690	
Total votes cast	301,111	

STATISTICS

STATE, POST OFFICE, COUNTY

GOVERNORS AND LIEUT.-GOVERNORS.

CHOSEN ANNUALLY BY THE PEOPLE.

Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1620 Nov. 11, John Carver.
1621 April, William Bradford.
1633 Jan. 1, Edward Winslow.
1634 Mar. 27, Thomas Prence.
1635 Mar. 3, William Bradford.
1636 Mar. 1, Edward Winslow.
1637 Mar. 7, William Bradford.
1638 June 5, Thomas Prence.
1639 June 3, William Bradford.
1644 June 5, Edward Winslow.
1645 June 4, William Bradford.
1657 June 3, Thomas Prence.
1673 June 3, Josiah Winslow.
1680 Dec. 18, Thomas Hinckley *

Deputy-Governors of Plymouth Colony.

1680 Thomas Hinckley.†
1681 James Cudworth.
1682 William Bradford, to 1686
1689 William Bradford, to 1692

CHOSEN ANNUALLY UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

Governors of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

1629 Mar. 4, Matthew Cradock.‡
1629 Apr. 30, John Endicott.‡
1629 Oct. 20, John Winthrop.‡
1634 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1635 May 6, John Haynes.
1636 May 25, Henry Vane.
1637 May 17, John Winthrop.
1640 May 13, Thomas Dudley.
1641 June 2, Richard Bellingham.
1642 May 18, John Winthrop.
1644 May 29, John Endicott.
1645 May 14, Thomas Dudley.
1646 May 6, John Winthrop.
1649 May 2, John Endicott.
1650 May 22, Thomas Dudley.
1651 May 7, John Endicott.
1654 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1655 May 23, John Endicott.
1665 May 3, Richard Bellingham.
1672 Dec. 12, John Leverett (act'g).
1673 May 7, John Leverett.
1679 May 28, Simon Bradstreet, to May 20, 1686.

* Mr. Hinckley was Governor till the union of the colonies in 1692, except during the administration of Andros.

† Previously there was no Deputy-Governor, a Governor *pro tem* being appointed by the Governor to serve in his absence.

‡ A patent of King James I, dated Nov. 3, 1620, created the Council for New England and granted it the territory in North America from

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY COLONY.

1629	Thomas Goffe,* to Oct. 20, 1629	1650	John Endicott . to 1651
1629	Thomas Dudley . . 1634	1651	Thomas Dudley . . 1653
1634	Roger Ludlow . . 1635	1653	Richard Bellingham . 1654
1635	Richard Bellingham . 1636	1654	John Endicott . . 1655
1636	John Winthrop . . 1637	1655	Richard Bellingham . 1665
1637	Thomas Dudley . . 1640	1665	Francis Willoughby . 1671
1640	Richard Bellingham . 1641	1671	John Leverett . . 1673
1641	John Endicott . . 1644	1673	Sam'l Symonds, to Oct. 1678
1644	John Winthrop . . 1646	1678	Oct., Simon Bradstreet 1679
1646	Thomas Dudley . . 1650	1679	Thomas Danforth . 1686

40° to 48° N. latitude and from sea to sea, to be known thereafter as New England in America. By instrument of March 19, 1628, the Council for New England granted to Sir Henry Rosewell and others the territory afterwards confirmed by royal Charter to the "Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in Newe England." This Charter, which passed the seals March 4, 1629, designated Matthew Cradock as the first Governor of the Company and Thomas Goffe as the first Deputy-Governor. Both had held similar offices from the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. On May 13, 1629, the same persons were rechosen by the Company; but they never came to New England. On Oct. 20, 1629, John Winthrop was chosen Governor of the Company and John Humfrey Deputy-Governor. Humfrey having declined the service, Thomas Dudley was chosen in his stead.

John Endicott had been sent over in 1628, with a small band, as the agent of the grantees under the instrument of March 19, 1628. While Cradock was Governor of the Company, a commission, dated April 30, 1629, was sent out to Endicott at Salem appointing him "Governor of London's Plantation in the Massachusetts Bay in New England." In the exercise of this commission he was subordinate to the "Governor and Company" in London, by whom he was deputed, and who, from time to time, sent him elaborate instructions for his conduct. Cradock and Endicott were thus chief governor and local governor, respectively, from April 30, 1629, or, rather, from the time when Endicott's commission reached Salem, a few weeks later, until Oct. 20, 1629; and Winthrop and Endicott were chief and local governors, respectively, from that date until the arrival of Winthrop at Salem with the Charter, June 12, 1630, when Endicott's powers merged in the general authority of Winthrop.

* Thomas Goffe, the first Deputy-Governor, never came to New England. John Humfrey was elected, but did not serve.

THE INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

On May 25, 1686, Joseph Dudley became President of New England under a commission of King James II, and had jurisdiction over the royal dominions in New England. This office he held till December 20, the same year, when Sir Edmund Andros became Governor of New England, appointed by King James II. On April 18, 1689, Governor Andros was deposed by a revolution of the people.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION OF THE FIRST CHARTER.

Simon Bradstreet was Governor from June 7, 1689, to May 16, 1692, and Thomas Danforth was Deputy-Governor during the same time.

APPOINTED BY THE KING UNDER SECOND CHARTER.

Governor of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 May 16, Sir William Phips.
1694 Dec. 4, *William Stoughton.**
1699 May 26, Richard Coote.†
1700 July 17, *William Stoughton.*
1701 July 7, The Council.
1702 June 11, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Feb. 4, The Council.
1715 Mar. 21, Joseph Dudley.
1715 Nov. 9, *William Tailer.*‡
1723 Jan. 1, *William Dummer.*
1728 July 19, William Burnet.
1729 Sept. 7, *William Dummer.*
1730 June 11, *William Tailer.*
1730 Aug. 10, Jonathan Belcher.
1741 Aug. 14, William Shirley.
1749 Sept. 11, *Spencer Phips.*
1753 Aug. 7, William Shirley.
1756 Sept. 25, *Spencer Phips.*
1757 April 4, The Council.
1757 Aug. 3, Thomas Pownell.
1760 June 3, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1760 Aug. 2, Francis Bernard.
1769 Aug. 2, *Thomas Hutchinson.*
1771 Mar. 14, Thomas Hutchinson.
1774 May 17, Thomas Gage.

Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

1692 Wm. Stoughton, to July, 1701
1702 Thomas Povey . . 1706
1706 Jan., vacancy to Oct. . 1711
1711 William Tailer.
1716 William Dummer.
1730 William Tailer.
1732 Spencer Phips.
1758 Thomas Hutchinson.
1771 Andrew Oliver.
1774 Thomas Oliver.

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* Those whose names are printed in italics were Acting Governors.

† Richard Coote, Earl of Bellomont.

‡ On Nov. 9 1715, Elizeus Burgess was proclaimed Governor, he having been commissioned on March 17, 1715, but he never came over to perform his duties, and resigned the office in April, 1716.

UNTIL THE CONSTITUTION.

1774 Oct., a Provincial Congress | 1775 July, The Council.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Governors of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

1780 John Hancock	to 1785
1785 James Bowdoin	1787
1787 John Hancock, Oct. 8	1793
1794 Samuel Adams	1797
1797 Increase Sumner, June 7,	1799
1800 Caleb Strong	1807
1807 Jas. Sullivan, Dec. 10	1808
1809 Christopher Gore	1810
1810 Elbridge Gerry	1812
1812 Caleb Strong	1816
1816 John Brooks	1823
1823 Wm. Eustis, Feb. 6	1825
1825 Levi Lincoln	1834
1834 John Davis, March 1	1835
1836 Edward Everett	1840
1840 Marcus Morton	1841
1841 John Davis	1843
1843 Marcus Morton	1844
1844 George N. Briggs	1851
1851 George S. Boutwell	1853
1853 John H. Clifford	1854
1854 Emory Washburn	1855
1855 Henry J. Gardner	1858
1858 Nathaniel P. Banks	1861
1861 John A. Andrew	1866
1866 Alexander H. Bullock	1869
1869 William Claflin	1872
1872 William B. Washburn*	1874
1875 William Gaston	1876
1876 Alexander H. Rice	1879
1879 Thomas Talbot	1880
1880 John Davis Long	to 1883
1883 Benjamin F. Butler	1884
1884 George D. Robinson	1887
1887 Oliver Ames	1890
1890 John Q. A. Brackett	1891
1891 William E. Russell	1894
1894 Frederic T. Greenhalge†	1896
1897 Roger Wolcott	1900
1900 W. Murray Crane	1903
1903 John L. Bates	1905
1905 William L. Douglas	1906
1906 Curtis Guild, Jr.	1909
1909 Eben S. Draper	1911
1911 Eugene N. Foss	1914
1914 David I. Walsh	1916
1916 Samuel W. McCall	1919
1919 Calvin Coolidge‡	1921
1921 Channing H. Cox	1925
1925 Alvan T. Fuller	1929
1929 Frank G. Allen	1931
1931 Joseph B. Ely	1935
1935 James M. Curley	1937
1937 Charles F. Hurley	1939
1939 Leverett Saltonstall	1945
1945 Maurice J. Tobin	1947
1947 Robert F. Bradford	1949
1949 Paul A. Dever	1953
1953 Christian A. Herter	1957
1957 Foster Furcolo	1961
1961 John A. Volpe	1963
1963 Endicott Peabody	1965
1965 John A. Volpe**	1969
1971 Francis W. Sargent***	

* Resigned April 29, 1874. Chosen U.S. Senator April 17, 1874.

† Died March 5, 1896.

‡ Vice President of the United States, 1921–23; President, Aug. 3, 1923, to March 4, 1929

** Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Appointed U. S. Secretary of Transportation, Jan. 22, 1969.

*** Acting Governor from Jan. 22, 1969; elected Governor Nov. 3, 1970, qualified Jan. 7, 1971.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1780	*Thos. Cushing*, to Feb. 28,*	1788	
1788	Benjamin Lincoln	1789	
1789	*Samuel Adams*	1794	
1794	*Moses Gill*, May 20†	1800	
1801	Sam'l Phillips, Feb. 10	1802	
1802	Edward H. Robbins	1806	
1807	*Levi Lincoln*‡	1809	
1809	David Cobb	1810	
1810	William Gray	1812	
1812	William Phillips	1823	
1823	Levi Lincoln, Feb.	1824	
1824	*Marcus Morton*, July	1825	
1826	Thomas L. Winthrop	1833	
1833	*Samuel T. Armstrong*	1836	
1836	George Hull	1843	
1843	Henry H. Childs	1844	
1844	John Reed	1851	
1851	Henry W. Cushman	1853	
1853	Elisha Huntington	1854	
1854	William C. Plunkett	1855	
1855	Simon Brown	1856	
1856	Henry W. Benchley	1858	
1858	Eliphalet Trask	1861	
1861	John Z. Goodrich, Mar. 29,	1861	
1862	John Nesmith, Sept.	1862	
1863	Joel Hayden	1866	
1866	William Claflin	1869	
1869	Joseph Tucker	1873	
1873	*Thomas Talbot*§	1875	
1875	Horatio G. Knight	1879	
1879	John Davis Long	1880	
1880	Byron Weston	1883	
1883	Oliver Ames	1887	
1887	John Q. A. Brackett	1890	
1890	William H. Haile	1893	
1893	*Roger Wolcott*‖	1897	
1897	W. Murray Crane	1900	
1900	John L. Bates	1903	
1903	Curtis Guild, Jr.	1906	
1906	Eben S. Draper	1909	
1909	Louis A. Frothingham	1912	
1912	Robert Luce	1913	
1913	David I. Walsh	1914	
1914	Edward P. Barry	1915	
1915	Grafton D. Cushing	1916	
1916	Calvin Coolidge	1919	
1919	Channing H. Cox	1921	
1921	Alvan T. Fuller	1925	
1925	Frank G. Allen	1929	
1929	William S. Youngman	1933	
1933	Gaspar G. Bacon	1935	
1935	Joseph L. Hurley	1937	
1937	Francis E. Kelly	1939	
1939	Horace T. Cahill	1945	
1945	Robert F. Bradford	1947	
1947	Arthur W. Coolidge	1949	
1949	Charles F. Jeff Sullivan	1953	
1953	Sumner Gage Whittier	1957	
1957	Robert F. Murphy**	1960	

* The Lieutenant-Governors whose names are in italics were Acting Governors also during vacancies in the office of Governor.

† Mr. Gill died on the 20th of May, 1800, and the Commonwealth, for the only time under the Constitution, was without a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Council, Hon. Thomas Dawes, President, officiated till the 30th of the month, when Caleb Strong was inaugurated Governor.

‡ General William Heath was elected in 1806, and declined to accept the office.

§ Acting Governor from April 29, 1874.

‖ Acting Governor from March 5, 1896.

** Appointed Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission on Oct. 6, 1960

1961 Edward F. McLaughlin, Jr.	1963	1965 Elliot L. Richardson	1967
1963 Francis X. Bellotti	1965	1967 Francis W. Sargent***	1971
		1971 Donald R. Dwight	

*** Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Acting Governor from Jan. 22, 1969.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Tristram Dalton	1789–91	Caleb Strong	1789–96
George Cabot	1791–96	Theodore Sedgwick	1796–99
Benjamin Goodhue	1796–1800	Samuel Dexter	1799–1800
Jonathan Mason	1800–03	Dwight Foster	1800–03
John Quincy Adams	1803–08	Timothy Pickering	1803–11
James Lloyd, Jr.	1808–13	Joseph Bradley Varnum	1811–17
Christopher Gore	1813–16	Harrison Gray Otis	1817–22
Eli Porter Ashmun	1816–18	James Lloyd	1822–26
Prentiss Mellen	1818–20	Nathaniel Silsbee	1826–35
Elijah Hunt Mills	1820–27	John Davis	1835–41
Daniel Webster	1827–41	Isaac Chapman Bates	1841–45
Rufus Choate	1841–45	John Davis	1845–53
Daniel Webster	1845–50	Edward Everett	1853–54
Robert Charles Winthrop	1850–51	Julius Rockwell	1854–55
Robert Rantoul, Jr.	1851	Henry Wilson*	1855–73
Charles Sumner†	1851–74	George S. Boutwell	1873–77
William B. Washburn	1874–75	George Frisbie Hoar‡	1877–1904
Henry Laurens Dawes	1875–93	Winthrop Murray Crane	1904–13
Henry Cabot Lodge§	1893–1924	John Wingate Weeks	1913–19
William Morgan Butler	1924–26	David Ignatius Walsh	1919–25
David Ignatius Walsh	1926–47	Frederick Huntington Gillett	1925–31
Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	1947–1953	Marcus A. Coolidge	1931–37
John Fitzgerald Kennedy**	1953–1960	Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.	1937–44
Benjamin A. Smith, II††	1960–1963	Sinclair Weeks¶	1944
Edward M. Kennedy‖	1963–	Leverett Saltonstall	1945–67
		Edward W. Brooke‖	1967–

* Mr. Wilson elected Vice President in 1872 George S. Boutwell chosen to fill vacancy.

† Charles Sumner died March 11, 1874; William B. Washburn chosen to fill vacancy April 17, 1874.

‡ Mr. Hoar died Sept. 30, 1904; Winthrop Murray Crane appointed by Governor John L. Bates Oct. 12, 1904.

§ Mr. Lodge died Nov. 9, 1924; William Morgan Butler temporarily appointed by Governor Channing H. Cox Nov. 13, 1924; Mr. Walsh chosen to fill vacancy, Nov. 2, 1926.

¶ Mr. Lodge resigned Feb. 4, 1944; Sinclair Weeks temporarily appointed by Governor Leverett Saltonstall Feb. 8, 1944.

** Mr. Kennedy elected President of the United States in November, 1960. Resigned from Senate on December 22, 1960.

†† Mr. Smith temporarily appointed by Governor Foster Furcolo Dec. 27, 1960.

‖ Mr. Kennedy's term will expire in January 1977; and Mr. Brooke's term will expire in January 1979.

SECRETARIES.

List of Persons who have held the Office of SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

John Avery	1780–1806	Oliver Warner	1858–76
Jonathan L. Austin	1806–08	Henry B. Peirce	1876–91
William Tudor	1808–10	William M. Olin*	1891–1911
Benjamin Homans	1810–12	Albert P. Langtry*	1911–13
Alden Bradford	1812–24	Frank J. Donahue	1913–15
Edward D. Bangs	1824–36	Albert P. Langtry	1915–21
John P. Bigelow	1836–43	Frederic W. Cook	1921–49
John A. Bolles	1843–44	Edward J. Cronin**	1949–58
John G. Palfrey	1844–48	J. Henry Goguen**	1958–59
William B. Calhoun	1848–51	Joseph D. Ward***	1959–61
Amasa Walker	1851–53	Kevin H. White§	1961–67
Ephraim M. Wright	1853–56	John F. X. Davoren†	1967–
Francis DeWitt	1856–58		

* Secretary Olin died April 15, 1911; Mr. Langtry chosen to fill vacancy April 26, 1911.

** Secretary Cronin died Nov. 24, 1958. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of J. Henry Goguen, who qualified on Dec. 1, 1958, to fill unexpired term.

*** Office was filled by election by the Legislature of Joseph D. Ward on Jan. 20, 1959.

§ Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Resigned Dec. 20, 1967.

† Office was filled by election by the Legislature of John F. X. Davoren on Dec. 20, 1967; and on November 3, 1970 Mr. Davoren was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

TREASURERS.

List of Persons who have held the Office of TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL.

Henry Gardner	1780–83
Thomas Ivers	1783–87
Alexander Hodgdon	1787–92
Thomas Davis	1792–97
Peleg Coffin*	1797–1801
Jonathan Jackson	1802–06
Thompson J. Skinner	1806–08
Josiah Dwight	1808–10
Thomas Harris	1810–11
Jonathan L. Austin	1811–12
John T. Apthorp	1812–17
Daniel Sargent	1817–22
Nahum Mitchell	1822–27
Joseph Sewall	1827–32
Hezekiah Barnard	1832–37
David Wilder	1837–42
Thomas Russell	1842–43
John Mills	1843–44
Thomas Russell	1844–45
Joseph Barrett	1845–49
Ebenezer Bradbury	1849–51
Charles B. Hall	1851–53
Jacob H. Loud	1853–55
Thomas J. Marsh	1855–56
Moses Tenney, Jr.	1856–61
Henry K. Oliver	1861–66
Jacob H. Loud	1866–71
Charles Adams, Jr.	1871–76
Charles Endicott	1876–81
Daniel A. Gleason	1881–86
Alanson W. Beard	1886–89
George A. Marden	1889–94
Henry M. Phillips†	1894–95
Edward P. Shaw†	1895–1900
Edward S. Bradford	1900–05
Arthur B. Chapin‡	1905–09
Elmer A. Stevens‡	1909–14
Frederick W. Mansfield	1914–15
Charles L. Burrill	1915–20
Fred J. Burrell§	1920
James Jackson§	1920–25
William S. Youngman‖	1925–29
Karl H. Oliver‖	1929
John W. Haigis‖	1929–31
Charles F. Hurley¶	1931–37
Karl H. Oliver¶	1937
William E. Hurley¶	1937–43
Francis X. Hurley	1943–45
John E. Hurley	1945–47
Laurence Curtis	1947–49
John E. Hurley**	1949–52
Foster Furcolo**	1952–55
John F. Kennedy	1955–61
John Thomas Driscoll***	1961–64
Robert Q. Crane***	1964–

* Secretary Avery had a warrant to take care of the treasury on the resignation of Mr. Coffin, May 25, 1802.

† Mr. Phillips resigned April 12, 1895; Mr. Shaw chosen to fill vacancy April 25, 1895.

‡ Mr. Chapin resigned April 1, 1909; Mr. Stevens chosen to fill vacancy April 7, 1909.

§ Mr. Burrell resigned Sept. 3, 1920; Mr. Jackson appointed to fill vacancy Sept. 8, 1920.

‖ Mr. Youngman qualified as Lieutenant-Governor Jan. 3, 1929; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 7; Mr. Haigis qualified January 16.

¶ Mr. Charles F. Hurley qualified as Governor, January 7, 1937; Mr. Oliver chosen to fill vacancy January 11; Mr. William E. Hurley qualified January 20.

** Mr. John E. Hurley resigned July 5, 1952; Mr. Furcolo appointed to fill vacancy July 5.

*** Mr. John Thomas Driscoll resigned May 12, 1964; Mr. Crane chosen to fill vacancy May 12; and on November 8, 1966 Mr. Crane was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL — SOLICITORS-GENERAL.

[This table was prepared by Mr. A. C. Goodell, Jr., and contributed by him to the Massachusetts Historical Society's proceedings for June, 1895.]

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
Anthony Checkley	April 29, 1680.	
Under the Presidency of Joseph Dudley:		
Benjamin Bullivant		Date uncertain, but before July 1, 1686; sworn in July 26.
Under Sir Edmund Andros:		
Giles Masters		"To frame indictments, arraign and prosecute felons." April 30, 1687. He died "Kings Attorney," Feb. 29, 1688.
James Graham		Date uncertain, but as early as Aug. 25, 1687, he was "settled in Boston and made Attorney-general."
James Graham		Reappointed (2d commission) June 20, 1688.
During the inter-charter period:		
Anthony Checkley	June 14, 1689.	
Under the Province Charter:		
Anthony Checkley		Oct. 28, 1692.
Paul Dudley		July 6, 1702.
Paul Dudley	June 8, 1716.	
Paul Dudley	June 19, 1717.	
Paul Dudley*	June 25, 1718.	
John Valentine	Nov. 22, 1718.	

* Resigned Nov. 22, 1718.

	CHOSEN.	APPOINTED.
John Valentine	June 24, 1719.	
Thomas Newton†	June 19, 1720.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen but negatived by Governor Shute.)		
John Overing	June 29, 1722.	
John Read	June 20, 1723.	
(*Vacancy;* John Read chosen, but not consented to.)		
John Read	June 28, 1725.	
John Read	June 21, 1726.	
John Read	June 28, 1727.	
Joseph Hiller	June 19, 1728.	
(Addington Davenport, Jr., chosen June 12, but declined.)		
John Overing	June 26, 1729.	
(Jeremiah Gridley and others were chosen annually from 1730 to 1748, but the Governor withheld his consent. See Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Vol. X, Second Series, p. 254.)		
Edmund Trowbridge	June 29, 1749.	
Edmund Trowbridge	May 14, 1762.	
(Made Justice of the Superior Court of Judicature, March 25, 1767.)		
Jeremiah Gridley‡	March 25, 1767.	
Jonathan Sewall	Nov. 18, 1767.	
(*Vacancy* from September, 1774, to June 12, 1777.)		
Robert Treat Paine	June 12, 1777,	Accepted Aug. 26.
Robert Treat Paine	June 19, 1778 (sworn)	
Robert Treat Paine	Feb. 5, 1779.	
Robert Treat Paine	Jan. 4, 1780.	

Special Attorney-General, etc.

Jonathan Sewall	March 25, 1767.

SOLICITORS-GENERAL, ETC.

Jonathan Sewall	June 24, 1767.
(*Vacancy* from November 18, 1767, to March 14, 1771.)	
Samuel Quincy§	March 14, 1771.

Solicitor-General (Since the Constitution).

Daniel Davis	1801–32
(Office established in 1800, and abolished in 1832.)	

† Died May 28, 1721. ‡ Died Sept. 10, 1767.

§ A refugee, 1774–75.

TABLE OF ATTORNEYS-GENERAL SINCE THE CONSTITUTION.

Robert Treat Paine	1780–90	James M. Swift	1911–14
James Sullivan	1790–1807	Thomas J. Boynton	1914–15
Barnabas Bidwell	1807–10	Henry C. Attwill‖	1915–19
Perez Morton	1810–32	Henry A. Wyman‖	1919–20
James T. Austin	1832–43	J. Weston Allen	1920–23
John Henry Clifford	*1849–53	Jay R. Benton	1923–27
Rufus Choate†	1853–54	Arthur K. Reading¶	1927–28
John Henry Clifford†	1854–58	Joseph E. Warner¶	1928–35
Stephen Henry Phillips	1858–61	Paul A. Dever	1935–41
Dwight Foster	1861–64	Robert T. Bushnell	1941–45
Chester I. Reed‡	1864–67	Clarence A. Barnes	1945–49
Charles Allen‡	1867–72	Francis E. Kelly	1949–53
Charles R. Train	1872–79	George Fingold**	1953–58
George Marston	1879–83	Edward T. Martin	Interim
Edgar J. Sherman§	1883–87	Edward J. McCormack, Jr.**	1958–63
Andrew J. Waterman§	1887–91	Edward W. Brooke***	1963–67
Albert E. Pillsbury	1891–94	Edward J. Martin	Interim
Hosea M Knowlton	1894–1902	Elliot L. Richardson****	1967–69
Herbert Parker	1902–06	Robert H. Quinn*****	1969–
Dana Malone	1906–11		

* The office of Attorney-General was abolished in 1843 and re-established in 1849.

† Rufus Choate resigned May 12, 1854. Mr. Clifford's term began May 20, 1854.

‡ Resigned April 20, 1867. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Charles Allen April 26, 1867.

§ Resigned Oct. 1, 1887. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Andrew J. Waterman.

‖ Vacated the office Aug. 13, 1919, by qualifying as a member of the Public Service Commission. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Henry A. Wyman, who qualified on that day.

¶ Resigned June 6, 1928. The vacancy was filled by the choice June 13, of Joseph E. Warner.

** Attorney-General Fingold died Aug. 31, 1958. The vacancy was filled by election by the Legislature of Edward J. McCormack, Jr., on September 11. 1958.

*** Resigned January 2, 1967. The vacancy was filled by the nomination by the Governor and the confirmation by the Executive Council of Edward J. Martin as interim Attorney General on January 3, 1967.

**** Elected November 8, 1966 to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Resigned January 23, 1969. Appointed Under-Secretary of State on President's Cabinet.

***** Office was filled by election by the Legislature of Robert H. Quinn on January 23, 1969; and on November 3, 1970 Mr. Quinn was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

AUDITORS.

List of Persons who have held the office of AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS OR AUDITOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

[Established by Act of 1849. Name changed by Act of 1908.]

David Wilder, Jr.	1849–54	William D. T. Trefry	1891–92
Joseph Mitchell	1854–55	John W. Kimball	1892–1901
Stephen N. Gifford	1855–56	Henry E. Turner‡	1901–11
Chandler R. Ransom	1856–58	John E. White‡	1911–14
Charles White	1858–61	Frank H. Pope	1914–15
Levi Reed*	1861–65	Alonzo B. Cook	1915–31
Julius L. Clarke	1865–66	Francis X. Hurley	1931–35
Henry S. Briggs	1866–70	Thomas H. Buckley	1935–39
Charles Endicott	1870–76	Russell A. Wood	1939–41
Julius L. Clarke†	1876–79	Thomas J. Buckley**	1941–64
Charles R. Ladd†	1879–91	Theddeus Buczko**	1964–

* Resigned Dec. 20, 1865.

† Mr. Clarke resigned, and Mr. Ladd was appointed in his place May 5, 1879.

‡ Mr. Turner died June 29, 1911, and Mr. White was chosen to fill the vacancy July 6, 1911.

** Mr. Buckley died September 9, 1964 and Mr. Buczko was appointed to fill the vacancy September 24, 1964; and on November 8, 1966, Mr. Buczko was elected to a four year term under Article LXXXII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE,

Since 1780.

The first General Court, under the Constitution of The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, assembled at Boston on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 1780, and was finally prorogued (having held three sessions) May 19, 1781. From this time until 1832 the political year commenced on the last Wednesday in May, and the General Court held two, and frequently three, sessions during each year. In 1832, by an amendment of the Constitution, the commencement of the political year was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

SENATE.

PRESIDENTS.

Thomas Cushing, *res'n'd**	1780–81
Jeremiah Powell	
Jeremiah Powell, *res'n'd**	1781–82
Samuel Adams	
Samuel Adams	1782–85
Samuel Adams, *resign'd**	1785–86
Samuel Phillips, Jr.	
Samuel Phillips, Jr.	1786–87
Samuel Adams	1787–88
Samuel Phillips, Jr.	1788–90
Samuel Phillips	1790–1801
Samuel Phillips, *res'n'd*†	1801–02
David Cobb	
David Cobb	1802–05
Harrison Gray Otis	1805–06
John Bacon	1806–07
Samuel Dana	1807–08
Harrison Gray Otis	1808–11
Samuel Dana	1811–13
John Phillips	1813–23
Nathaniel Silsbee	1823–26
John Mills	1826–28
Sherman Leland	1828–29
Samuel Lathrop	1829–30
Samuel Lathrop, *resign'd*	1830–31
James Fowler	
Leverett Saltonstall	1831
William Thorndike	1832
Benjamin T. Pickman	1833–34
Benjamin T. Pickman, *died*	1835
George Bliss	
Horace Mann	1836–37
Myron Lawrence	1838–39
Daniel P. King	1840–41
Josiah Quincy, Jr.	1842
Phineas W. Leland, *resigned*	1843
Frederick Robinson	
Josiah Quincy, Jr.	1844
Levi Lincoln	1845
William B. Calhoun	1846–47
Zeno Scudder	1848
Joseph Bell	1849
Marshall P. Wilder	1850
Henry Wilson	1851–52
Charles H. Warren	1853
Charles Edward Cook	1854

* Resigned to serve in Governor's Council.
† Resigned to serve as Lieutenant-Governor.

Henry W. Benchley	1855
Elihu C. Baker	1856
Charles W. Upham	1857–58
Charles A. Phelps	1859–60
William Claflin	1861
John H. Clifford	1862
Jonathan E. Field	1863–65
Joseph A. Pond	1866–67
George O. Brastow	1868
Robert C. Pitman, *resign'd**	1869
George O. Brastow	
Horace H. Coolidge	1870–72
George B. Loring	1873–76
John B. D. Cogswell	1877–79
Robert R. Bishop	1880–82
George Glover Crocker	1883
George A. Bruce	1884
Albert E. Pillsbury	1885–86
Halsey J. Boardman	1887–88
Harris C. Hartwell	1889
Henry H. Sprague	1890–91
Alfred S. Pinkerton	1892–93
William M. Butler	1894–95
George P. Lawrence	1896–97
George E. Smith	1898–1900
Rufus A. Soule	1901–02
George R. Jones	1903–0
William F. Dana	1905–04
William D. Chapple	1907–06
Allen T. Treadway	1909–18
Levi H. Greenwood	1912–11
Calvin Coolidge	1914–13
Henry G. Wells	1916–15
Edwin T. McKnight	1919–28
Frank G. Allen†	1921–20
Wellington Wells	1925–24
Gaspar G. Bacon	1929–38
Erland F. Fish	1933–32
James G. Moran	1935–34
Samuel H. Wragg	1937–36
Joseph R. Cotton	1939–48
Angier L. Goodwin‡	1940
Jarvis Hunt§	1942– 1
Arthur W. Coolidge	1945–44
Donald W. Nicholson‖	1946
Harris S. Richardson¶	1947
Chester A. Dolan, Jr.	1948
Harris S. Richardson	1949
Richard I. Furbush	1951–50
Newland H. Holmes	1957–56
John E. Powers**	1959–58
Maurice A. Donahue**	1964-70
Kevin B. Harrington	1971

CLERKS.

William Baker, Jr.	1780–84
Samuel Cooper	1785–95
Edward McLane	1796–99
Edward Payne Hayman	1800
George Elliot Vaughan	1801–02
Wendell Davis	1803–05
John D. Dunbar	1806–07
Nathaniel Coffin	1808–10
Marcus Morton	1811–12
Samuel F. McCleary	1813–21
Samuel F. Lyman	1822
Paul Willard	1823–29
Charles Calhoun	1830–42
Lewis Jossely n	1843
Charles Calhoun	1844–50
Chauncy L. Knapp	1851
Francis H. Underwood	1852
Charles Calhoun	1853–54

* Appointed Justice of Superior Court.
† First year under biennial elections.
‡ Resigned Dec. 29, 1941 (elected to Congress).
§ Elected at Special Session, Jan. 26, 1942.
‖ Resigned Nov. 26, 1947 (elected to Congress).
¶ Elected Jan. 7, 1948.
** Appointed Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, March 25, 1964; Mr. Donahue elected March 25, 1964.

Peter L. Cox	1855–57	William H. Sanger§	1922–32
Stephen N. Gifford	1858–86	Irving N. Hayden‖	1932–62
E. Herbert Clapp	1886–88	Thomas A. Chadwick*	1962–66
Henry D. Coolidge	1889–1922	Norman L. Pidgeon**	1967-73

***SENATE CLERK AND PARLIAMENTARIAN. Norman L. Pidgeon, 1972-

Edward B. O'Neill 1974

CHAPLAINS

Samuel Cooper	1780	Alonzo Potter	1831
John Clark	1781	F. W. P. Greenwood	1832
Joseph Eckley	1782	George W. Blagden	1833
Samuel Cooper	1783	Chandler Robbins	1834
Joseph Eckley	1784	Hubbard Winslow.	1835
Peter Thacher	1785–89	F. W. P. Greenwood	1836
Samuel Stillman	1790	Nehemiah Adams	1837
Jeremy Belknap	1791	Ralph Sanger	1838
Peter Thacher	1792–1802	William M. Rogers	1839
William Emerson	1803–06	Daniel M. Lord	1840
Thomas Baldwin	1807	Thomas M. Clark, Jr.	1841
Joseph S. Buckminster	1808–10	Joseph H. Towne	1842
Thomas Baldwin	1811–12	William M. Rogers	1843
Joshua Huntington	1813	James F. Clarke	1844
Dr. John Lathrop	1814–15	John T. Burrill	1845
Francis Parkman	1816–17	Amos Smith	1846
Henry Ware, Jr.	1818	Austin Phelps	1847
John G. Palfrey	1819–20	C. A. Bartol	1848
John Pierpont	1821	Isaac P. Langworthy	1849
James Walker	1822	James L. T. Coolidge	1850
William Jenks	1823	A. L. Stone	1851
Daniel Sharp	1824	Warren Burton	1852
Samuel Barrett	1825	J. S. D. Farnsworth	1853
Francis Wayland	1826	A. H. Burlingham	1854
William Jenks	1827–28	Lyman Whiting	1855
R. W. Emerson	1829	Daniel C. Eddy	1856
Howard Malcolm	1830	John P. Cleveland	1857

§ Elected March 1, 1922, having served as assistant clerk since 1889; retired March 12, 1932.

‖ Elected March 14, 1932, having served as assistant clerk since 1922; retired Jan. 31. 1962.

* Elected Feb. 1, 1962, having served as assistant clerk since 1932; retired Dec. 31, 1966.

** Elected Jan. 4, 1967, having served as assistant clerk since 1962.

***First person ever appointed Parliamentarian (as well as Clerk) in the history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

.... Elected acting Clerk of Senate Jan. 2, 1974.

Arthur Fuller	1858	A. M. Ide	1874
Jacob M. Manning	1859	George F. Warren	1875
Joseph Marsh	1860	Isaac Dunham	1876–79
A. S. Patton	1861	Edmund Dowse*	1880–1904
Edward W. Clark	1862–63	Edward A. Horton‖	1904–28
A. A. Miner	1864	Charles H. Moss¶	1928–30
George E. Ellis	1865	Arthur M. Ellis	1931–40
James B. Miles	1866	Arthur W. Olsen	1941–42
Charles E. Reed	1867	W. Harold Deacon	1943–44
Henry Morgan	1868	Frederick M. Eliot	1945–48
E. N. Kirk	1869	Francis A. Burke	1949–50
J. O. Means	1870	Frederick M. Eliot**	1951–58
S. W. Foljambe	1871	John P. Robertson***	1958
Edward Abbott	1872–73	Christopher P. Griffin	1959–

HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

(Usually two to five sessions a year.)

SPEAKERS.

William Hawthorne†	1644–45	Thomas Clarke	1662
George Cooke	1645	John Leverett	1663–64
William Hawthorne†	1646	Thomas Clarke	1665
Robert Bridges	1646	Richard Waldron§	1666–68
Joseph Hill	1647	Thomas Clarke	1669–70
William Hawthorne†	1648	Thomas Savage	1671
Richard Russell	1648	Thomas Clarke	1672
Daniel Denison‡	1649	Richard Waldron§	1673
William Hawthorne†	1650	Joshua Hubbard	1673–74
Daniel Gookin	1651	Richard Waldron§	1674–75
Daniel Denison‡	1651–52	Peter Buckley	1675–76
Humphrey Atherton	1653	Thomas Savage	1677–78
Richard Russell	1654	Richard Waldron§	1679
Edward Johnson	1655	John Richards	1679–80
Richard Russell	1656	Daniel Fisher	1680–82
William Hawthorne†	1657	Elisha Cooke	1683
Richard Russell	1658	John Wayte	1684
Thomas Savage	1659–60	Isaac Addington	1685
William Hawthorne†	1660–61	John Saffin	1686

* Resigned Jan. 13, 1904.
† Also spelled Hauthorne, Hawtherne, Hawthorn, Hathorne.
‡ Also spelled Dennison.
§ Also spelled Waldern, Walderne.
‖ Elected Jan. 14, 1904, resigned and chosen Chaplain emeritus Feb. 6, 1928.
¶ Elected Feb. 7, 1928.
** Died Feb. 17, 1958.
*** Elected to fill vacancy on Feb. 25, 1958.

INTER-CHARTER PERIOD.

The General Court adjourned May 21, 1686, and did not convene until May or June, 1689.

Thomas Oakes	1689	William Bond	1691-92
John Bowles	1689–90	Penn Townsend	1692
Penn Townsend	1690–91		

UNDER THE SECOND CHARTER.

William Bond	1692–93	John Clark	1721–24
Nathaniel Byfield	1693–94	William Dudley	1724–29
Nehemiah Jewett	1694–95	John Quincy	1729–41
William Bond	1695–96	William Fairfield	1741
Penn Townsend	1696–97	John Hobson	1741–42
Nathaniel Byfield	1698	Thomas Cushing	1742–46
James Converse	1699–1700	Thomas Hutchinson	1746–49
John Leverett	1700–01	Joseph Dwight	1749–50
Nehemiah Jewett	1701–02	Thomas Hubbard	1750–59
James Converse	1702–05	Samuel White	1759–60
Thomas Oakes	1705–07	James Otis	1760–62
John Burrill	1707	Timothy Ruggles	1762–64
Thomas Oliver	1708–09	Samuel White	1764–66
John Clark	1709–11	Thomas Cushing*	1766–74
John Burrill	1711–20	James Warren	1775–78
Elisha Cooke	1720	John Pickering	1778–79
Timothy Lindall	1720–21	John Hancock	1779–80

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKERS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

Caleb Davis, *resigned*	1780–82	Timothy Bigelow	1805–06
Nathaniel Gorham	1782–83	Perez Morton	1806–08
Tristram Dalton	1783–84	Timothy Bigelow	1808–10
Samuel Allyne Otis	1784–85	Perez Morton, *resigned*	1810–11
Nathaniel Gorham	1785–86	Joseph Story, *resigned*	1811–12
Artemas Ward	1786–87	Eleazer W. Ripley	1812
James Warren	1787–88	Timothy Bigelow	1812–20
Theodore Sedgwick	1788–89	Elijah H. Mills, *resigned*	1820–21
David Cobb	1789–93	Josiah Quincy, *resigned*	1821–22
Edward H. Robbins	1793–1802	Luther Lawrence	1822
John Coffin Jones	1802–03	Levi Lincoln	1822–23
Harrison Gray Otis	1803–05	William C. Jarvis	1823–25

* Son of Thomas Cushing who served in 1742–46.

Timothy Fuller	1825–26
William C. Jarvis	1826–28
William B. Calhoun	1828–34
Julius Rockwell	1835–37
Robert C. Winthrop	1838–40
George Ashmun	1841
Thomas Kinnicut	1842
Daniel P. King	1843
Thomas Kinnicut, *res'n'd*	1844
Samuel H. Walley, Jr.	1844–46
Ebenezer Bradbury	1847
Francis B. Crowninshield	1848–49
Ensign H. Kellogg	1850
Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.	1851–52
George Bliss	1853
Otis P. Lord	1854
Daniel C. Eddy	1855
Charles A. Phelps	1856–57
Julius Rockwell	1858
Charles Hale	1859
John A. Goodwin	1860–61
Alexander H. Bullock	1862–65
James M. Stone	1866–67
Harvey Jewell	1868–71
John E. Sanford	1872–75
John D. Long	1876–78
Levi C. Wade	1879
Charles J. Noyes	1880–82
George A. Marden	1883–84
John Q. A. Brackett	1885–86
Charles J. Noyes	1887–88
William E. Barrett	1889–93
George V. L. Meyer	1894–96
John L. Bates	1897–99
James J. Myers	1900–03
Louis A. Frothingham	1904–05
John N. Cole	1906–08
Joseph Walker	1909–11
Grafton D. Cushing	1912–14
Channing H. Cox	1915–18
Joseph E. Warner	1919–20
Benjamin Loring Young*	1921–24
John C. Hull	1925–28
Leverett Saltonstall	1929–36
Horace T. Cahill	1937–38
Christian A. Herter	1939–42
Rudolph F. King	1943–44
Frederick B. Willis†	1945–48
Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.	1949–52
Charles Gibbons	1953–54
Michael F. Skerry**	1955–57
John F. Thompson***	1958–64
John F. X. Davoren‡	1965–67
Robert H. Quinn‖	1967–69
David M. Bartley ●	1969-

CLERKS.

Andrew Henshaw	1780–81
George Richards Minot	1782–91
Henry Warren	1792–1802
Nicholas Tillinghast	1803–05
Chas. Pinckney Sumner	1806–07
Nicholas Tillinghast	1808–09
Chas. Pinckney Sumner	1810–11
Benjamin Pollard	1812–21
Pelham W. Warren	1822–31
Luther S. Cushing	1832–43
Charles W. Storey	1844–50
Lewis Josselyn	1851–52
William Schouler	1853
William Stowe	1854

* First year under biennial elections.
† Resigned November 9, 1948.
** Resigned as Speaker October 14, 1957.
*** Elected Speaker January 1, 1958.
‡Elected Secretary of the Commonwealth December 20, 1967.
‖ Elected Speaker December 20, 1967. Elected Attorney General January 23, 1969.
● Elected Speaker January 23, 1969.

Henry A. Marsh	1855	George T. Sleeper	1896
William E. P. Haskell	1856	James W. Kimball	1897–1928
William Stowe	1857–61	Frank E. Bridgman†	1928–39
William S. Robinson	1862–72	Lawrence R. Grove‡	1939–61
Charles H. Taylor	1873	William C. Maiers**	1961–68
George A. Marden	1874–82	Wallace C. Mills+	1969–
Edward A. McLaughlin	1883–95		

CHAPLAINS.

Samuel Cooper	1780	Thomas Baldwin	1818
John Clark	1781	William Jenks	1819–26
Joseph Eckley	1782	George Ripley	1827
Samuel Cooper	1783	Henry Ware, Jr.	1828
Joseph Eckley	1784	——— ———§	1829
Peter Thacher	1785–89	Joseph Tuckerman	1830
Samuel Stillman	1790	——— ———‖	1831
Jeremy Belknap	1791	Ralph W. Emerson	1832
Peter Thacher	1792–93	Howard Malcolm	1832–33
Samuel Stillman	1794–95	Edward T. Taylor	1834
Peter Thacher	1796–99	George W. Blagden	1835
Thomas Baldwin	1800–01	Ezra S. Gannett	1835
John T. Kirkland	1802	Samuel K. Lothrop	1836
Thomas Baldwin	1803	William M. Rogers	1836
John T. Kirkland	1804	Baron Stow	1837
Thomas Baldwin	1805–07	Thomas S. King	1837
Charles Lowell	1808	Ephraim Peabody	1838
John Lathrop	1809	George W. Blagden	1839
Thomas Baldwin	1810	Otis A. Skinner	1839
Elijah R. Sabin	1811	Joy H. Fairchild	1840
Horace Holly	1812	Benjamin Whittemore	1840
Joshua Huntington	1813	Joseph H. Towne	1841
Samuel Cary	1814	Robert C. Waterston	1842
Samuel C. Thacher	1815	Edwin H. Chapin	1842
Asa Eaton	1816	Edward N. Kirk	1843
Daniel Sharp	1817	Frederic D. Huntington	1843

† Elected April 10, 1928, having served as assistant clerk since 1897; retired March 28, 1939.

‡ Elected March 28, 1939, having served as assistant clerk since 1928; retired May 26, 1961.

** Elected May 26, 1961, having served as assistant clerk since 1946.

+ Elected January 1, 1969, having served as assistant clerk since 1961.

§ There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that all the settled clergymen of Boston be invited by the Speaker to officiate alternately as Chaplain.

‖ There was no choice, and it was ordered, after balloting, that the three clergymen having the highest votes should act as joint Chaplains. These were Lyman Beecher, Sebastian Streeter and Ezra S. Gannett.

Austin Phelps	1844	Noah M. Gaylord	1866
Chandler Robbins	1845	Pliny Wood	1867
William Hague	1845	William R. Alger	1868
William Jenks	1846	Orin T. Walker	1869
Samuel D. Robbins	1846	John A. M. Chapman	1870
George Richards	1847	Charles C. Sewall	1871
Silas Aiken	1848	Warren H. Cudworth	1872
S. Hale Higgins	1848	Robert G. Seymour	1873–78
Rollin H. Neale	1849	Daniel W. Waldron	1879–1918
Henry V. Degen	1850	William F. Dusseault	1919–22
George M. Randall	1851	Donald B. Aldrich	1923–24
Rufus W. Clark	1852	Harry W. Kimball	1925–28
Stephen Lovell	1853	Gardiner M. Day	1929
Arthur B. Fuller	1854	Abbot Peterson	1930–32
John H. Twombly	1855	Dan Huntington Fenn	1933–36
Abraham D. Merrill	1856	J. Caleb Justice	1937–38
Daniel Foster	1857	Cornelius P. Trowbridge	1939–42
Warren Burton	1858	Howard P. Horn	1943
Thomas Dodge	1859	Howard P. Bozarth	1943–44
Warren Burton	1860	Elmore Brown	1945–48
Andrew L. Stone	1861	Richard J. Quinlan	1949–52
Phineas Stowe	1862	Arthur Joseph Snow	1953–54
George S. Ball	1863	Christopher P. Griffin	1955–58
David Bremner	1864	George V. Kerr	1959–
Samuel F. Upham	1865		

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.†

Benjamin Stevens	1835–59	Thomas F. Pedrick	1910–20
John Morrissey	1859–74	James Beatty	1920
Oreb F. Mitchell	1875–85	Charles O. Holt¶	1921–49
John G. B. Adams	1886–1900	Arthur R. Driscoll*	1949–62
Charles G. Davis	1901–03	Leopold Lepore**	1962–63
David T. Remington	1904–09	John J. Cavanaugh	1963–

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS FOR THE HOUSE.

Octave O. Desmarais‖ . 1949–52

† The office of Sergeant-at-Arms was established by law in 1835. Previous to that time Jacob Kuhn was Messenger to the General Court from 1786. William Baker preceded him from the first session under the Constitution in 1780–81, he having also served in a similar position for many years previously thereto.

¶ Resigned March 21, 1949. Mr. Driscoll was elected to fill the vacancy August 31, 1949.

* Retired March 8, 1962. Mr. Lepore was elected to fill the vacancy April 25, 1962.

** Died May 24, 1963. Mr. Cavanaugh was elected to fill the vacancy November 13, 1963.

‖ The office of Sergeant-at-Arms for the House was established by Chapter 806 of the Acts of 1949.

Table showing the Length of the Session of the Legislature in Each Year since 1832.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1832	January 4	March 24	80	528
1833	2	28	86	574
1834	1	April 2	92	570
1835*	7	8	92	615
1836	6	16	102	619
1837	4	20	107	635
1838	3	25	113	480
1839	2	10	99	521
1840	1	March 24	84	521
1841	6	18	72	397
1842*	5	3	58	336
1843	4	24	80	352
1844	3	16	74	321
1845	1	26	85	271
1846	7	April 16	100	264
1847	6	16	111	255
1848*	5	May 10	127	272
1849	3	2	120	263
1850	2	3	122	297
1851	1	24	146	396
1852	7	22	137	402
1853	5	25	142	288
1854	4	April 29	116	310
1855	3	May 21	138	380
1856	1	June 6	158	329
1857*	7	May 30	144	357

* There was an extra session of sixty-two days in 1835, to revise the statutes; one of nine days in 1842, to divide the Commonwealth into Congressional Districts; one of three days in 1848, to choose electors of President and Vice-President; one of eighteen days in 1857, to establish districts for the choice of Councillors, Representatives and Senators; one of one hundred and thirteen days in 1859, to revise the general statutes; one of fourteen days in 1860, to consider the subject of the disease among the cattle of the Commonwealth; one of ten days in 1861, to consider the duty of the Commonwealth in relation to public affairs, consequent on the Rebellion; one of eight days in 1863, to provide for raising the quota under the call of the President of the United States of the 17th of October, 1863, for 300,000 men; one of thirty days in 1872, to consider what legislation was necessary by reason of the great fire in Boston, November 9 and 10; one of ten days in 1881 and one of seven days in 1901, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the statutes; one of three days in 1916, to legislate for Massachusetts soldiers called to the Mexican border and to provide for the reapportionment of Suffolk County into Representative districts; one of thirty-six days in 1919, to consider the street railway situation, the compensation of the State Guard for special duty in Boston, the appro-

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	No. of Reps.
1858†	6	March 27	81	240†
1859*	5	April 6	92	–
1860*	4	4	92	–
1861*	2	11	100	–
1862	1	30	120	–
1863*	7	29	113	–
1864	6	May 14	130	–
1865	4	17	137	–
1866	3	30	147	–
1867	2	June 1	150	–
1868	1	12	164	–
1869	6	24	170	–
1870	5	23	170	–
1871	4	May 31	148	–
1872*	3	7	126	–
1873	1	June 12	163	–
1874	7	30	175	–
1875	6	May 19	134	–
1876	5	April 28	115	–
1877	3	May 17	135	–
1878	2	17	136	–
1879	1	April 30	120	–
1880	7	24	109	–
1881*	5	May 13	129	–
1882	4	27	144	–
1883	3	July 27	206	–
1884	2	June 4	155	–
1885	7	19	164	–
1886	6	30	176	–
1887	5	16	163	–
1888	4	May 29	147	–
1889	2	June 7	157	–
1890	1	July 2	183	–
1891	7	June 11	156	–

priations of cities and towns for compensating school teachers and for other municipal purposes, the recognition of Provincetown in the Pilgrim Tercentenary celebration, etc.; one of sixteen days in 1920, to act upon the report of a joint special committee to revise the General Laws; one of three hours on October 20, 1930, to commemorate the tercentenary of the first General Court held in Massachusetts; one of forty-six days in 1931, to consider changing the law relative to rates for compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance; one of twenty-seven days in 1933, to consider regulation and control of the liquor traffic; one of three days in 1938, to provide funds for the devastation caused by hurricane and floods; one of six days in 1942, to provide for the safety of the Commonwealth during the existence of the war emergency; one of fifteen days in 1944, to facilitate voting by citizens in the armed forces, and to issuance of licenses based upon safety of places of public

† The number of Representatives has been 240 since 1858.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	Days of Sitting	
				Senate	House
1892 . .	January 6	June 17	163	112	112
1893 . .	4	9	157	107	107
1894 . .	3	July 2	181	121	126
1895 . .	2	June 5	155	102	107
1896 . .	1	10	162	112	112
1897 . .	6	12	158	108	110
1898 . .	5	23	170	115	120
1899 . .	4	3	151	104	104
1900 . .	3	July 17	196	131	133
1901* . .	2	June 19	169	114	117
1902 . .	1	28	179	123	124
1903 . .	7	26	171	119	121
1904 . .	6	9	156	109	110
1905 . .	4	May 26	143	101	101
1906 . .	3	June 29	178	123	123
1907 . .	2	28	178	125	125
1908 . .	1	13	165	117	119
1909 . .	6	19	165	116	116
1910 . .	5	15	162	114	114
1911 . .	4	July 28	206	140	141
1912 . .	3	June 13	163	113	112
1913 . .	1	20	171	120	120
1914 . .	7	July 7	182	127	126
1915 . .	6	June 4	150	104	104
1916* . .	5	2	150	105	105
1917 . .	3	May 26	144	101	101
1918 . .	2	June 3	153	107	107
1919* . .	1	July 25	206	144	144
1920* . .	7	June 5	151	108	105
1921 . .	5	May 28	144	100	100
1922 . .	4	June 13	161	110	111
1923 . .	3	May 26	144	99	99

assembly; one of six days in 1952 to repeal provisions of law providing pensions or retirement allowances for members of the General Court and other elected state officials and to revise the laws providing travel and other expenses for members and employees of the legislative branch; one of one day in 1954 to provide funds for the alleviation of the destruction caused by the hurricane and to revise the law relative to the retirement of certain veterans of World War I; and one of three days in 1960 to consider the purchase of part of the former Old Colony Railroad right-of-way, the establishment of a state medical school, the continuity of terms of chairmen of the commissions on transportation and public utilities, the establishment of the salaries of the clerks of the Newton District Court and the Second Plymouth District Court and the appropriation of money for the urban renewal division; one of twenty-four days in 1966 relative to mental health and mental retardation services, the extension of a runway at Logan Airport and establishing home rule procedures for cities and towns, and one of six days in 1973 relative to the energy crisis.

Year	Convened	Prorogued	Total Days	Days of Sitting	
				Senate	House
1924	January 2	June 5	156	108	110
1925	7	May 2	116	79	81
1926	6	29	144	86	102
1927	5	April 28	114	69	78
1928	4	July 25	204	105	124
1929	2	June 8	158	92	109
1930*	1	May 29	149	89	107
1931*	7	June 10	155	100	107
1932	6	7	154	92	106
1933*	4	July 22	200	123	139
1934	3	June 30	179	114	122
1935	2	Aug. 15	226	124	126
1936	1	July 2	184	106	103
1937	6	May 29	144	75	84
1938*	5	Aug. 24	232	115	135
1939†	4	12	221	107	145
1941*	1	Nov. 1	305	166	170
1943*	6	June 12	158	89	90
1945‡	3	July 25	204	119	119
1946	2	June 15	165	98	98
1947	1	July 1	182	111	109
1948	7	June 19	165	97	96
1949	5	Aug. 31	239	140	152
1950	4	19	228	135	136
1951	3	Nov. 17	319	179	189
1952*	2	July 5	186	89	103
1953	7	4	179	92	102
1954*	6	June 11	157	91	99
1955	5	Sept. 16	255	141	158
1956	4	Oct. 6	277	145	151
1957	2	Sept. 21	262	142	137
1958	1	Oct. 17	290	162	159
1959	7	Sept. 17	254	143	145
1960*	6	Nov. 24	324	173	172
1961	4	May 27	144	82	94
1962	3	July 27	206	138	127
1963	2	Nov. 16	319	181	182
1964	1	July 4	186	126	110
1965**	6	Jan. 4 '66	364	204	222
1966*	5	Sept. 7	246	136	136
1967**	4	Jan. 2 '68	364	197	200
1968	3	July 20	200	107	103
1969	1	Aug. 25	237	135	131
1970	7	Aug. 25	237	135	127
1971	6	Nov. 10	309	171	167
1972	5	July 9	187	105	103
1973	3	Nov. 30	331	180	179
1974	4				

*See note on extra sessions on pages 390-392

† First year of biennial session.

‡ First year of return to annual sessions.

** Dissolved under Article X of the Amendments to the Constitution.

POST OFFICES IN MASSACHUSETTS,

WITH THE CITIES OR TOWNS AND COUNTIES IN WHICH THEY ARE SITUATED.

[Corrected to January, 1973.]

[The spelling of the names of post offices is that established by the Post Office Department.]

[Post offices marked † are in the Boston Postal Area.]

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Abington 02351	Abington	Plymouth
Accord 02018	Norwell	Plymouth
Acoaxet 02701	Westport	Bristol
Acton 01720	Acton	Middlesex
Acushnet 02743	Acushnet	Bristol
Adams 01220	Adams	Berkshire
Agawam 01001	Agawam	Hampden
Allendale 01201	Pittsfield	Berkshire
Allerton 02045	Hull	Plymouth
Allston†	Boston	Suffolk
Amesbury 01913	Amesbury	Essex
Amherst 01002	Amherst	Hampshire
Andover 01810	Andover	Essex
Annisquam 01930	Gloucester	Essex
Arlington 02174†	Arlington	Middlesex
Arlington Heights 02175	Arlington	Middlesex
Ashburnham 01430	Ashburnham	Worcester
Ashby 01431	Ashby	Middlesex
Ashfield 01330	Ashfield	Franklin
Ashland 01721	Ashland	Middlesex
Ashley Falls 01222	Sheffield	Berkshire
Assinippi 02321	Hanover	Plymouth
Assonet 02702	Freetown	Bristol
Assumption College 01609	Worcester	Worcester
Astor† 02123	Boston	Suffolk
Athol 01331	Athol	Worcester
Attleboro 02703	Attleboro	Bristol
Attleboro Falls	North Attleborough	Bristol
Auburn 01501	Auburn	Worcester

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Auburndale 02166†	Newton	Middlesex
Avon 02322	Avon	Norfolk
Ayer	Ayer	Middlesex
Babson Park 02157†	Wellesley	Norfolk
Back Bay Annex†	Boston	Suffolk
Baldwinville 01436	Templeton	Worcester
Ballard Vale 01810	Andover	Essex
Barnstable 02630	Barnstable	Barnstable
Barre 01005	Barre	Worcester
Barre Plains 01006	Barre	Worcester
Barrowsville 02710	Norton	Bristol
Bass River 02664	Yarmouth	Barnstable
Beach 02151†	Revere	Suffolk
Becket 01223	Becket	Berkshire
Bedford 01730	Bedford	Middlesex
Belchertown 01007	Belchertown	Hampshire
Bellingham 02019	Bellingham	Norfolk
Belmont 02178†	Belmont	Middlesex
Berkshire 01224	Lanesborough	Berkshire
Berlin 01503	Berlin	Worcester
Bernardston 01337	Bernardston	Franklin
Beverly 01915	Beverly	Essex
Beverly Farms 01915	Beverly	Essex
Billerica 01821	Billerica	Middlesex
Blackstone 01504	Blackstone	Worcester
Blandford 01008	Blandford	Hampden
Bolton 01740	Bolton	Worcester
Bondsville 01009	Palmer	Hampden
Boston†	Boston	Suffolk
Boston College 02167	Newton	Suffolk
Boston University 02215	Boston	Suffolk
Bourne 02532	Bourne	Barnstable
Boxford 01921	Boxford	Essex
Boylston 01505	Boylston	Worcester
Bradford 01830	Haverhill	Essex
Braintree 02184†	Braintree	Norfolk
Brant Rock 02020	Marshfield	Plymouth
Brewster 02631	Brewster	Barnstable
Bridgewater 02324	Bridgewater	Plymouth
Brighton†	Boston	Suffolk
Brightwood 01107	Springfield	Hampden

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Brimfield 01010	Brimfield	Hampden
Brockton	Brockton	Plymouth
Brookfield 01506	Brookfield	Worcester
Brookline 02146	Brookline	Norfolk
Brookline Village 02147†	Brookline	Norfolk
Brookville 02326	Holbrook	Norfolk
Bryantville 02327	Pembroke	Plymouth
Buckland 01338	Buckland	Franklin
Burlington 01803	Woburn	Middlesex
Buzzards Bay 02532	Bourne	Barnstable
Byfield 01922	Newbury	Essex
Cambridge 02138†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Cambridge A (Campt.) 02139†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Cambridge B (N. Cam.) 02140†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Cambridge C (E. Cam.) 02141†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Campello 02403	Brockton	Plymouth
Canton 02021	Canton	Norfolk
Carlisle 01741	Carlisle	Middlesex
Carver 02330	Carver	Plymouth
Caryville 02024	Bellingham	Norfolk
Cataumet 02534	Bourne	Barnstable
Cathedral 02118	Boston	Suffolk
Center 01801	Woburn	Middlesex
Center Street 02401	Brockton	Plymouth
Centerville 02632	Barnstable	Barnstable
Central Village 02790	Westport	Bristol
Charlemont 01339	Charlemont	Franklin
Charles Street† 02114	Boston	Suffolk
Charlestown† 02129	Boston	Suffolk
Charlton 01507	Charlton	Worcester
Charlton City 01508	Charlton	Worcester
Charlton Depot 01509	Charlton	Worcester
Chartley 02712	Norton	Bristol
Chatham 02633	Chatham	Barnstable
Chelmsford 01824	Chelmsford	Middlesex
Chelsea 02150†	Chelsea	Suffolk
Cherry Valley 01611	Leicester	Worcester
Cheshire 01225	Cheshire	Berkshire
Chester 01011	Chester	Hampden
Chesterfield 01012	Chesterfield	Hampshire
Chestnut Hill 02167†	Newton	Middlesex
Chicopee	Chicopee	Hampden

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Chicopee Center 01013	Chicopee	Hampden
Chilmark 02535	Chilmark	Dukes
Cleghorn 01420	Fitchburg	Worcester
Cleveland Circle 02146	Brookline	Suffolk
Clifton 01945	Marblehead	Essex
Clinton 01510	Clinton	Worcester
Cochituate 01760	Wayland	Middlesex
Cohasset 02025	Cohasset	Niorfolk
Colrain 01340	Colrain	Franklin
Concord 01742	Concord	Middlesex
Conway 01341	Conway	Franklin
Cotuit 02635	Barnstable	Barnstable
Craigville 02636*	Barnstable	Barnstable
Cummaquid 02637	Barnstable	Barnstable
Cummington 01026	Cummington	Hampshire
Cushman 01002	Amherst	Hampshire
Cuttyhunk 02713	Gosnold	Dukes
Dalton 01226	Dalton	Berkshire
Danvers 01923	Danvers	Essex
Dartmouth 02714	Dartmouth	Bristol
Davis 01720	Acton	Middlesex
Dedham 02026	Dedham	Norfolk
Deerfield 01342	Deerfield	Franklin
Dennis 02638	Dennis	Barnstable
Dennis Port 02639	Dennis	Barnstable
Dighton 02715	Dighton	Bristol
Division Street 02744	New Bedford	Bristol
Dorchester†	Boston	Suffolk
Dorchester Center†	Boston	Suffolk
Dover 02030	Dover	Norfolk
Dracut 01826	Dracut	Middlesex
Drury 01343	Florida	Berkshire
Dudley 01570	Dudley	Worcester
Dudley Hill 01570	Webster	Worcester
Dunstable 01827	Dunstable	Middlesex
Duxbury 02332	Duxbury	Plymouth
East Arlington 02174	Arlington	Middlesex
East Boston† 02128	Boston	Suffolk
East Brewster 02640	Brewster	Barnstable

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
East Bridgewater 02333	East Bridgewater	Plymouth
East Brookfield 01515	East Brookfield	Worcester
East Dedham 02026	Dedham	Norfolk
East Dennis 02641	Dennis	Barnstable
East Douglas 01516	Douglas	Worcester
East Falmouth 02536	Falmouth	Barnstable
East Freetown 02717	Freetown	Bristol
Eastham 02642	Eastham	Barnstable
Easthampton 01027	Easthampton	Hampshire
East Harwich 02645	Harwich	Barnstable
East Longmeadow 01028	East Longmeadow	Hampton
East Lynn 01904	Lynn	Essex
East Mansfield 02031	Mansfield	Bristol
East Northfield 01360	Northfield	Franklin
Easton 02334	Easton	Bristol
Eastondale 02335	Easton	Bristol
East Orleans 02643	Orleans	Barnstable
East Otis 01029	Otis	Berkshire
East Pembroke 02336	Pembroke	Plymouth
East Pepperell 01437	Pepperell	Middlesex
East Princeton 01517	Princeton	Worcester
East Sandwich 02537	Sandwich	Barnstable
East Taunton 02718	Taunton	Bristol
East Templeton 01438	Templeton	Worcester
East Walpole 02032	Walpole	Norfolk
East Wareham 02538	Wareham	Plymouth
East Watertown 02172†	Watertown	Middlesex
East Weymouth 02189†	Weymouth	Norfolk
Edgartown 02539	Edgartown	Dukes
Elmwood 02337	East Bridgewater	Plymouth
Erving 01344	Erving	Franklin
Essex 01929	Essex	Essex
Essex† 02112	Boston	Suffolk
Everett 02149†	Everett	Middlesex
Fairhaven 02719	Fairhaven	Bristol
Fall River	Fall River	Bristol
Falmouth	Falmouth	Barnstable
Fayville 01745	Southborough	Worcester

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Feeding Hills 01030	Agawam	Hampden
Fiskdale 01518	Sturbridge	Worcester
Fitchburg 01420	Fitchburg	Worcester
Flint 02723	Fall River	Bristol
Florence 01060	Northampton	Hampshire
Forestdale 02644	Sandwich	Barnstable
Forest Park	Springfield	Hampden
Forge Village 01828	Westford	Middlesex
Fort Devens 01433	Ayer	Middlesex
Foxboro 02035	Foxborough	Norfolk
Framingham 01701	Framingham	Middlesex
Framingham Center 01701	Framingham	Middlesex
Franklin 02038	Franklin	Norfolk
Gardner 01440	Gardner	Worcester
Georgetown 01830	Georgetown	Essex
Gilbertville 01031	Hardwick	Worcester
Gleasondale 01749	Stow	Middlesex
Glendale 01229	Stockbridge	Berkshire
Gloucester 01930	Gloucester	Essex
Goshen 01032	Goshen	Hampshire
Grafton 01519	Grafton	Worcester
Granby 01033	Granby	Hampshire
Graniteville 01829	Westford	Middlesex
Granville 01034	Granville	Hampden
Great Barrington 01230	Great Barrington	Berkshire
Greenbush 02040	Scituate	Plymouth
Greendale 01606	Worcester	Worcester
Greenfield 01301	Greenfield	Franklin
Green Harbor 02041	Marshfield	Plymouth
Greenwood 01880	Wakefield	Middlesex
Griswoldville 01345	Colrain	Franklin
Groton 01450	Groton	Middlesex
Grove Hall† 02121	Boston	Suffolk
Groveland 01830	Groveland	Essex
Hadley 01035	Hadley	Hampshire
Halifax 02338	Halifax	Plymouth
Hamilton 01936	Hamilton	Essex
Hampden 01036	Hampden	Hampden

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Hancock 01237	Hancock	Berkshire
Hanover 02339	Hanover	Plymouth
Hanover Street† 02113	Boston	Suffolk
Hanson 02341	Hanson	Plymouth
Harding 02042	Medfield	Norfolk
Hardwick 01037	Hardwick	Worcester
Harvard 01451	Harvard	Worcester
Harwich 02645	Harwich	Barnstable
Harwich Port 02646	Harwich	Barnstable
Harwood 01460	Littleton	Middlesex
Hatchville 02551	Falmouth	Barnstable
Hatfield 01038	Hatfield	Hampshire
Hathorne 01937	Danvers	Essex
Haverhill 01830	Haverhill	Essex
Haydenville 01039	Williamsburg	Hampshire
Heath 01346	Heath	Franklin
Highland	Springfield	Hampden
Highlands 01851	Lowell	Middlesex
Hingham 02043	Hingham	Plymouth
Hinsdale 01235	Hinsdale	Berkshire
Holbrook 02343	Holbrook	Norfolk
Holden 01520	Holden	Worcester
Holliston 01746	Holliston	Middlesex
Holyoke 01040	Holyoke	Hampden
Hopedale 01747	Hopedale	Worcester
Hopkinton 01748	Hopkinton	Middlesex
Housatonic 01236	Great Barrington	Berkshire
Hubbardston 01452	Hubbardston	Worcester
Hudson 01749	Hudson	Middlesex
Hull 02045	Hull	Plymouth
Humarock 02047	Scituate	Plymouth
Huntington 01050	Huntington	Hampshire
Hyannis 02601	Barnstable	Barnstable
Hyannis Port 02647	Barnstable	Barnstable
Hyde Park† 02136	Boston	Suffolk
Indian Orchard 01051	Springfield	Hampden
Inman Square 02139†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Ipswich 01938	Ipswich	Essex

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Jamaica Plain† 02130	Boston	Suffolk
Jefferson 01522	Holden	Worcester
John Fitzgerald Kennedy† 02203	Boston	Suffolk
Kearney Square 01825	Lowell	Middlesex
Kendall Square 02142†	Cambridge	Middlesex
Kenmore†	Boston	Suffolk
Kingston 02360	Kingston	Plymouth
Lake Pleasant 01347	Montague	Franklin
Lakeville 02346	Middleborough	Plymouth
Lancaster 01523	Lancaster	Worcester
Lanesboro 01237	Lanesborough	Berkshire
Lanesville 01930	Gloucester	Essex
Lawrence	Lawrence	Essex
Lee 01238	Lee	Berkshire
Leeds 01053	Northampton	Hampshire
Leicester 01524	Leicester	Worcester
Lenox 01240	Lenox	Berkshire
Lenox Dale 01242	Lenox	Berkshire
Leominster 01453	Leominster	Worcester
Leverett 01054	Leverett	Franklin
Lexington 02173†	Lexington	Middlesex
Lincoln 01773	Lincoln	Middlesex
Lincoln Center 01773	Lincoln	Middlesex
Linwood 01525	Uxbridge	Worcester
Lithia 01055	Goshen	Hampshire
Littleton 01460	Littleton	Middlesex
Long Island† 02169	Boston	Suffolk
Longmeadow 01106	Longmeadow	Hampden
Lowell	Lowell	Middlesex
Ludlow 01056	Ludlow	Hampden
Lund's Corner 02745	New Bedford	Bristol
Lunenburg 01462	Lunenburg	Worcester
Lynn	Lynn	Essex
Lynnfield 01940	Lynnfield	Essex
Magnolia 01930	Gloucester	Essex
Malden 02148†	Malden	Middlesex
Manchaug 01526	Sutton	Worcester
Manchester 01944	Manchester	Essex
Manomet 02345	Plymouth	Plymouth
Mansfield 02048	Mansfield	Bristol

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Marblehead 01945	Marblehead	Essex
Marion 02738	Marion	Plymouth
Marlborough 01752	Marlborough	Middlesex
Marshfield 02050	Marshfield	Plymouth
Marshfield Hills 02051	Marshfield	Plymouth
Marstons Mills 02648	Barnstable	Barnstable
Mashpee 02649	Mashpee	Barnstable
Mattapan 02126†	Boston	Suffolk
Mattapoisett 02739	Mattapoisett	Plymouth
Maynard 01754	Maynard	Middlesex
Medfield 02052	Medfield	Norfolk
Medford 02155†	Medford	Middlesex
Medway 02053	Medway	Norfolk
Melrose 02176†	Melrose	Middlesex
Melrose Highlands 02177†	Melrose	Middlesex
Mendon 01756	Mendon	Worcester
Menemsha 02552	Chilmark	Dukes
Merrimac 01860	Merrimac	Essex
Merrimack College 01845	North Andover	Essex
Methuen 01844	Methuen	Essex
Middleboro 02346	Middleborough	Plymouth
Middlefield 01249	Middlefield	Hampshire
Middleton 01949	Middleton	Essex
Milford 01757	Milford	Worcester
Millbury 01527	Millbury	Worcester
Millers Falls 01349	Montague	Franklin
Millis 02054	Millis	Norfolk
Mill River 01244	New Marlborough	Berkshire
Millville 01429	Millville	Worcester
Milton 02186†	Milton	Norfolk
Milton Village 02187†	Milton	Norfolk
Minot 02055	Scituate	Plymouth
M. I. T. 02139	Cambridge	Middlesex
Mittineague 01089	West Springfield	Hampden
Monponsett 02350	Hanson	Plymouth
Monroe Bridge 01350	Monroe	Franklin
Monson 01057	Monson	Hampden
Montague 01351	Montague	Franklin
Montello 02403	Brockton	Plymouth
Monterey 01245	Monterey	Berkshire
Monument Beach 02553	Bourne	Barnstable
Morningdale 01530	Boylston	Worcester

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Mount Hermon 01354	Gill	Franklin
Mount Saint James 01610	Worcester	Worcester
Mount Tom 01058	Easthampton	Hampshire
Nabnasset 01861	Westford	Middlesex
Nahant 01908	Nahant	Essex
Nantucket 02554	Nantucket	Nantucket
Natick 01760	Natick	Middlesex
Needham 02192†	Needham	Norfolk
Needham Heights 02194†	Needham	Norfolk
New Bedford	New Bedford	Bristol
New Braintree 01531	New Braintree	Worcester
Newbury 01950	Newbury	Essex
Newburyport 01950	Newburyport	Essex
New Salem 01355	New Salem	Franklin
New Seabury 02536	East Falmouth	Barnstable
Newton 02158†	Newton	Middlesex
Newton Center 02159†	Newton	Middlesex
Newton Highlands 02161†	Newton	Middlesex
Newton Lower Falls 02162†	Newton	Middlesex
Newton Upper Falls 02164†	Newton	Middlesex
Newtonville 02160†	Newton	Middlesex
Nonantum 02195	Newton	Middlesex
Nonquit 02748	Dartmouth	Bristol
Noquochoke 02790	Westport	Bristol
Norfolk 02056	Norfolk	Norfolk
North 02746	New Bedford	Bristol
North Abington 02351	Abington	Plymouth
North Adams 01247	North Adams	Berkshire
North Amherst 01059	Amherst	Hampshire
Northampton 01060	Northampton	Hampshire
North Andover 01845	North Andover	Essex
North Attleboro	North Attleborough	Bristol
North Bellingham 02057	Bellingham	Norfolk
North Billerica 01862	Billerica	Middlesex
Northboro 01532	Northborough	Worcester
Northbridge 01534	Northbridge	Worcester
North Brookfield 01535	North Brookfield	Worcester
North Carver 02355	Carver	Plymouth
North Chatham 02650	Chatham	Barnstable
North Chelmsford 01863	Chelmsford	Middlesex
North Cohasset 02025	Cohasset	Norfolk

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
North Dartmouth 02747	Dartmouth	Bristol
North Dighton 02764	Dighton	Bristol
North Eastham 02651	Eastham	Barnstable
North Easton 02356	Easton	Bristol
North Egremont 01252	Egremont	Berkshire
North Falmouth 02556	Falmouth	Barnstable
Northfield 01360	Northfield	Franklin
North Grafton 01536	Grafton	Worcester
North Hatfield 01066	Hatfield	Hampshire
North Marshfield 02059	Marshfield	Plymouth
North Oxford 01537	Oxford	Worcester
North Pembroke 02358	Pembroke	Plymouth
North Plymouth 02360	Plymouth	Plymouth
North Quincy 02171†	Quincy	Norfolk
North Randolph 02368	Randolph	Norfolk
North Reading 02864	North Reading	Middlesex
North Scituate 02060	Scituate	Plymouth
North Truro 02652	Truro	Barnstable
North Uxbridge 01538	Uxbridge	Worcester
North Weymouth 02191†	Weymouth	Norfolk
North Wilbraham 01067	Wilbraham	Hampden
North Wilmington 01887	Wilmington	Middlesex
Norton 02766	Norton	Bristol
Norwell 02061	Norwell	Plymouth
Norwood 02062	Norwood	Norfolk
Nutting Lake 01865	Billerica	Middlesex
Oak Bluffs 02557	Oak Bluffs	Dukes
Oakdale 01539	West Boylston	Worcester
Oakham 01068	Oakham	Worcester
Ocean Bluff 02065	Marshfield	Plymouth
Ocean Grove 02777	Swansea	Bristol
Onset 02558	Wareham	Plymouth
Orange 01364	Orange	Franklin
Orleans 02653	Orleans	Barnstable
Osterville 02655	Barnstable	Barnstable
Otis 01253	Otis	Berkshire
Otis Air Force Base 02542	Falmouth	Barnstable
Oxford 01540	Worcester	Worcester
Padanaram Village 02748	New Bedford	Bristol
Palmer 01069	Palmer	Hampden

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Parcel Post 01420	Fitchburg	Worcester
Parcel Post 01604	Worcester	Worcester
Parcel Post 01085	Westfield	Hampden
Paxton 01612	Paxton	Worcester
Peabody 01960	Peabody	Essex
Pembroke 02359	Pembroke	Plymouth
Pepperell 01463	Pepperell	Middlesex
Petersham 01366	Petersham	Worcester
Pigeon Cove 01966	Rockport	Essex
Pinehurst 01866	Billerica	Middlesex
Pittsfield 01201	Pittsfield	Berkshire
Plainfield 01070	Plainfield	Hampshire
Plainville 02762	Plainville	Norfolk
Pleasant Lake 02656	Harwich	Barnstable
Plum Island 01950	Newburyport	Essex
Plymouth 02360	Plymouth	Plymouth
Plympton 02367	Plympton	Plymouth
Pocasset 02559	Bourne	Barnstable
Popponesset Beach 02560	Barnstable	Barnstable
Prides Crossing 01965	Beverly	Essex
Princeton 01541	Princeton	Worcester
Provincetown 02657	Provincetown	Barnstable
Prudential Center 02199†	Boston	Suffolk
Quincy 02169†	Quincy	Norfolk
Randolph 02368	Randolph	Norfolk
Raynham 02767	Raynham	Bristol
Raynham Center 02768	Raynham	Bristol
Reading 01867	Reading	Middlesex
Readville 02137†	Boston	Suffolk
Rehoboth 02764	Rehoboth	Bristol
Revere 02151	Revere	Suffolk
Richmond 01254	Richmond	Berkshire
Riverdale 01930	Gloucester	Essex
Rochdale 01542	Leicester	Worcester
Rochester 02770	Rochester	Plymouth
Rockland 02370	Rockland	Plymouth
Rockport 01966	Rockport	Essex
Roslindale 02131†	Boston	Suffolk
Rowe 01367	Rowe	Franklin

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Rowley 01969	Rowley	Essex
Roxbury†	Boston	Suffolk
Roxbury Crossing†	Boston	Suffolk
Royalston 01368	Royalston	Worcester
Russell 01071	Russell	Hampden
Rutland 01543	Rutland	Worcester
Sagamore 02561	Bourne	Barnstable
Sagamore Beach 02562	Bourne	Barnstable
Salem 01970	Salem	Essex
Salem State College 01970	Salem	Essex
Salisbury 01950	Salisbury	Essex
Salisbury Beach 01950	Salisbury	Essex
Sandisfield 01255	Sandisfield	Berkshire
Sandwich 02563	Sandwich	Barnstable
Santuit 02635	Barnstable	Barnstable
Saugus 01906	Saugus	Essex
Savoy 01256	Savoy	Berkshire
Saxonville 01701	Framingham	Middlesex
Scituate 02066	Scituate	Plymouth
Seekonk 02771	Seekonk	Bristol
Segreganset 02773	Dighton	Bristol
Sharon 02067	Sharon	Norfolk
Shattuckville 01369	Colrain	Franklin
Shawsheen Village 01810	Andover	Essex
Sheffield 01257	Sheffield	Berkshire
Shelburne Falls 01370	Shelburne	Franklin
Sheldonville 02070	Wrentham	Norfolk
Sherborn 01770	Sherborn	Middlesex
Shirley 01464	Shirley	Middlesex
Shirley Center 01465	Shirley	Middlesex
Shrewsbury 01545	Shrewsbury	Worcester
Shutesbury 01072	Shutesbury	Franklin
Siasconset 02564	Nantucket	Nantucket
Silver Beach 02565	Falmouth	Barnstable
Snug Harbor 02332	Duxbury	Plymouth
Soldiers Field†	Boston	Suffolk
Somerset	Somerset	Bristol
Somerville 02143†	Somerville	Middlesex
South 02724	Fall River	Bristol
Southampton 01073	Southampton	Hampshire
South Ashburnham 01466	Worcester	Worcester

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
South Athol 01372	Athol	Worcester
South Attleboro 02703	Attleboro	Bristol
South Barre 01074	Barre	Worcester
South Berlin 01549	Berlin	Worcester
Southboro 01772	Southborough	Worcester
South Boston 02127†	Boston	Suffolk
Southbridge 01550	Southbridge	Worcester
South Carver 02566	Carver	Plymouth
South Chatham 02659	Chatham	Barnstable
South Chelmsford 01824	Chelmsford	Middlesex
South Dartmouth 02748	Dartmouth	Bristol
South Deerfield 01373	Deerfield	Franklin
South Dennis 02660	Dennis	Barnstable
South Easton 02375	Easton	Bristol
South Egremont 01258	Egremont	Berkshire
South Essex 01981	Essex	Essex
Southfield 01259	New Marlborough	Berkshire
South Framingham 01708	Framingham	Middlesex
South Gardner 01440	Gardner	Worcester
South Grafton 01560	Grafton	Worcester
South Hadley 01075	South Hadley	Hampshire
South Hadley Falls 01075	South Hadley	Hampshire
South Hamilton 01982	Hamilton	Essex
South Harwich 02661	Harwich	Barnstable
South Lancaster 01561	Lancaster	Worcester
South Lee 01260	Lee	Berkshire
South Lynnfield	Lynnfield	Essex
South Natick 01760	Natick	Middlesex
South Orleans 02662	Orleans	Barnstable
South Postal Annex 02109†	Boston	Suffolk
South Royalston 01374	Royalston	Worcester
South Swansea 02777	Swansea	Bristol
South Walpole 02071	Walpole	Norfolk
South Waltham 02154†	Waltham	Middlesex
South Wellfleet 02663	Wellfleet	Barnstable
South Westport 02790	Westport	Bristol
South Weymouth 02190†	Weymouth	Norfolk
Southwick 01077	Southwick	Hampden
South Yarmouth 02664	Yarmouth	Barnstable
Spencer 01562	Spencer	Worcester
Springfield	Springfield	Hampden
Squantum 02171†	Quincy	Norfolk

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
State House 02133†	Boston	Suffolk
State Line 01261	West Stockbridge	Berkshire
Sterling 01564	Sterling	Worcester
Sterling Junction 01565	Sterling	Worcester
Still River 01467	Harvard	Worcester
Stockbridge 01262	Stockbridge	Berkshire
Stoneham 02180	Stoneham	Middlesex
Stoughton 02072	Stoughton	Norfolk
Stow 01775	Stow	Middlesex
Sturbridge 01566	Sturbridge	Worcester
Sudbury 01776	Sudbury	Middlesex
Sunderland 01375	Sunderland	Franklin
Swampscott 01907	Swampscott	Essex
Swansea 02777	Swansea	Bristol
Swifts Beach 02571	Wareham	Plymouth
Tapley Street Annex 01101	Springfield	Hampden
Taunton 02780	Taunton	Bristol
Teaticket 02536	Falmouth	Barnstable
Templeton 01468	Templeton	Worcester
Terminal 02210†	Boston	Suffolk
Tewksbury 01876	Tewksbury	Middlesex
Thorndike 01079	Palmer	Hampden
Three Rivers 01080	Palmer	Hampden
Topsfield 01983	Topsfield	Essex
Townsend 01469	Townsend	Middlesex
Tremont 02116†	Boston	Suffolk
Truro 02666	Truro	Barnstable
Tufts University 02153†	Medford	Middlesex
Turners Falls 01376	Montague	Franklin
Turnpike 01545	Shrewsbury	Worcester
Twin Village 02703	Attleboro	Bristol
Tyngsboro 01879	Tyngsborough	Middlesex
Tyringham 01264	Tyringham	Berkshire
Uphams Corner†	Boston	Suffolk
Upton 01568	Upton	Worcester
Uxbridge 01569	Uxbridge	Worcester
Veterans Administration Hospital 02130†	Boston	Suffolk
Village 02053	Medway	Norfolk
Vineyard Haven 02568	Tisbury	Dukes

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Waban 02168†	Newton	Middlesex
Wakefield 01880	Wakefield	Middlesex
Wales 01081	Wales	Hampden
Walpole 02081	Walpole	Norfolk
Waltham 02154†	Waltham	Middlesex
Waquoit 02536	Falmouth	Barnstable
Ward Hill 01830	Haverhill	Essex
Ware 01082	Ware	Hampshire
Wareham 02571	Wareham	Plymouth
Warren 01083	Warren	Worcester
Warwick 01378	Warwick	Franklin
Washington Square 02146	Brookline	Norfolk
Watertown 02172†	Watertown	Middlesex
Waverly 02179†	Belmont	Middlesex
Wayland 01778	Wayland	Middlesex
Webster 01570	Webster	Worcester
Webster Square 01603	Worcester	Worcester
Wellesley 02181†	Wellesley	Norfolk
Wellesley Hills 02181†	Wellesley	Norfolk
Wellfleet 02667	Wellfleet	Barnstable
Wendell 01379	Wendell	Franklin
Wendell Depot 01380	Wendell	Franklin
Wenham 01984	Wenham	Essex
West Acton 01780	Acton	Middlesex
West Barnstable 02668	Barnstable	Barnstable
Westboro 01581	Westborough	Worcester
West Boxford 01885	Boxford	Essex
West Boylston 01583	West Boylston	Worcester
West Bridgewater 02379	West Bridgewater	Plymouth
West Brookfield 01585	West Brookfield	Worcester
West Chatham 02669	Chatham	Barnstable
West Chesterfield 01084	Chesterfield	Hampshire
West Chop 02573	Tisbury	Dukes
West Concord 01781	Concord	Middlesex
West Cummington 01265	Cummington	Hampshire
West Dennis 02670	Dennis	Barnstable
West Falmouth 02574	Falmouth	Barnstable
Westfield 01085	Westfield	Hampden
Westford 01886	Westford	Middlesex
West Groton 01472	Groton	Middlesex
West Hanover 02380	Hanover	Plymouth
West Harwich 02671	Harwich	Barnstable

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
West Hatfield 01088	Hatfield	Hampshire
West Hyannisport 02672	Barnstable	Barnstable
West Lynn 01905	Lynn	Essex
West Mansfield 02083	Mansfield	Bristol
West Medford 02156†	Medford	Middlesex
West Millbury 01586	Millbury	Worcester
Westminster 01473	Westminster	Worcester
West Newbury 01985	West Newbury	Essex
West Newton 02165†	Newton	Middlesex
Weston 02193†	Weston	Middlesex
Westover Air Force Base 01022	Chicopee	Hampden
West Peabody 01960	Peabody	Essex
Westport 02790	Westport	Bristol
Westport Point 02791	Westport	Bristol
West Roxbury 02132†	Boston	Suffolk
West Side 01602	Worcester	Worcester
West Somerville 02144†	Somerville	Middlesex
West Springfield 01089	West Springfield	Hampden
West Stockbridge 01266	West Stockbridge	Berkshire
West Tisbury 02575	West Tisbury	Dukes
West Townsend 01474	Townsend	Middlesex
West Upton 01587	Upton	Worcester
West Wareham 02576	Wareham	Plymouth
West Warren 01092	Warren	Worcester
Westwood 02090	Westwood	Norfolk
West Yarmouth 02673	Yarmouth	Barnstable
Weymouth 02188†	Weymouth	Norfolk
Whately 01093	Whately	Franklin
Wheelwright 01094	Hardwick	Worcester
White Horse Beach 02381	Plymouth	Plymouth
Whitinsville 01588	Northbridge	Worcester
Whitman 02382	Whitman	Plymouth
Wianno 02674	Osterville	Barnstable
Wilbraham 01095	Wilbraham	Hampden
Wilkinsonville 01590	Sutton	Worcester
Williamsburg 01096	Williamsburg	Hampshire
Williamstown 01267	Williamstown	Berkshire
Wilmington 01887	Wilmington	Middlesex
Winchendon 01475	Winchendon	Worcester
Winchendon Springs 01477	Winchendon	Worcester
Winchester 01890	Winchester	Middlesex
Windsor 01270	Windsor	Berkshire

POST OFFICES	CITIES AND TOWNS	COUNTIES
Winter Hill 02145†	Somerville	Middlesex
Winthrop 02152†	Winthrop	Suffolk
Woburn 01801	Woburn	Middlesex
Wollaston 02170†	Quincy	Norfolk
Woods Hole 02543	Falmouth	Barnstable
Woodville 01784	Hopkinton	Middlesex
Worcester	Worcester	Worcester
Woronoco 01097	Russell	Hampden
Worthington 01098	Worthington	Hampshire
Wrentham 02093	Wrentham	Norfolk
Yarmouth Port 02675	Yarmouth	Barnstable

COUNTY OFFICERS.

By the provisions of the designated sections of chapter 54 of the General Laws (see also chapter 221), county officers are chosen at biennial State elections by the voters of each of the several counties, or districts, as follows: —

Section 155, *a Clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk* and *two Clerks of the Superior Court* of said county, one for civil and one for criminal business, and *a Clerk of the Courts* in each of the other counties who shall act as clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court, of the Superior Court and of the County Commissioners, — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 156, *a Register of Probate and Insolvency*, — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 157, *a Register of Deeds* (district or county), — 1922 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 158 (as amended by chapter 31 of the Acts of 1939), *two County Commissioners* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1940 and every fourth year thereafter; and *one County Commissioner*, — 1942 and every fourth year thereafter. Section 159, *a Sheriff*, — 1926 and every sixth year thereafter. Section 160, *a County Treasurer* (except in Suffolk and Nantucket counties, which see), — 1924 and every sixth year thereafter.

All of the foregoing officers hold office beginning with the first Wednesday of January following their election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Vacancies are filled in accordance with the provisions of section 142, 143 or 144 of chapter 54 of the General Laws.

Under the provisions of section 8 of chapter 409 of the Acts of 1937, upon the death, resignation or removal of any special judge of probate and insolvency, the office is abolished without further action by the general court. Under chapter 436 of the Acts of 1949, the special judge of probate and insolvency for Hampshire County may act in the counties of Hampden, Berkshire and Franklin.

By the provisions of section 53 of chapter 221 of the General Laws, as amended by chapter 151 of the Acts of 1939, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county, as vacancies occur, a certain number of Masters in Chancery, who may act throughout the Commonwealth and who shall hold office for five years.

Under the provisions of section 1 of chapter 194 of the General Laws the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, is required to appoint in each county one or more public administrators, not exceeding six in Middlesex and in Suffolk or five in any other county, who shall hold office for five years.

[Corrected to January, 1973.]

BARNSTABLE COUNTY — Incorporated 1685.

Shire Town, Barnstable.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Alfred C. Knight, Cotuit.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Frederic P. Claussen, Cotuit.
Assistant Registers — Mildred A Dillon, Centerville.
Robert D. Farrell, Centerville.
Sheriff — Donald P. Tulloch, Barnstable.
Clerk of Courts — Barbara Holmes Neil, Barnstable.
Assistant Clerks — Sheila Chase, Cummaquid.
Hazel Ellis Millar, South Yarmouth.
County Treasurer — Kent T. Besse, Yarmouthport.
Register of Deeds — Steven Weeks, Harwich.
Assistant Register — Milton H. Welt, Harwich.

County Commissioners —
Oscar J. Cahoon, Harwich.....Term expires January, 1974
H. Heyworth Backus, Centerville..... " " " 1976
Roger L. Saveny, Waquoit..... " " " 1976

Master in Chancery —
Joseph J. Reardon, Barnstable.....Term expires September, 1977

Public Administrators —
Paul P. Hensen, Jr., Orleans.....Term expires October, 1975
Joseph J. Reardon, Barnstable..... " " January, 1973
John W. Holland, Jr., Falmouth ..... " " June, 1973
Edward DeWitt, Falmouth ..... " " June, 1973
Robert A. Welsh, Jr., Dennis..... " " November, 1975

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — Incorporated 1761.

Shire Town, Pittsfield.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Andrea F. Nuciforo, Pittsfield.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Guy A. Pellegrinelli, Jr., Pittsfield.
Assistant Register — Rose E. Forni, Pittsfield.

Sheriff — John D. Courtney, Jr., Pittsfield.

Clerk of Courts — Nelson A. Foot, Jr., Pittsfield.
Assistant Clerk — Claire M. Rocca, Pittsfield.

County Treasurer — Matthew J. Collins, Lanesborough.

Registers of Deeds —
Middle District, Harold F. Goggins, Pittsfield.
Northern District, Edward W. Buckley, Jr., North Adams.
Southern District, James J. Comerford, Great Barrington.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Assistant Registers —
Middle District, Albert W. Cheevers, Pittsfield.
Northern District, Hectorine A. San Coucie, Adams.
Southern District, — vacant —

County Commissioners —
James A. Bowes, North Adams .....Term expires January, 1975
Harry W. Vincent, Jr., Dalton..... " " January, 1977
John J. Pignatelli, Lenox..... " " January, 1977

Public Administrators —
Edmund S. John, Adams.....Term expires June, 1976
W. Stanley Cooke, Pittsfield..... " " January, 1977
Sidney Q. Curtiss, Sheffield..... " " January, 1977

BRISTOL COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1685.

Shire Towns, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency — Beatrice H. Mullaney, Fall River.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — James B. Kelley, Jr., Fall River.

Assistant Registers —
Mary E. Dahill, Taunton.
Arline L. Blake, Lakeville.

Sheriff — Edward K. Dabrowski, New Bedford.

Clerk of Courts — William P. Grant, Fall River.
Assistant Clerk — Marcellus D. Lemaire, Taunton.
Second Assistant Clerk — Thomas M. Quinn, Jr., Dartmouth.
Third Assistant Clerk — Mrs. Emma R. Andrade, Taunton.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Gilbert M. Coroa, Fall River.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Robert J. Martin, New Bedford.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — John C. Lund, Swansea

County Treasurer — Edmond Dinis, New Bedford.

Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Henry G. Crapo, Taunton.
Southern District, John Gomes, New Bedford.
Fall River District, Joseph E. Hanify, Fall River.

Assistant Registers —
Northern District, Walter W. O'Brien, Taunton.
Southern District, Roger G. Dube, New Bedford.
Fall River District, Frank D. O'Brien, Fall River.

County Commissioners —
William F. Long, Jr., Fall River.....Term expires January, 1975
Patrick, H. Harrington, Somerset..... " " January, 1977
Frank Vieiva, New Bedford ..... " " January, 1977

BRISTOL COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Masters in Chancery —
Lance Garth, New Bedford .....Term expires September, 1973

Public Administrators —
Edward F. Harrington, New Bedford Term expires December, 1974
Frank R. Di Renzo, No. Attleborough " " January, 1973
Anthony R. Mastromarino, Taunton.. " " November, 1974
Alan S. Novick, Dartmouth..... " " December, 1974
Lloyd E. Belford, Fall River ..... " " April, 1976

DUKES COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1695.

Shire Town, EDGARTOWN.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Sherwood J. Tarlow, Newton.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — Emily H. Rose, West Tisbury.
Sheriff — Christopher S. Look, Jr., Edgartown.
Clerk of Courts — Sophia B. Campos, Edgartown.

County Treasurer — Margaret O'Neil, Edgartown.

Register of Deeds — Philip J. Norton, Edgartown.

County Commissioners —

Shirley K. Frisch, Tisbury.....Term expires January, 1975
Everett D. Rogers, Oak Bluffs ..... " " January, 1977
Philip J. Norton, Jr., Edgartown ..... " " January, 1977

Masters in Chancery —
Edward M. Dangel, Vineyard Haven.....Term expires January, 1974

Public Administrator—
Robert J. Carroll, Edgartown .....Term expires January, 1974

ESSEX COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

Shire Towns, SALEM, LAWRENCE AND NEWBURYPORT.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Albert P. Pettoruto, Andover (Chief Judge of Probate).
Henry R. Mayo, Swampscott.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Costello, North Andover.
Assistant Register — Thomas J. Allen, Lawrence.
Second Assistant Register — John W. Ward, Salem.
Third Assistant Register — Philip F. Kiley, Peabody.
Fourth Assistant Register — Edward Rockett, Marblehead.

ESSEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — Roger E. Wells, Salem.

Clerk of Courts — Philip A. Hennessey, Peabody.
Assistant Clerk — Herbert W. Levesque, Danvers.
Second Assistant Clerk — Robert J. Sweeney, Beverly.
Third Assistant Clerk — William J. Greenler, Jr., Boxford.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Edward D. Sullivan, North Andover.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Donald E. Nutting, Salem.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — Arthur V. Kelleher, Jr., Newburyport.
Seventh Assistant Clerk — Robert F. Arena, Manchester.

County Treasurer — Thomas F. Duffy, Lynn.

Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Thomas J. Burke, Lawrence.
Southern District, Leo H. Jones, Marblehead.
Gerald L. Soucy, Beverly.

Assistant Registers —
Northern District, David Burke, Lawrence.
Southern District, Victor J. Theriault, Salem.

County Commissioners —
Edward H. Cahill, Lynn.....Term expires January, 1975
Daniel J. Burke, (Chairman), Lynnfield.. " " " 1977
William J. Donovan, Lawrence..... " " " 1977

Masters in Chancery —
Alfred A. Dobbs, Salem.....Term expires November, 1976
James Lagoulis, Newburyport..... " " September, 1977
Harvey Beit, Newbury..... " " December, 1977
Arthur J. DeFusco, Andover..... " " " 1977
Thomas Bussone II, Beverly..... " " " 1977

Public Administrators —
Robert J. Weber, Lynn.....Term expires May, 1974
William P. Evans, Beverly..... " " July, 1975
George Karelitz, Haverhill..... " " May, 1976
Charles W. Trombly, North Andover... " " February, 1973
Edward R. Butterworth, Swampscott..... " " April, 1974

FRANKLIN COUNTY — Incorporated 1811.

Shire Town, Greenfield.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Sanford Keedy, Amherst.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Lawrence A. Comins, Greenfield.
Assistant Register — Margaret H. Bellows, Greenfield.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — Chester S. Martin, Greenfield.
Clerk of Courts — John R. Moseley, Montague.
Assistant Clerk — Helen L. Pekenia, Greenfield.
County Treasurer — Gerard M. Fritz, Deerfield.
Register of Deeds — Walter T. Kostanski, Turners Falls.
Assistant Register — Susanne Wolfram, Greenfield.
County Commissioners —
Thomas Herlihy, Deerfield.....Term expires January, 1977
Wendall E. Streeter, Bernardston..... " " " 1977
Thomas W. Merrigan, Greenfield ..... " " " 1975
Master in Chancery —
Roger R. Sitterly, Greenfield .....Term expires June, 1975
Arthur S. Walder, Greenfield..... " " July, 1977
Albert P. Brown, Greenfield ..... " " August, 1977
Public Administrators —
Herbert Hodos, Greenfield.....Term expires September, 1973
Gerald R. Morse.....Term expires February, 1978

HAMPDEN COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1812.

Shire Town, SPRINGFIELD.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Abraham I. Smith, Springfield.
Frank Placzek, Longmeadow.
Register of Probate and Insolvency — John P. O'Brien, Springfield.
Assistant Registers —
Evelyn C. Lavallette, Agawam.
Jennie Maslauskas, Westfield.
George J. Fortini, West Springfield.
Sheriff — John G. Curley, Springfield.
Clerk of Courts — Edward G. Shea, Springfield.
Assistant Clerk — Edward J. McKay, Russell.
Second Assistant Clerk — Marie H. Shea, Springfield.
Third Assistant Clerk — William A. McBride, Springfield.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — James A. Rowan, Holyoke.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Bernice C. Howard, Springfield.
County Treasurer — Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., Longmeadow.
Register of Deeds — John Pierce Lynch, Springfield.
Assistant Register —
Susan C. Fillion, Springfield.
Kathleen T. Trant, Holyoke.

HAMPDEN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

County Commissioners —
Armando G. Dimauro, Springfield.....Term expires January, 1975
Stephen A. Moynahan, Longmeadow..... " " " 1977
Richard S. Thomas, West Springfield..... " " " 1977

Masters in Chancery —
Harry O. Eberhardt, Springfield.....Term expires September, 1973
Clayton N. Fuller, Wilbraham..... " " " 1973
Ernest J. Quenneville, Holyoke..... " " October, 1973
Mary E. Sullivan, Palmer..... " " " 1974
Maurice H. Baitler, Wilbraham..... " " June, 1977

Public Administrators —
George B. Adams, Brimfield.....Term expires October, 1973
Peter Arthur Velis, Westfield..... " " February, 1976
George C. Keady, Jr., Longmeadow..... " " May, 1976
Frank G. McKay, Holyoke..... " " March, 1977
Joseph P. Pamelia, Jr., Springfield..... " " " 1977

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1662.

Shire Town, NORTHAMPTON.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Harry Jekanowski, Northampton.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Frank E. Tuit, II, Northampton.
Assistant Register — Kathleen A. Flynn, Northampton.

Sheriff — John F. Boyle, Northampton.

Clerk of Courts — Salvatore A. Polito, Easthampton.
Assistant Clerk — Mrs. Norma J. Thibodo, Northampton.

County Treasurer — William F. O'Connor, Northampton.

Register of Deeds — Robert F. Czelusniak, Northampton.
Assistant Register — Stanley J. Kozera, Hadley.

County Commissioners —
David B. Musante, Northampton.....Term expires January, 1975
John H. Brequet, Williamsburg..... " " " 1977
Paul R. Dineen, South Hadley..... " " " 1977

Public Administrators —
Louis A. Sefranka, Southampton ..... Term expires September, 1977
Lewis Whitney, Jr., Easthampton..... " " " 1977

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

Shire Towns, CAMBRIDGE (EAST) AND LOWELL.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
William E. Hays, Waltham.
Edward T. Martin, Lexington
Haskell C. Freedman, Newton.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John V. Harvey, Belmont.
Assistant Register — Warren J. Fitzgerald, Belmont.
Second Assistant Register — William F. Chisholm, Belmont.
Third Assistant Register — Sheila McGovern, Cambridge.
Fourth Assistant Register — Joseph T. Thomas, Cambridge.
Fifth Assistant Register — Irene Thomas, Everett.
Sixth Assistant Register — Thomas H. Fallon.

Sheriff — John J. Buckley, Belmont.

Clerk of Courts — Edward J. Sullivan, Cambridge.
Assistant Clerk — Calvin A. Burger, Lowell.
Second Assistant Clerk — Walter T. Johnson, Lexington.
Third Assistant Clerk — Raymond E. Powell, Brockton.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Paul Sostek, Newton.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Howard W. Colpitts, Arlington.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — Chester P. McDonald, Lowell.
Seventh Assistant Clerk — Phillip L. Ewell, Medford.
Eighth Assistant Clerk — Robert F. Trant, Somerville.
Ninth Assistant Clerk — Walter J. Sullivan, Cambridge.
Tenth Assistant Clerk — John J. Wrenn, Cambridge.
Eleventh Assistant Clerk — John C. Weilandt, Belmont.
Twelfth Assistant Clerk — Francis X. Deely, Cambridge.
Thirteenth Assistant Clerk — William P. Johnston, Medford.
Fourteenth Assistant Clerk — Samuel S. Pollard, Lowell.
Fifteenth Assistant Clerk — Joseph A. Pavo, Cambridge.
Sixteenth Assistant Clerk — John A. Drohan, Cambridge.
Seventeenth Assistant Clerk — Paul R. Cusick, Cambridge.

County Treasurer — Thomas B. Brennan, Medford.

Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Frederick J. Finnegan, Lowell.
Southern District, John F. Zamparelli, Medford.

Assistant Registers —
Northern District, Emmett L. Beane, Billerica.

Southern District,
Edward P. Connolly, Wellesley.
Thomas J. Begley, Cambridge.
Stanley J. Bocko, Billerica.
Michael Catino, Medford.
Michael Simonelli, Somerville.
Thomas Ercolini, Medford.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY — *Concluded.*

County Commissioners —

John L. Danehy, Cambridge	Term expires January, 1974
S. Lester Ralph, Somerville	" " " 1976
Paul E. Tsongas, Lowell	" " " 1976

Masters in Chancery —

Edward P. Mattor, III, Concord	Term expires July, 1976
Melvin J. Dangel, Newton	" " September, 1976

Public Administrators —

Frederick J. Connors, Somerville	Term expires January, 1974
George P. Jeffreys, Lowell	" " April, 1974
John G. Serino, Cambridge	" " February, 1977
Lawrence Applefield, Newton	" " August, 1975
James A. McAvoy, Melrose	" " " 1977

NANTUCKET COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1695.

Shire Town, NANTUCKET.

Judge of Probate and Insolvency — Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Cambridge.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Gardner, II, Nantucket.
Assistant Register — Irene M. Smith, Nantucket.

Sheriff — Paul M. Frye, Nantucket.

Clerk of Courts — Gertrude E. Whelden, Nantucket.

County Treasurer — Paul V. Hoadley, Nantucket.

Register of Deeds — Josiah S. Barrett, Nantucket.
Assistant Register — Kathleen J. Chase, Nantucket.

Public Administrator —
James K. Glidden, Nantucket ..... Term expires January, 1974

NOTE. — The Selectmen of the town of Nantucket have the powers and perform the duties of County Commissioners.

NORFOLK COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1793.

Shire Town, DEDHAM.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
J. John Fox, Boston.
Robert M. Ford, Scituate.
Alfred L. Podolski, Dedham.

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Paul C. Gay, Walpole.
Assistant Register — Paul D. Maggioni, Wellesley.
Second Assistant Register — Mary M. Corrado, Brookline.
Third Assistant Register — Ethel M. Fisher, Westwood.
Fourth Assistant Register — Grace M. Snow, Dedham.
Fifth Assistant Register — John P. Mulvee, Walpole.

Sheriff — Charles W. Hedges, Dedham.

Clerk of Courts — John P. Concannon, Braintree.
Assistant Clerk — A. Clinton Kellogg, Sharon.
Second Assistant Clerk — Nicholas Barbadoro, Quincy.
Third Assistant Clerk — Patrick J. Hurley, Cohasset.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Thomas P. McCusker, Jr., Westwood.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — Terrence Flukes, Quincy.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — Edward W. Sheehan, Avon.
Seventh Assistant Clerk — B. Joseph Fitzsimmons, Jr., Weymouth..

County Treasurer — James M. Collins, Milton.

Register of Deeds — Barry T. Hannon, Braintree.
Assistant Register — John S. Sullivan, Dedham.

Technical Assistant — Charles N. Ross, Quincy.

County Commissioners —

Thomas K. McManus, Norwood	Term expires January, 1975
James J. Collins, Milton	" " " 1977
George B. McDonald, Quincy	" " " 1977

Masters in Chancery —

Paul J. Sullivan, Norwood	Term expires May, 1976
Alan M. Cook, Canton	" " 1976
James G. Peters, Brookline	" " December, 1976

Public Administrators —

Leon Steinberg, Brookline	Term expires June, 1974
Joseph H. Cordella, Milton	" " October, 1974
George F. Himmel, Braintree	" " September, 1975
Peter Sorgi, Braintree	" " July, 1975
James R. Lawler, Needham	" " January, 1978

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1685.

Shire Town, PLYMOUTH.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency — Francis P. Murphy, Brockton.
James R. Lawton, Brockton.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — John J. Daley, Bridgewater.
Assistant Registers — Laura C. Dhooge, Plymouth.
Eleanor D. Galvin, Brockton.
Anna Avery, Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Sheriff — Linwood H. Snow, Plymouth.

Clerk of Courts — Arthur T. Murphy, Brockton.
Assistant Clerk — Gregory R. Baler, Plymouth.
Second Assistant Clerk — Lawrence F. McGuire, Brockton.
Third Assistant Clerk — David Leavitt, Brockton.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Russell Canevanzi, Plymouth.

County Treasurer — Lawrence F. Marden, Abington.

Register of Deeds — Richard W. Holm, Hingham.
Assistant Register — Frank E. Parris, Pembroke.

County Commissioners —

George A. Ridder, East Bridgewater	Term expires January, 1975
John J. Franey, Abington	" " " 1977
Edward P. Kirby, Whitman	" " " 1977

Public Administrator —

Samuel Smolensky, Brockton	Term expires May, 1973

SUFFOLK COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1643.

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Mary C. Fitzpatrick, Boston.
Robert L. Yasi, Swampscott.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — James W. Hennigan, Jr., Boston.
Assistant Register — Arthur A. Kelly, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — Thomas J. Roche, Boston.
Third Assistant Register — Thomas N. Foley, Boston.
Fourth Assistant Register — Clarence P. Ford, Winthrop.
Fifth Assistant Register — William Tick, Boston.
Sixth Assistant Register — John E. McNichols, Boston.

Sheriff — Thomas S. Eisenstadt, Boston.

*Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court** — John E. Powers, Boston.
*Assistant Clerk of Supreme Judicial Court** — Joseph F. Toomey, Boston.
Second Assistant Clerk — Daniel D. Donnelly, Boston.
Third Assistant Clerk — Jean M. Kennet, Duxbury.

Clerk of Superior Court (Civil Session) — Thomas Dorgan, Boston.

Clerk of Superior Court (Criminal Session) — Edward V. Keating, Boston.

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* For the County.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

County Treasurer — Edmund W. Holmes, Boston. †

County Auditor — John F. Fitzpatrick, Boston.‡

Register of Deeds — Joseph D. Coughlin, Boston.
Assistant Register — James W. Hennigan, Boston.
Second Assistant Register — Edward T. Cady, Boston.
Third Assistant Register — Lawrence J. Fallon, Boston.
Fourth Assistant Register — John W. Barry, Boston.

Masters in Chancery —

Cecelio Martin, Boston	Term expires June, 1976
James G. Murphy, Boston	" " " 1976
Virgil J. Aiello, Boston	" " July, 1976
Edward F. Fallon, Jr., Boston	" " " 1976
Joseph Zagarella, Revere	" " October, 1977
Vincent E. Pichulo, Boston	" " September, 1977

Public Administrators —

Frank M. Leonardi, Boston	Term expires July, 1974
Robert J. Jordan, Boston	" " August, 1974
Samuel B. LeVine, Boston	" " October, 1974
Benjamin S. Freeman, Boston	" " December, 1975
Paul J. Burns, Boston	" " " 1975
William E. O'Brien, Boston	" " July, 1975

NOTE.—The Mayor and City Council of Boston, the Board of Aldermen of Chelsea and the City Council of Revere, in their respective cities, and the Selectmen of Winthrop, in said town, have most of the powers and duties of County Commissioners.

WORCESTER COUNTY — INCORPORATED 1731.

Shire Towns. WORCESTER AND FITCHBURG

Judges of Probate and Insolvency —
Francis W. Conlin, Paxton.
Gerald D. McLellan, Holyoke.

Register of Probate and Insolvency — Roger A. Hamilton (Acting) Worcester.
Assistant Registers —
Katherine G. Doherty, Worcester.
Robert E. Reiman, Worcester.
John P. Mahoney, Worcester.
Corrine Lamoureux, Worcester.

Sheriff — Joseph A. Smith, Worcester.

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† Treasurer of the city of Boston.
‡ Auditor of the city of Boston.

WORCESTER COUNTY — *Concluded.*

Clerk of Courts — James J. Joyce, Worcester.
Assistant Clerk — Arthur H. Sheedy, Worcester.
Second Assistant Clerk — Charles S. Samborski, Worcester.
Third Assistant Clerk — John F. O'Connor, Worcester.
Fourth Assistant Clerk — Loring P. Lamoureux, Worcester.
Fifth Assistant Clerk — William P. Joyce, Worcester.
Sixth Assistant Clerk — Frank C. Altomare, Worcester.
Seventh Assistant Clerk — Anthony N. Tomasiello, Shrewsbury.
Eighth Assistant Clerk — Philip T. Breen, Worcester.
Ninth Assistant Clerk — Angela R. Marzillo, Worcester.

County Treasurer — Edward P. Bird, Fitchburg.

Registers of Deeds —
Northern District, Bernard T. Moynihan, Fitchburg.
Worcester District, Anthony J. Vigliotti, Worcester.

Assistant Registers —
Northern District, Bernard M. Sweeney, Fitchburg.
Worcester District, John M. Shea, Worcester.
John J. Mitchell, Clinton.

County Commissioners —

Paul X. Tivnan, Paxton	Term expires January, 1977
Walter F. Kelly, Worcester	" " " 1977
Philip J. Philbin, Clinton	" " " 1977
	" " " 1975

Masters in Chancery —

Royce F. Fitzpatrick, Southbridge	Term expires April, 1973
Rosario C. Arpin, Southbridge	" " " 1973
Francis E. Nieduski, Dudley	" " January, 1974
Anthony Tomasiello, Shrewsbury	" " " 1974
Henry J. Vito, Worcester	" " " 1977

Public Administrators —

Jacob J. Kressler, Worcester	Term expires March, 1975
John W. Fellows, Boylston	" " December, 1976
Francis W. Conlin, Paxton	" " January, 1974
Joseph A. Gattoni, Milford	" " August, 1975
Stanford L. Strogoff, Boylston	" " March, 1976

COUNTY PERSONNEL BOARD.

[*Established by Section 48 of Chapter 35 of the General Laws (1930. 400, § 5), elected by and from the Several Boards of County Commissioners.*]

H. Heyworth Backus, Barnstable County
Term expires September, 1972
John H. Brequet, Williamsburg ..... " " " 1973
Arthur H. MacKinnon, Director of Accounts.
" " " 1971

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

[See Chapter 38 of the General Laws.]
(Corrected to November 26, 1973.)

DISTRICT. BARNSTABLE COUNTY.

1. — Harwich, Dennis, Yarmouth, Brewster, Chatham, Orleans and Eastham. — E. Robert Harned, Chatham, 1975. *Associate,* Arthur F. Bickford, Dennis, 1975.
2. — Barnstable, Bourne, Sandwich, Mashpee and Falmouth. — Robert S. Thrope, Barnstable, 1978. *Associates,* Edwin P. Tripp, Jr., Falmouth, 1975; John H. Lewis, Sandwich, 1975.
3. — Provincetown, Truro and Wellfleet. — Charles R. Bardwell, Truro, 1978. *Associate,* Francis A. Zampiello, Provincetown, 1979.

DISTRICT. BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

1. — North Adams, Williamstown, Clarksburg, Adams, Florida, Savoy, New Ashford and Cheshire. — Edmund P. Larkin, North Adams, 1977. *Associate,* James J. Macek, Adams, 1973.
2. — Pittsfield, Lanesborough, Windsor, Dalton, Hinsdale, Peru and Hancock. — Irving J. Rubin, Pittsfield, 1980. *Associate,* Martin Dobelle, Pittsfield, 1975.
3. — Richmond, Lenox, Washington, Becket, Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham and Otis. — Carl A. Bergan, Lenox, 1977. *Associate,* Donald E. Campbell, Stockbridge, 1977.
4. — West Stockbridge, Alford, Great Barrington, Monterey, Sandisfield, New Marlborough, Sheffield, Egremont and Mt. Washington. — Arthur L. Cassel, Great Barrington, 1976. *Associate,* Peter Albano, Great Barrington, 1975.

DISTRICT. BRISTOL COUNTY.

1. — Attleboro, North Attleborough, Seekonk, Norton, Mansfield and Rehoboth. — James N. Shamey, Attleboro, 1980. *Associate,* Bradford W. Lawrence, Attleboro, 1980.
2. — Taunton, Raynham, Easton, Berkley and Dighton. — William H. Bennett, Jr., Taunton, 1980. *Associate,* Theodore R. Thayer, Taunton, 1978.
3. — Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport — Gordon B. Robbins, Fall River, 1979. *Associate,* Paul R. DeVillers, Fall River, 1979.
4. — New Bedford, Dartmouth, Fairhaven and Acushnet. — Stanley J. Koczera, New Bedford, 1974. *Associate,* Manuel F. Sousa, New Bedford, 1977.

Dukes County.

District,

1. — Edgartown and Oak Bluffs. — Robert W. Nevin, Edgartown, 1976. *Associate,* Donald R. Mills, Edgartown, 1975.
2. — Tisbury, West Tisbury and Gosnold. — (*vacancy*). *Associate,* (vacancy).
3. — Chilmark and Gay Head. — David Rappaport, Oak Bluffs, 1978 *Associate,* (vacancy).

Essex County.

District.

1. — Gloucester and Rockport. — John J. Egan, Jr., Gloucester, 1975. *Associate,* John S. Gale, Gloucester, 1975.
2. — Ipswich, Rowley, Hamilton and Essex. — William C. Wigglesworth, Ipswich, 1976. *Associate,* John J. Pallotta, Ipswich, 1978.
3. — Newburyport, Newbury, West Newbury, Amesbury and Salisbury. — Daniel Lyons Leary, Newburyport, 1979. *Associate,* James F. Whitten, Amesbury, 1979.
4. — Haverhill and Merrimac. — *(vacancy). Associate,* Henry B. Leonardi, Haverhill, 1980.
5. — Lawrence, Methuen, Andover and North Andover. — John T. Batal, Andover, 1975. *Associate,* Frank A. Hayden, Methuen, 1974.
6. — Georgetown, Boxford, Topsfield and Groveland. — Fred J. Nahil, Haverhill, 1976. *Associate,* Douglas V. Crook, Groveland, 1976.
7. — Beverly, Wenham and Manchester. — Herman B. Grush, Beverly, 1980. *Associate,* Russell J. Rowell, Beverly, 1974.
8. — Peabody, Danvers, Middleton and Lynnfield. — Robert F. Sanner, Peabody, 1979. *Associate,* Robert J. Conte, Danvers, 1979.
9. — Lynn, Saugus, Nahant and Swampscott. — Joseph A. DiClerico, Nahant, 1979. *Associate,* Albert W. Shub, Swampscott, 1977.
10. — Salem and Marblehead. — J. Robert Shaughnessy, Marblehead, 1974. *Associate,* Arthur W. O'Neil, Salem, 1974.

Franklin County.

District.

Northern. — Orange, Erving, Warwick, New Salem and Wendell. — Wayne E. Miller, Orange, 1977. *Associate,* George K. Gould, Orange, 1976.

Eastern. — Bernardston, Gill, Greenfield, Leverett, Montague, Northfield, Shutesbury and Sunderland. — Henry A. Rys, Montague, 1979. *Associate,* Albert B. Giknis, Montague, 1980.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

Western. — Ashfield, Buckland, Charlemont, Colrain, Conway, Deerfield, Hawley, Heath, Leyden, Monroe, Rowe, Shelburne and Whately. — John H. Olson, Colrain, 1973. *Associate,* Louis S. Boeh, Conway, 1975.

HAMPDEN COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brimfield, Holland, Palmer, Monson and Wales. — Benjamin Schneider, Monson, 1975. *Associate,* Jacob K. Bluestein, Palmer, 1973.
2. — Springfield, Agawam, East Longmeadow, Longmeadow, West Springfield, Wilbraham and Hampden. — William Mosig, West Springfield, 1975. *Associate,* George A. Vassos, Jr., Springfield, 1975.
3. — Holyoke, — Edmund J. Zielinski, Holyoke, 1979. *Associate,* William J. Dean, Jr., Holyoke, 1980.
4. — Blandford, Chester, Granville, Montgomery, Russell, Southwick, Tolland and Westfield. — Arthur J. Logie, Westfield, 1977. *Associate,* Richard K. Douglas, Westfield, 1977.
5. — Chicopee and Ludlow. — Edward I. Kraus, Chicopee, 1974. *Associate* (vacancy).

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Northampton, Chesterfield, Cummington, Goshen, Hatfield, Plainfield and Williamsburg. — Thomas F. Corriden, Northampton, 1978. *Associate,* Donald B. Rogers, Northampton, 1977.
2. — Easthampton, Huntington, Middlefield, Southampton, Westhampton and Worthington. — Henry E. Donais, Easthampton, 1977. *Associate,* John A. Huffmire, Huntington, 1979.
3. — Amherst, Granby, Hadley, Pelham and South Hadley, — (vacancy). *Associate,* R. Sheldon Clapp, Amherst, 1977. Clapp, Amherst, 1977.
4. — Belchertown, Enfield,* Greenwich,* Prescott* and Ware. — Kenneth L. Collard, Belchertown, 1976. *Associate,* (*vacancy*).

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*Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY

DISTRICT.

1. — Cambridge, Belmont and Arlington. — David C. Dow, Cambridge, 1978. *Associate,* Chikao G. Hori, Cambridge, 1980.
2. — Malden, Somerville, Everett and Medford. — Andrew D. Guthrie, Medford, 1974. *Associate,* Sidney S. Listernick, Everett, 1975.
3. — Melrose, Stoneham, Wakefield, Wilmington, Reading and North Reading. — Thomas P. Devlin, Stoneham, 1979. *Associate,* John J. McNulty, Wakefield, 1972.
4. — Woburn, Winchester, Lexington and Burlington. — Harry L. Benson, Winchester, 1972. *Associate,* William M. Soybel, Lexington, 1975.
5. — Lowell, Dracut, Tewksbury, Billerica, Chelmsford and Tyngsborough. — Lawrence F. McCartin, Lowell, 1979. *Associate,* John Karbowniczak, Jr., Lowell, 1979.
6. — Concord, Carlisle, Bedford, Lincoln, Littleton, Acton and Boxborough. — Leroy Price Houck, Concord, 1976. *Associate,* (*vacancy*).
7. — Newton, Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — Peter Angelo, Waltham, 1977. *Associate,* Nathaniel P. Brackett, Jr., Waltham, 1972.
8. — Framingham, Wayland, Natick, Sherborn, Holliston, Hopkinton and Ashland. — Antonio A. Matarese, Framingham, 1977. *Associate,* Luke G. Tedeschi, Framingham, 1978.
9. — Marlborough, Hudson, Maynard, Stow and Sudbury. — Robert N. Rittenhouse, Hudson, 1980. *Associate,* Raymond J. Cannon, Marlborough, 1978.
10. — Ayer, Groton, Westford, Dunstable, Pepperell, Shirley, Townsend and Ashby. — Lawrence A. Churchville, Townsend, 1973. *Associate,* Bertrand B. Hopkins, Groton, 1973.

NANTUCKET COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Ernest H. Menges, Nantucket, 1973. *Associate,* David B. Voorhees, Nantucket, 1978.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Dedham, Needham, Wellesley, Westwood, Norwood and Dover. — Joseph A. King, Needham, 1978. *Associate,* Paul H. Gates, Dedham, 1978.
2. — Cohasset. — Edward A. McCarthy, Cohasset, 1976. *Associate,* Edward H. Schott, Cohasset, 1963.

NORFOLK COUNTY — *Concluded.*

DISTRICT.

3. — Quincy, Milton and Randolph. — William Paul Ridder, Quincy, 1979. *Associate,* Frederic Tudor, Milton, 1976.
4. — Weymouth, Braintree and Holbrook. — Archie G. Keigan, Braintree, 1974. *Associate,* William P. Conlon, Holbrook, 1974.
5. — Avon, Stoughton, Canton, Walpole and Sharon. — Appleton C. Woodward, Stoughton, 1976. *Associate,* Franklin H. Jacobson, Avon, 1977.
6. — Franklin, Foxborough, Plainville and Wrentham. — C. Lincoln Dana, Franklin, 1980. *Associate,* vacancy.
7. — Medway, Medfield, Millis, Norfolk and Bellingham. — Harold L. Shenker, West Medway, 1977. *Associate,* Jacob Zulvan, Millis, 1977.
8. — Brookline — *(vacancy). Associate,* Nolton H. Bigelow, Brookline, 1975.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Brockton, West Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Bridgewater and Whitman. — Peirce H. Leavitt, Brockton, 1976. *Associate,* Howard F. Carpenter, Jr., Brockton, 1976.
2. — Abington, Rockland, Hanover, Hanson, Norwell and Pembroke. — John C. Angley, Pembroke, 1977. *Associate, (vacancy).*
3. — Plymouth, Halifax, Kingston, Plympton and Duxbury. — William C. Gould, Kingston, 1976. *Associate,* Hyman Duby, Plymouth, 1979.
4. — Middleborough, Wareham, Mattapoisett, Carver, Rochester, Lakeville and Marion. — Raymond H. Baxter, Marion, 1974. *Associate,* Samuel Orlov, Middleborough, 1973.
5. — Hingham, Hull, Scituate and Marshfield. — Frederick F. O'Brien, Scituate, 1973. *Associate,* Clifford L. Ward, Jr., Scituate, 1979.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, — Michael A. Luongo, Boston, 1978; George W. Curtis, Boston, 1977. *Associates,* Leonard Atkins, Boston, 1979; George G. Katsos, Boston, 1978.

WORCESTER COUNTY.

DISTRICT.

1. — Athol, Dana,* Petersham, Phillipston and Royalston. — Raymond Fessenden, Athol, 1973. *Associate*, Bernard C. Rubino, Athol, 1973.
2. — Gardner, Templeton and Winchendon. — T. Roland Ekwall, Gardner, 1974. *Associate*, Leonard B. Thompson, Gardner, 1974.
3. — Fitchburg, Ashburnham, Leominster, Lunenburg, Princeton and Westminster. — Joseph M. Silver, Fitchburg, 1974. *Associate*, George S. Benjamin, Leominster, 1977.
4. — Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Clinton, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling. — Richard A. Bartlett, Bolton, 1976. *Associate*, *(vacancy)*.
5. — Grafton, Northborough, Southborough and Westborough. — S. Alden Guild, Grafton, 1979. *Associate*, *(vacancy)*.
6. — Hopedale, Mendon, Milford and Upton. — Nicholas J. Capece. Milford, 1977. *Associate*, Thomas P. DePalo, Mendon, 1979.
7. — Blackstone, Douglas, Millville, Northbridge and Uxbridge. — Raymond H. Spooner, Douglas, 1975. *Associate*, (*vacancy*).
8. — Charlton, Dudley, Oxford, Southbridge, Sturbridge and Webster. — Norman E. Brodeur, Webster, 1975. *Associate*, (*vacancy*).
9. — Brookfield, East Brookfield, North Brookfield, Spencer, Warren and West Brookfield. — Louis E. Roy, West Brookfield, 1972. *Associate*, Richard L. Fowler, Spencer, 1976.
10. — Barre, Hubbardston, Hardwick, New Braintree, Oakham and Rutland. — Arthur Kanserstein, Barre, 1975. *Associate*, Richard W. A. Aspen, Barre, 1975.
11. — Worcester, Auburn, Holden, Leicester, Millbury, Paxton, Shrewsbury, Sutton and West Boylston. — John C. Ward, Worcester, 1974. *Associate*, Jerome L. Fielding, Worcester, 1975.

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*Terminated. See Acts of 1927, chapter 321; Acts of 1938, chapters 240 and 455.

JUDICIARY.

*Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1692 to 1775.**

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1692.	William Stoughton,	1701.	Resigned.	1701.
1701.	Wait Winthrop,	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1702.	Isaac Addington,	1703.	Resigned.	1715.
1708.	Wait Winthrop,	1717.		1717.
1718.	Samuel Sewall,	1728.	Resigned.	1730.
1729.	Benjamin Lynde,	1745.		1745.
1745.	Paul Dudley,	1751.		1751.
1752.	Stephen Sewall,	1760.		1760.
1761.	Thomas Hutchinson,	1769.	Resigned.	1780.
1769.	Benjamin Lynde,	1771.	Resigned.	1781.
1772.	Peter Oliver,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1791.

JUSTICES.

1692.	Thomas Danforth,	1699.		1699.
1692.	Wait Winthrop,	1701.	Resigned.	1717.
1692.	John Richards,	1694.		1694
1692.	Samuel Sewall,	1728.	(Appointed C. J., 1718.)	1730.
1695.	Elisha Cooke,	1702.	Removed.	1715.
1700.	John Walley,	1712.		1712.
1701.	John Saffin,	1702.	Removed.	1710.
1702.	John Hathorne,	1712.	Resigned.	1717
1702.	John Leverett,	1708.	Resigned.	1724.
1708.	Jonathan Curwin,	1715.	Resigned.	1718.
1712.	Benjamin Lynde,	1745.	(Appointed C. J., 1729.)	1745.
1712.	Nathaniel Thomas,	1718.	Resigned.	1718.
1715.	Addington Davenport,	1736.		1736.
1718.	Paul Dudley,	1751.	(Appointed C. J., 1745.)	1751.
1718.	Edmund Quincy,	1737.		1737.
1728.	John Cushing,	1733.	Removed.	1737.
1733.	Jonathan Remington,	1745.		1745.
1736.	Richard Saltonstall,	1756.		1756.
1737.	Thomas Greaves,	1738.	Resigned.	1747.

* The judges died in office, except where otherwise stated. See "Sketches of the Judicial History of Massachusetts." by Emory, Washburn, 1840. p. 241.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1739.	Stephen Sewall,	1760.	(Appointed C. J., 1752.)	1760.
1745.	Nathaniel Hubbard,	1746.	Resigned	1748.
1745.	Benjamin Lynde,	1771.	(Appointed C. J., 1769.)	1781.
1747.	John Cushing,	1771.	Resigned.	1778.
1752.	Chambers Russell,	1766.		1766.
1756.	Peter Oliver,	1775.	(Appointed C. J., 1772.)	1791
1767.	Edmund Trowbridge,	1775.	Resigned.	1793.
1771.	Foster Hutchinson,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1799.
1772.	Nathaniel Ropes,	1774.		1774.
1772.	William Cushing,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1810.
1774.	William Browne,	1775.	Removed at Revolution.	1802.

Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts since the Revolution. The latter was established July 3, 1782.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1775.	John Adams,	1776.	Resigned.*	1826.
1777.	William Cushing,	1789.	Resigned.†	1810.
1790.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.		1791.
1791.	Francis Dana,	1806.	Resigned.	1811.
1806.	Theophilus Parsons,	1813.		1813.
1814.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.		1814.
1814.	Isaac Parker,	1830.		1830.
1830.	Lemuel Shaw,	1860.	Resigned.	1861.
1860.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868.	Resigned.	1878.
1868.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.		1873.
1873.	Horace Gray,‡	1882.		1902.
1882.	Marcus Morton,	1890.	Resigned.	1891.
1890.	Walbridge Abner Field,	1899.		1899.
1899.	Oliver Wendell Holmes,§	1902.		1935.

* Mr. Adams never took his seat on the bench.

† Chief Justice Cushing resigned on being appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

‡ Chief Justice Gray vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

§ Chief Justice Holmes vacated his office by accepting an appointment as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1902.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1911.	Resigned.	1918.
1911.	Arthur Prentice Rugg,	1938.		1938.
1938.	Fred Tarbell Field,	1947.	Resigned.	1950.
1947.	Stanley Elroy Qua,	1956.	Resigned.	1965.
1956.	Raymond Sanger Wilkins.	1970.	Resigned.	
1970.	G. Joseph Tauro.			

JUSTICES.

1775.	William Cushing,	1789.	(Appointed C. J., 1777.)	1810
1775.	Nathaniel Peaslee Sargent,	1791.	(Appointed C. J., 1790.)	1791.
1775.	William Reed,	1776.	Superseded.	1780.
1776.	Jedediah Foster,	1779.		1779.
1776.	James Sullivan,	1782.	Resigned.	1808.
1777.	David Sewall,*	1789.	Resigned.*	1825.
1782.	Increase Sumner,	1797.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1799.
1785.	Francis Dana,	1806.	(Appointed C. J., 1791.)	1811.
1790.	Robert Treat Paine,	1804.	Resigned.	1814.
1790.	Nathan Cushing,	1800.	Resigned.	1812.
1792.	Thomas Dawes,	1862.	Resigned.	1825.
1797.	Theophilus Bradbury,	1803.	Removed.†	1803.
1800.	Samuel Sewall,	1814.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1814.
1801.	Simeon Strong,	1805.		1805.
1801.	George Thacher,	1824.	Resigned.	1824.
1802.	Theodore Sedgwick,	1813.		1813.
1806.	Isaac Parker,	1830.	(Appointed C. J., 1814.)	1830.
1813.	Charles Jackson,	1823.	Resigned.	1855.
1814.	Daniel Dewey,	1815.		1815.
1814.	Samuel Putnam,	1842.	Resigned.	1853.
1815.	Samuel Sumner Wilde,	1850.	Resigned.	1855.
1824.	Levi Lincoln,	1825.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1868.
1825.	Marcus Morton,	1840.	Res. to become Gov'r.	1864.
1837.	Charles Augustus Dewey,	1866.		1866.
1842.	Samuel Hubbard,	1847.		1847.
1848.	Charles Edward Forbes,	1848.	Resigned.	1881.
1848.	Theron Metcalf,	1865.	Resigned.	1875
1848.	Richard Fletcher,	1853.	Resigned.	1869.
1850.	George Tyler Bigelow,	1868.	(Appointed C. J., 1860.)	1878.

* Mr. Justice Sewall resigned on being appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Maine.

† Mr. Justice Bradbury was removed on account of physical disability.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED
1852.	Caleb Cushing, . . .	1853.	Resigned.‡	1879
1853.	Benj. Franklin Thomas, .	1859.	Resigned.	1878
1853.	Pliny Merrick, . . .	1864.	Resigned.	1867
1859.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1869.	Resigned.‡	1895
1860.	Reuben Atwater Chapman,	1873.	(Appointed C. J., 1868.)	1873
1864.	Horace Gray, Jr., . .	1882.	(Appointed C. J., 1873.)	1902
1865.	James Denison Colt, . .	1866.	Resigned.	1881
1866.	Dwight Foster, . . .	1869.	Resigned.	1884
1866.	John Wells, ...	1875.		1875
1868.	James Denison Colt, . .	1881.		1881
1869.	Seth Ames, ...	1881.	Resigned.	1881
1869.	Marcus Morton, . . .	1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1882.)	1891
1873.	Wm. Crowninshield Endicott	1882.	Resigned.	1900
1873.	Charles Devens, Jr., . .	1877.	Resigned.*	1891
1875.	Otis Phillips Lord, . .	1882.	Resigned.	1884
1877.	Augustus Lord Soule, .	1881.	Resigned.	1887
1881.	Walbridge Abner Field, .	1899.	(Appointed C. J., 1890)	1899
1881.	Charles Devens.* . .	1891.		1891
1881.	William Allen, . . .	1891.		1891
1882.	Charles Allen, . .	1898.	Resigned.	1913
1882.	Waldo Colburn, . .	1885.		1885
1882.	Oliver Wendell Holmes, .	1902	(Appointed C. J., 1899.)	1935
1885.	William Sewall Gardner, .	1887.	Resigned.	1888
1887.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton, .	1911.	(Appointed C. J., 1902.)	1918
1890.	James Madison Morton, .	1913.	Resigned.	1923
1891.	John Lathrop, .	1906.	Resigned.	1910
1891.	James Madison Barker, .	1905.		1905
1898.	John Wilkes Hammond, .	1914.	Resigned.	1922
1899.	William Caleb Loring, .	1919.	Resigned.	1930
1902.	Henry King Braley, . .	1929.		1929
1905.	Henry Newton Sheldon, .	1915.	Resigned.	1925
1906.	Arthur Prentice Rugg, .	1938.	(Appointed C. J., 1911.)	1938
1911.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1924.		1924
1913.	John Crawford Crosby, .	1937.		1943
1914.	Edward Peter Pierce, .	1937.		1938
1915.	James Bernard Carroll, .	1932.		1932
1919.	Charles Francis Jenney, .	1923.		1923

‡ Mr. Justice Cushing and Mr. Justice Hoar resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States.

* Mr. Justice Devens resigned on being appointed to the office of Attorney-General of the United States, and was reappointed to the Supreme Bench in 1881.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1923.	William Cushing Wait,	1934.		1935.
1924.	George Augustus Sanderson,	1932.		1932.
1929.	Fred Tarbell Field,	1947.	(Appointed C. J., 1938.)	1950
1932.	Charles Henry Donahue,	1944.	Resigned.	1952.
1932.	Henry Tilton Lummus,	1955.	Resigned.	1960.
1934.	Stanley Elroy Qua,	1956.	(Appointed C. J., 1947.)	1965.
1937.	Arthur Walter Dolan,	1949.	Resigned.	1949.
1937.	Louis Sherburne Cox,	1944.	Retired.	1961.
1938.	James Joseph Ronan,	1959.		1960.
1944.	Raymond Sanger Wilkins,	1970.	(Appointed C. J., 1956.)	
1944.	John Varnum Spalding.	1971.		
1947.	Harold Putnam Williams,	1962.	Resigned.	1965.
1949.	Edward A. Counihan, Jr.,	1960.	Retired.	1961.
1955.	Arthur E. Whittemore.	1969.		1969.
1956.	R. Ammi Cutter	1972		
1960.	Paul G. Kirk	1971.		
1961.	Jacob J. Spiegel	1972		
1962.	Paul Cashman Reardon.			
1969.	Francis J. Quirico.			
1971.	Robert Braucher.			
1971.	Edward F. Hennessey.			
1972.	Benjamin Kaplan.			
1972.	Herbert P. Wilkins.			

ustices of the Court of Common Pleas, from its Establishment in 1820 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

POINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
20.	Artemas Ward,	1839.	Resigned.	1847.
39.	John Mason Williams,	1844.	Resigned.	1868.
44.	Daniel Wells,	1854.		1854.
54.	Edward Mellen,	1859.		1875,

JUSTICES.

20.	Solomon Strong,	1842.	Resigned.	1850.
20.	John Mason Williams,		(Appointed C. J., 1839.)	1868.
20.	Samuel Howe,	1828.		1828.
8.	David Cummins,	1844.	Resigned.	1855.
9.	Charles Henry Warren,	1844.	Resigned.	1874.
2.	Charles Allen,	1844.	Resigned.	1869.
3.	Pliny Merrick,	1848.	Resigned.	1867.
4.	Joshua Holyoke Ward.	1848.		1848.
4.	Emory Washburn,	1847.	Resigned.	1877.
4.	Luther Stearns Cushing,	1848.	Resigned.	1856.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIEI
1845.	Harrison Gray Otis Colby,	1847.	Resigned.	1853
1847.	Charles Edward Forbes, .	1848.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	188
1847.	Edward Mellen, . . .	1859.	(Appointed C. J., 1854.)	187
1848.	George Tyler Bigelow, .	1850.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	187
1848.	Jonathan Cogswell Perkins,	1859.		187
1848.	Horatio Byington, . .	1856.		185
1848.	Thomas Hopkinson, . .	1849.	Resigned.	185
1849.	Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar,	1855.	Resigned.	189
1850.	Pliny Merrick, . . .	1853.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	186
1851.	Henry Walker Bishop, .	1859.		187
1853.	George Nixon Briggs, .	1859.		186
1854.	George Partridge Sanger, .	1859.		189
1855.	Henry Morris, . . .	1859.		188
1856.	David Aiken, . . .	1859.		189

Justices of the Superior Court for the County of Suffolk, from its Establishme in 1855 until its Abolition in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.	DIE
1855.	Albert Hobart Nelson, .	1857.	185
1858.	Charles Allen,* . . .	1859.	186

JUSTICES.

1855.	Josiah Gardner Abbott, .	1858.	189
1855.	Charles Phelps Huntington,	1859.	186
1855.	Stephen Gordon Nash, .	1859.	189
1858.	Marcus Morton,† . .	1859.	189

Justices of the Superior Court since its Establishment in 1859.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIE
1859.	Charles Allen, . . .	1867.	Resigned	186
1867.	Seth Ames, ...	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	188
1869.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham, .	1890.	Resigned.	189
1890.	Albert Mason, . . .	1905.		190
1905.	John Adams Aiken, . .	1922.	Resigned.	192
1922.	Walter Perley Hall, . .	1937.	Resigned.	194
1937.	John Patrick Higgins, .	1955.		195
1955.	Paul Cashman Reardon, .	1962.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1962.	G. Joseph Tauro, . .	1970.	App'd to C.J. Sup. Jud. C't.	
1970.	Walter H. McLaughlin.			

* In 1859 Charles Allen became the first Chief Justice of the Super Court of the Commonwealth.

† In 1859 Marcus Morton became one of the Associate Justices of t Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

JUSTICES

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1859.	Julius Rockwell,	1886.	Resigned.	1888.
1859.	Otis Phillips Lord,	1875.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1884.
1859.	Marcus Morton,	1869.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1859.	Seth Ames,	1869.	(Appointed C. J., 1867.)	1881.
1859.	Ezra Wilkinson,	1882.		1882.
1859.	Henry Vose,	1869.		1869.
1859.	Thomas Russell,	1867.	Resigned.	1887.
1859.	John Phelps Putnam,	1882.		1882.
1859.	Lincoln Flagg Brigham,	1890.	(Appointed C. J., 1869.)	1895.
1867.	Chester Isham Reed,	1871.	Resigned.	1873.
1867.	Charles Devens, Jr.,	1873.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1869.	Henry Austin Scudder,	1872.	Resigned.	1895.
1869.	Francis Henshaw Dewey,	1881.	Resigned.	1887.
1869.	Robert Carter Pitman,	1891.		1891.
1871.	John William Bacon,	1888.		1888.
1871.	William Allen,	1881.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1891.
1873.	Peleg Emory Aldrich,	1895.		1895.
1875.	Waldo Colburn,	1882.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1885.
1875.	William Sewall Gardner,	1885.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1888.
1881.	Hamilton Barclay Staples,	1891.		1891.
1881.	Marcus Perrin Knowlton,	1887.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1918.
1882.	Caleb Blodgett,	1900.	Resigned.	1901.
1882.	Albert Mason,	1905.	(Appointed C. J., 1890.)	1905.
1882.	James Madison Barker,	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1905.
1885.	Charles Perkins Thompson,	1894.		1894.
1886.	John Wilkes Hammond,	1898.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1922.
1886.	Justin Dewey,	1900.		1900.
1887.	Edgar Jay Sherman,	1911.	Retired.	1914.
1888.	John Lathrop,	1891.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1910.
1888.	James Robert Dunbar,	1898.	Resigned.	1915.
1888.	Robert Roberts Bishop,	1909.		1909.
1890.	Daniel Webster Bond,	1911.		1911.
1891.	Henry King Braley,	1902.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1929.
1891.	John Hopkins,	1902.		1902.
1891.	Elisha Burr Maynard,	1906.		1906.
1891.	Franklin Goodridge Fessenden,	1922.	Resigned.	1931.
1892.	John William Corcoran,	1893.	Resigned.	1904.
1892.	James Bailey Richardson,	1911.		1911.
1893.	Charles Sumner Lilley,	1900.	Resigned.	1931.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1894.	Henry Newton Sheldon,	1905.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1925.
1895.	Francis Almon Gaskill,	1909.		1909.
1896.	John Henry Hardy,	1917.		1917.
1896.	Henry Wardwell,	1898.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	William Burnham Stevens,	1917.	Resigned.	1931.
1898.	Charles Upham Bell,	1917.	Resigned.	1922.
1898.	John Adams Aiken,	1922.	(Appointed C. J., 1905.)	1927.
1900.	Frederick Lawton,	1926.	Resigned.	1941.
1900.	Edward Peter Pierce,	1914.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1938.
1900.	Jabez Fox,	1921.	Retired.	1923.
1902.	Charles Ambrose DeCourcy,	1911.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1924.
1902.	Robert Orr Harris,	1911.	Resigned.	1926.
1902.	Lemuel LeBaron Holmes,	1907.		1907.
1902.	William Cushing Wait,	1923.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1935.
1902.	William Schofield,	1911.	Resigned.	1912.
1903.	Lloyd Everett White,	1921.	Resigned.	1921.
1903.	Loranus Eaton Hitchcock,	1920.		1920.
1905.	John Crawford Crosby,	1913.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1943.
1905.	John Joseph Flaherty,	1906.		1906.
1906.	William Franklin Dana,	1920.	Resigned.	1920.
1906.	John Freeman Brown,	1924.		1924.
1907.	Henry Amasa King,	1923.	Resigned.	1932.
1907.	George Augustus Sanderson,	1924.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1907.	Robert Fulton Raymond,	1929.		1929.
1909.	Marcus Morton,	1939.		1939.
1909.	Charles Francis Jenney,	1919.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1923.
1911.	Joseph Francis Quinn,	1929.		1929.
1911.	John Dwyer McLaughlin,	1931.		1931.
1911.	Walter Perley Hall,	1937.	(Appointed C. J., 1922.)	1942.
1911.	Hugo Adelard Dubuque,	1928.		1928.
1911.	John Bernard Ratigan,	1915.		1915.
1911.	Patrick Michael Keating,	1935.		1935.
1911.	Nathan Dexter Pratt,	1914.		1914.
1911.	Frederic Hathaway Chase,	1920.	Resigned.	1948.
1911.	Richard William Irwin,	1929.	Resigned.	1932.
1914.	William Hamilton,	1918.		1918.
1914.	Christopher Theodore Callahan,	1929.		1929.
1914.	James Bernard Carroll,	1915.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1932.
1915.	James Henry Sisk,	1937.	Resigned.	1938.
1915.	Philip Joseph O'Connell,	1931.		1931.
1917.	Webster Thayer,	1933.		1933.
1917.	Charles Edward Shattuck,	1918.		1918.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1917.	Franklin Tweed Hammond,	1940.	Resigned.	1959.
1918.	Nelson Pierce Brown, .	1946.		1946.
1918.	Louis Sherburne Cox, .	1937.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1961.
1919.	Edward Lyman Shaw, .	1921.	Resigned.	
1920.	Fred'k Woodbury Fosdick,	1943.		1943.
1920.	Elias Bullard Bishop, .	1934.		1934.
1920.	George Aloysius Flynn, .	1928.		1928.
1921.	Henry Tilton Lummus, .	1932.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1960.
1921.	William Adams Burns, .	1949.	Resigned.	1951.
1921.	Stanley Elroy Qua, . .	1934.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1965
1922.	Alonzo Rogers Weed, .	1936.		1936.
1922.	Frederick Joseph Macleod,	1935.		1935.
1922.	Joseph Walsh, . . .	1946.		1946.
1922.	Winfred Holt Whiting, .	1937.		1937.
1923.	Edward Thomas Broadhurst,	1955.		1955.
1923.	Fred'c Brendlesome Greenhalge,	1945.	Resigned.	1954.
1924.	Charles Henry Donahue, .	1932.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1952.
1924.	David Abraham Lourie, .	1930.		1930.
1925.	Franklin Freeman, . .	1926.		1926.
1925.	Wilford Drury Gray, . .	1939.		1939.
1926.	David Francis Dillon, .	1948.		1948.
1926.	Harold Putnam Williams, .	1947.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	1965.
1928.	Walter Leo Collins, . .	1959.	Resigned.	
1928.	Daniel Theodore O'Connell,	1958.	Resigned.	
1929.	Thomas Jasper Hammond,	1946.		1946.
1929.	John Meilen Gibbs, . .	1937.		1937.
1929.	Raoul Henri Beaudreau, .	1956.	Resigned.	
1929.	Edward Francis Hanify, .	1954.		1954.
1930.	Abraham Edward Pinanski,	1949.		1949.
1931.	James Corcoran Donnelly,	1952.		1952.
1931.	John Joseph Burns, . .	1934.	Resigned.	1957.
1932.	Frank Joseph Donahue .	1973.	Retired.	
1932.	Lewis Goldberg . . .	1973.	Retired.	
1933.	John Edward Swift. . .	1967.		
1934.	Vincent Brogna, . . .	1960.		1960.
1934.	George Francis Leary, .	1954.		1954.
1935.	Joseph Alphonsus Sheehan,	1942.		1942.
1935.	Thomas Henry Dowd, .	1958.	Resigned.	1958.
1935.	Joshua Arthur Baker, .	1951.		1951.
1937.	Joseph Leo Hurley, . .	1956.		1956.
1937.	Francis Joseph Good, .	1958.		1958.
1937.	Jesse Whitman Morton, .	1962.		1962.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1937.	William Clement Giles,	1956.	Retired.	
1937.	Paul Grattan Kirk,	1960.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1939.	Allan Gordon Buttrick,	1951.	Retired.	1954.
1939.	Felix Forte.	1973	Retired.	
1940.	Joseph Everett Warner,	1958.		1958.
1942.	John Varnum Spalding,	1944.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1943.	Charles Codman Cabot,	1947.	Resigned.	
1944.	John Vincent Sullivan,	1962.		1962.
1945.	Richard M. Walsh,	1946.	Retired.	1952.
1946.	Eugene A. Hudson.			1972.
1946.	Edward J. Voke	1965.		1965.
1946.	Frank J. Murray,	1967.	App'd U.S. Dist. C't.	
1946.	Daniel D. O'Brien	1963.		1963.
1947.	Horace Tracy Cahill	1973.	Retired.	
1947.	Frank Edward Smith.	1973.	Retired.	
1948.	Charles Fairhurst.	1973.	Retired.	
1949.	Charles A. Rome,	1959.		1959.
1949.	David G. Nagle,	1960.		1960.
1951.	John Henry Meagher.			
1952.	Wilfred J. Paquet.	1973.	Retired.	
1952.	Edward A. Pecce,	1970.	Retired.	
1954.	Edmund R. Dewing	1965.	Retired.	
1954.	Reuben L. Lurie.	1973.	Retired.	
1956.	Donald M. Macaulay.	1971,		
1956.	George E. Thompson.	1973,		1973.
1956.	Francis J. Quirico,	1969.	App'd to Sup. Jud. C't.	
1956.	Charles S. Bolster,	1966.	Retired.	
1958.	John M. Noonan.	1972.		
1958.	Frank W. Tomasello.	1973.	Retired.	
1958.	Edward O. Gourdin,	1966.		1966.
1958.	August C. Taveira.			
1958.	John W. Coddaire, Jr.			
1958.	Stanley W. Wisnioski,	1961.		1961.
1958.	James L. Vallely.			
1958.	Edward J. DeSaulnier, Jr.	1972.	Resigned.	
1958.	Robert Sullivan.			1959.
1959.	Jennie Loitman Barron.			1969.
1959.	Francis John Good.			
1960.	Daniel J. O'Connell, Jr.,	1962.	Resigned.	
1960.	David A. Rose.	1972.	App'd Appeals Court.	
1960.	Thomas J. Spring.			
1960.	Vincent R. Brogna.			

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1961.	G. Joseph Tauro,	1962.	(Appointed C. J., 1962.)	
1962.	Francis L. Lappin.			
1962.	Joseph Ford.			
1962.	Thomas J. O'Malley,	1969.		1969.
1962.	Harry Kalus.			
1962.	Amedeo V. Sgarzi.	1973.	Retired	
1962.	Robert H. Beaudreau.			
1962.	Henry H. Chmielinski, Jr			
1963.	Cornelius J. Moynihan.			
1963.	George P. Ponte.			
1965.	Frederick S. Pillsbury,	1966.	Resigned.	
1965.	Joseph K. Collins.	1973.		
1966.	Joseph S. Mitchell, Jr.			
1967.	Edward F. Hennessey	1971.	App'd Sup. Jud. C't.	
1967.	Allan M. Hale.	1972.	App'd C.J. Appeals Court.	
1967.	Walter H. McLaughlin,	1970.	App'd C.J.	
1967.	Samuel T. Tisdale			
1968.	James Charles Roy.			
1968.	Andrew R. Linscott.			
1968.	Edward H. Bennett, Jr.			
1968.	Henry M. Leen.			
1969.	Alan J. Dimond.			
1969.	Levin H. Campbell.	1972.	App'd Fed. Court.	
1969.	Paul V. Rutledge.			
1970.	Paul K. Connolly.			
1970.	Thomas E. Dwyer.			
1971.	John Francis Moriarty.			
1971.	Herbert F. Travers, Jr.			
1972.	Paul A. Tamburello.			
1972.	John J. McNaught.			
1972.	Ruth I. Abrams.			
1972.	George J. Hayer.			
1972.	James P. Lynch, Jr.			
1972.	Kent Benedict Smith.			
1973.	Raymond R. Cross.			
1973.	Roger Joseph Donohue.			
1973.	Eileen P. Griffin.			
1973.	Arthur M. Mason.			
1973.	David S. Nelson.			
1973.	Harry Zarrow.			
1973.	Robert J. Hallisey.			
1973.	James P. McGuire.			

1973. Samuel Adams
1973. John P. Sullivan
1973. Thomas R. Morse, Jr.
1973. John Tracy Ronan

Judges of the Land Court since its Establishment in 1898 as the Court of Registration.

JUDGES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED.
1898.	Leonard A. Jones, . .	1909.	Resigned.	1909.
1909.	Charles Thornton Davis, .	1936.		1936.
1936.	Michael A. Sullivan, . .	1937.		1937.
1937.	John E. Fenton, . . .	1966.	Retired.	
1966.	Elwood H. Hettrick. . .	1971.	Resigned.	
1971.	William I. Randall			

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

APPOINTED.		LEFT THE BENCH.		DIED
1898.	Charles Thornton Davis, .	1936.	(App'd Judge, 1909.)	1936.
1909.	Louis M. Clark, . . .	1914.		1914.
1914.	Joseph J. Corbett, . .	1937.	Resigned.	1949.
1924.	Clarence C. Smith, . .	1943.		1943.
1937.	Patrick J. Courtney, . .	1952.	Retired.	
1943.	Joseph R. Cotton, . .	1965.	Retired.	
1952.	Edward McPartlin. . .	1973.	Retired.	
1965.	Joseph B. Silverio.			
1973.	Marilyn M. Sullivan			

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THE COURTS.

(Corrected to November 26, 1973)

[All judges in the Commonwealth are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council, and hold office during good behavior.]

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 211.]

G. Joseph Tauro of Swampscott, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

Paul Cashman Reardon of Quincy.
Francis J. Quirico of Pittsfield.
Robert Braucher of Belmont.
Edward F. Hennessey of Needham.
Benjamin Kaplan of Cambridge.
Herbert P. Wilkins of Concord.

Frederick J. Quinlan of Boston, *Clerk of the Commonwealth.* Room 1412, Suffolk County Court House.

William M. Cloran of Boston, *Assistant Clerk for the Commonwealth,* Room 1412, Court House.

John E. Powers of Boston, 1976, *Clerk for the County of Suffolk.* Room 1404, Court House.

Joseph F. Toomey of Boston, *Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk.* Room 1404, Suffolk County Court House.

Daniel D. Donnelly of Boston, *Second Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk.* Room 1404, Court House.

Jean Kennett of Boston, *Third Assistant Clerk for the County of Suffolk,* Room 1404, Court House.

Grant M. Palmer, Jr., of Weston, *Reporter of Decisions.* Room 1407, Court House.

Richard D. Gerould of Cambridge, *Executive Secretary to the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court.* Room 301, Suffolk County Court House.

John H. Conroy of Boston, *Messenger of the Court.*

SUPERIOR COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 212.]

Walter H. McLaughlin of Belmont, *Chief Justice.*

Justices.

John Henry Meagher of Worcester.
August C. Taveira of New Bedford.
John W. Coddaire, Jr., of Haverhill.
James L. Vallely of Newton.
Robert Sullivan of Brookline.
Francis John Good of Cambridge.
Thomas J. Spring of Boston.
Vincent R. Brogna of Boston.
Francis L. Lappin of Dracut.
Joseph Ford of Quincy.
Harry Kalus of Brookline.
Robert H. Beaudreau of Marlborough.
Henry H. Chmielinski, Jr. of Weymouth.
Cornelius J. Moynihan of Newton.
George P. Ponte of New Bedford.
Joseph S. Mitchell Jr., of Newton.
Samuel T. Tisdale of Greenfield.
James Charles Roy of Boston.
Andrew R. Linscott of Boston.
Edward H. Bennett, Jr. of Marblehead.
Henry M. Leen of Boston.
Alan J. Dimond of Wellesley.
Paul V. Rutledge of Worcester.
Paul K. Connolly of Waltham.
Thomas E. Dwyer of Needham.
John Francis Moriarty of Holyoke.
Herbert F. Travers, Jr. of Holden.
Paul A. Tamburello of Pittsfield.
John J. McNaught of Melrose.
Ruth I. Abrams of Cambridge.
George J. Hayer of Greenfield.
James P. Lynch, Jr. of Wellesley.
Kent Benedict Smith of Longmeadow.
Raymond R. Cross of Northampton.
Roger Joseph Donohue of Dover.
Eileen P. Griffin of Springfield.
Arthur M. Mason of Framingham.
David S. Nelson of Boston.
Harry Zarrow of Worcester.
Robert J. Hallisey of Winchester.
James P. McGuire of Fall River.
Samuel Adams of Manchester.
John P. Sullivan of Weston
Thomas R. Morse, Jr., *of Boxborough*
John Tracy Ronan *of Marblehead.*

Thomas Dorgan of Boston, 1976, *Clerk for Civil Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 117, Suffolk County Courthouse.

Edward V. Keating of Boston, 1976, *Clerk for Criminal Business for the County of Suffolk.* Room 712, Courthouse.

Edward J. Kelley of Boston, *Administrative Assistant to the Chief Justice.* Room 1114, Courthouse, Boston.

Edward F. Leonard of Boston, *Messenger of the Court.* Room 1103, Courthouse, Boston.

PROBATE COURTS AND COURTS OF INSOLVENCY.

[General Laws, Chapters 215–217.]

Alfred L. Podolski of Norfolk, *Chief Judge.*

There is a PROBATE COURT and a COURT OF INSOLVENCY in each county, distinct in their jurisdiction, powers, proceedings and practice, but having the same iudge and register. These courts are held by the judge of probate and insolvency appointed for the county; but the judges of the several counties may, in cases of necessity or convenience, interchange services and perform each other's duties.

The names of the judges, registers and assistant registers may be found among the list of County Officers beginning on page 347.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, § 43A, as amended by Acts of 1943, Chapter 101, Acts of 1956, 738, § 4.]

George E. Dewey *of the District Court of Marlborough,* Joseph F. Bacigalupo *of the District Court of Lawrence,* George N. Covett *of the District Court of Brockton,* Everett H. Dudley *of the District Court of Fitchburg,* Lawrence F. Feloney *of the Third District Court of Eastern Middlesex.*

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PROBATE COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 215, § 30A, as amended by Acts of 1931, Chapter 404.]

Abraham I. Smith, *(Chairman),* Springfield, 1976; Albert T. Pettoruto, Andover, 1975; Robert L. Yasi, Swampscott, 1975.

APPELLATE DIVISIONS OF DISTRICT COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 231, § 108.]

Said division of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston shall consist of three justices thereof to be designated from time to time by the Chief Justice thereof.

Five justices to be designated by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in the following districts: —

Northern Appellate Division District. — Elliott T. Cowdrey, Lowell, *Presiding Justice.* Franklin N. Flaschner, Newton, Joseph F. Bacigalupo, North Andover, Maurice R. Flynn, Jr., Malden, John P. Forte, Concord.

Southern Appellate Division District. — Henry L. Murphy, Barnstable, *Presiding Justice.* George N. Covett, Brockton, Edward A. Lee, Attleboro, Daniel H. Rider, Needham, Robert S. Prince, Quincy.

Western Appellate Division District. — Everett H. Dudley, Fitchburg, *Presiding Justice.* Charles D. Sloan, Springfield, Frank W. Cimini, Pittsfield, Francis J. Larkin, Milford, Morris N. Gould, Worcester.

APPEALS COURT

[General Laws, Chapter 211A, est. by Acts of 1972, Ch. 740.]

Chief Justice, Allan M. Hale. *Associate Justices,* Christopher J. Armstrong, Reuben Goodman, Donald R. Grant, Edmund V Kelville, David A Rose.

LAND COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 185.]

Judge, William I. Randall, Framingham. *Associate Judges,* Edward McPartlin, Winchester; Joseph B. Silverio of Boston; Marilyn M. Sullivan, Quincy. *Recorder,* Margaret M. Daly of Boston. Room 408, Suffolk County Courthouse.

BOSTON JUVENILE COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§ 57–60.]

Justice, Francis G. Poitrast. *Special Justices,* G. Bruce Robinson, George W. Cashman. *Clerk,* John H. Louden. Rooms 165-168, Suffolk County Courthouse.

SPRINGFIELD JUVENILE COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§ 57–60.]

Justice, Tullio A. Francesconi. *Clerk,* John J. Fitzgerald.

WORCESTER JUVENILE COURT.

[General Laws, Chapter 218, §§ 57–60.]

Justice, Lucian A. Manzi. *Clerk,* Edwin L. Brennan.

BRISTOL COUNTY JUVENILE COURT

[General Laws, Chapter 218, est. by Acts of 1972, Ch. 731.]

Justice, Howard W. Young.

HOUSING COURT, CITY OF BOSTON

[General Laws, Chapter 185A, est. by Acts of 1971, ch. 843.]

Judge, Paul G. Garrity. *Clerk,* Edward G. Baker.

HOUSING COURT OF THE COUNTY OF HAMPDEN

[General Laws, Chapter 185B, est. by Acts of 1973, Ch. 591.]

Judge, John M. Greaney.

JUDICIAL COUNCIL.

[General Laws, Chapter 221, §§ 34A–34C.]

Reuben L. Lurie, Brookline (representing the Superior Court); (*Chairman*); Elwood H. Hettrick, Wellesley (judge of the Land Court); Elijah Adlow (chief justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston); Alfred L. Podolski, Dedham, (representing the probate courts), 1977; Paul T. Smith, Boston, 1974; Arthur A. Thomson, North Andover, (representing the district courts), 1973; Livingston Hall, Concord, 1973; Frederick M. Myers, Jr., Lenox, 1977; Thomas D. Burns, North Andover, 1977. *Secretary,* James B. Muldoon, 3 Center Plaza, Boston, 02108.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS.

[General Laws, Chapter 218.]

Franklin N. Flaschner of Newton, *Chief Justice.*

[1] Full time.

[2] Effective July 1, 1957. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law. (1956, 738.)

[3] Effective January 1, 1957. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[4] Effective January 1, 1960. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[5] Effective November 20, 1960. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[6] Effective January 1, 1961. The justices of said courts shall devote their entire time during ordinary business hours to their duties and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[7] Effective June 18, 1961. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[8] Effective July 1, 1961. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[9] Effective August 14, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[10] Effective October 16, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[11] Effective November 25, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[12] Effective December 13, 1963. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[13] Effective February 7, 1966. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[14] Effective October 8, 1966. The justice of said court shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[15] Effective February 4, 1968. The justice of said court, shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

[16] Effective March 11, 1968. The justice of said court, shall devote his entire time during ordinary business hours to his duty and shall not, directly or indirectly, engage in the practice of law.

The judicial districts of the several district and municipal courts are as follows:

BARNSTABLE.

[8] The first district court of Barnstable, held at Barnstable and Falmouth, Barnstable, Bourne, Yarmouth, Sandwich, Falmouth and Mashpee. — *Justice*, Henry L. Murphy. *Special Justice*, Frank Kopelman. *Clerk*, Omer Chartrand.

[9] The second district court of Barnstable, held at Orleans, Provincetown, Truro, Wellfleet, Eastham, Orleans, Brewster, Chatham, Harwich and Dennis.—*Justice*, Robert A. Welsh, Jr. *Special Justice*, Charles J. Ardito. *Clerk*, Leon. L. Dary.

BERKSHIRE.

[8] The district court of central Berkshire, held at Pittsfield; Pittsfield, Hancock, Lanesborough, Peru, Hinsdale, Dalton, Washington, Richmond, Lenox, Becket and Windsor; the district court of Lee exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket and the fourth district court of Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor. — *Justice*, Frank W. Cimini. *Special Justice*, Clement A. Ferris. *Clerk*, Edmund F. McBride.

The district court of northern Berkshire, held at North Adams; North Adams, Clarksburg and Florida. — *Justice*, Ernest H. Rosasco. *Special Justice*, Benjamin Apkin. *Clerk*, Morton Freedman.

The district court of southern Berkshire, held at Great Barrington; Sheffield, Great Barrington, Egremont, Alford, Mount Washington, Monterey, New Marlborough, Stockbridge, West Stockbridge and Sandisfield; the district court of Lee exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield. — *Justice*, George R. McCormick. *Special Justice*, Michael W. Albano. *Clerk*, James R. Dohoney.

The fourth district court of Berkshire, held at Adams; Adams, Cheshire, Savoy and Windsor; the district court of central Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Windsor. — *Justice*, John A. Barry. *Special Justice*, (vacancy). *Clerk*, Leonard A. Turgeon.

The district court of Lee, held at Lee; Lee, Stockbridge, Tyringham, Otis, Sandisfield, Lenox and Becket; the district court of southern Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Sandisfield and the district court of central Berkshire exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Lenox and Becket.—*Justice*, John J. Dwyer. *Special Justice*, Charles R. Alberti. *Clerk*, Franklyn Sturgis.

The district court of Williamstown, held at Williamstown; Williamstown and New Ashford.—*Justice*, Bernard Lenhoff. *Special Justice*, James J. Scullary. *Clerk*, Frank A. Agostini.

BRISTOL.

The first district court of Bristol, held at Taunton; Taunton, Rehoboth, Berkley, Dighton, Seekonk, Easton and Raynham.—*Justice*, Gordon M. Owen. *Special Justice*, Roger B. Champagne. *Clerk*-William J. Hansen.

The second district court of Bristol, held at Fall River; Fall River, Somerset, Swansea, Freetown and Westport; the third district court of Bristol exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport. — *Justice*, Milton R. Silva. *Special Justice*, Hugh Morton. *Clerk*, Thomas E. Kitchen.

The third district court of Bristol, held at New Bedford; New Bedford, Fairhaven, Acushnet, Dartmouth, Freetown and Westport; the second district court of Bristol exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Freetown and Westport.—*Justices*, Ernest C. Horrocks, Jr., Jack London. *Special Justice*, (vacancy). *Clerk*, H. Ernest Dionne.

The fourth district court of Bristol, held at Attleboro; Attleboro, North Attleborough, Mansfield and Norton. — *Justice*, Edward A. Lee. *Special Justice*, Philip Athanas. *Clerk*, James H. Sullivan.

DUKES COUNTY.

The district court of Dukes County, held at Oak Bluffs, Edgartown and Tisbury; Dukes County. — *Justice*, Samuel M. Flaksman. *Special Justice*, Philip M. Boudreau. *Clerk*, Thomas A. Teller.

ESSEX.

[2] The first district court of Essex, held at Salem; Salem, Beverly, Danvers, Hamilton, Middleton, Topsfield, Wenham and Manchester. — *Justice, (vacancy). Special Justice,* David T. Doyle. *Clerk,* Catherine L. Begley.

The second district court of Essex, held at Amesbury; Amesbury, Merrimac and Salisbury; the district court of Newburyport exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury. — *Justice,* Salvatore Faraci. *Special Justice,* Louis A. Cyr. *Clerk,* Branny J. Gebala.

The third district court of Essex, held at Ipswich; Ipswich. — *Justice.* Thomas A. Johnson. *Special Justice,* Samuel E. Zoll. *Clerk,* George H. W. Hayes, II.

[2] The central district court of northern Essex, held at Haverhill; Haverhill, Groveland, Georgetown, Boxford and West Newbury; the district court of Newburyport exercising concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury. — *Justice,* Arthur A. Thomson. *Special Justice,* Augustine D. Riley. *Clerk,* Norman Brisson.

The district court of eastern Essex, held at Gloucester; Gloucester, Rockport and Essex.—*Justice,* H. Lawrence Jodrey. *Special Justice,* William G. Clark, Jr. *Clerk,* Harold L. Armstrong.

[2]The district court of southern Essex, held at Lynn; Lynn, Swampscott, Saugus, Marblehead and Nahant.—*Justice,* Thomas M. Newth. *Special Justice,* Samuel H. Jaffee. *Clerk,* Charles E. Flynn.

[2]The district court of Lawrence, held at Lawrence and Methuen; Lawrence, Andover, North Andover and Methuen.—*Justice,* Joseph F. Bacigalupo. *Special Justice,* Paul J. Perocchi. *Clerk,* John L. McGrath.

The district court of Newburyport, held at Newburyport; Newburyport, Newbury, Rowley, Salisbury and West Newbury; the second district court of Essex exercising concurrent jurisdiction in Salisbury and the central district court of northern Essex exercising concurrent jurisdiction in West Newbury. — *Justice,* A. Vincent Kelleher. *Special Justice,* Norman Espovich. *Clerk,* Eunice I. Vangile.

[2] The district court of Peabody, held at Peabody; Peabody and Lynnfield.—*Justice,* James B. Tiffany, Jr. *Special Justice,* Abraham Ankeles. *Clerk,* Russell H. Craig.

FRANKLIN.

[1 2] The district court of Franklin, held at Greenfield, and at Turners Falls in Montague; Franklin county, except Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem. Sessions may also be held at Shelburne Falls in Shelburne and Buckland at such times and places as the justice of said court may determine. — *Justice,* Samuel Blassberg. *Special Justice, (vacancy). Clerk,* Roger R. Sitterly.

The district court of eastern Franklin, held at Orange; Orange, Erving, Warwick, Wendell and New Salem. — *Justice,* C. Edward Rowe. *Special Justice,* Philip H. Ball, Jr. *Clerk,* Delbert A. Witty.

HAMPDEN.

[15] The district court of eastern Hampden, held at Palmer; Palmer, Brimfield, Hampden, Monson, Holland, Wales and Wilbraham. — *Justice,* Robert J. Moran. *Special Justices,* Irving Goldblatt. *Clerk,* E. Donald Riddle.

[2] The district court of western Hampden, held at Westfield and Chester; Westfield, Chester, Granville, Southwick, Russell, Blandford, Tolland and Montgomery.—*Justice,* Sidney M. Cooley. *Special Justice,* Andrew Anderson. *Clerk,* Carlo A. Tagliavini.

The district court of Chicopee, held at Chicopee; Chicopee. — *Justice,* James J. Landers. *Special Justice,* Alphonse C. Turcotte. *Clerk,* John P. Zaremba.

[7] The district court of Holyoke, held at Holyoke; Holyoke. — *Justice,* Michael J. Donohue. *Special Justice,* George N. Beauregard. *Clerk,* Annette C. Grandchamp.

[1] The district court of Springfield, held at Springfield; Springfield, West Springfield, Agawam, Longmeadow, East Longmeadow and Ludlow.—*Justices,* Charles D. Sloan, William T. Walsh. *Special Justices,* George C. Keady, Jr., George Bregianes. *Clerk,* Robert E. Fein.

HAMPSHIRE.

[3] The district court of Hampshire, held at Northampton, Amherst, Cummington, Belchertown, South Hadley, Huntington and Easthampton; Hampshire county, except Ware. — *Justice,* Luke F. Ryan. *Special Justice,* Alvertus J. Morse. *Clerk,* Charles J. Kulikowski.

The district court of eastern Hampshire, held at Ware; Ware. — *Justice,* Neill W. Schoonmaker. *Special Justice,* Edwin P. Dunphy. *Clerk,* Janet Rowe Dugan.

MIDDLESEX.

[3] The district court of central Middlesex, held at Concord; Concord, Acton, Bedford, Carlisle, Lincoln, Maynard, Stow and Lexington. — *Justice,* John P. Forte. *Special Justice,* John M. Eaton. *Clerk,* Charles H. Perenick.

[2] The first district court of northern Middlesex, held at Ayer; Ayer, Dunstable, Groton, Pepperell, Townsend, Ashby, Shirley, Westford, Littleton and Boxborough. — *Justice,* David B. Williams. *Special Justice,* Arthur Williams. *Clerk,* Mae D. Collicutt.

[1] The first district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Malden; Malden, Wakefield, Melrose, Everett and Medford. — *Justices,* Louis H. Glaser; Maurice R. Flynn, Jr. *Special Justices,* Henry A. Tempone, James W. Killam, III. *Clerk,* Michael F. Skerry.

[3] The second district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Waltham; Waltham, Watertown and Weston. — *Justice*, Kevin R. Doyle. *Special Justice*, Arlyne F. Hassett. *Clerk*, Charles F. Graceffa.

[1] The third district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Cambridge; Cambridge, Arlington and Belmont.—*Justices*, Lawrence F. Feloney, Arthur Sherman, James W. Bailey. *Special Justices*, Harold E. Magnuson, Harry M. Lack, (*vacancy*). *Clerk*, Joseph D. Conway.

[11] The fourth district court of eastern Middlesex, held at Woburn; Woburn, Winchester, Burlington, Wilmington, Stoneham, Reading and North Reading. — *Justice*, Francis P. Cullen. *Special Justice*, Louis J. Gonnella. *Clerk*, Frederick V. Gilgun.

[3] The first district court of southern Middlesex, held at Framingham; Framingham, Ashland, Holliston, Sherborn, Sudbury, Wayland and Hopkinton.—*Justices*, Anthony J. DiBuono, Elbert Tuttle. *Special Justice*, Anthony DiCicco, Jr. *Clerk*, Anthony M. Colonna.

[2] The district court of Lowell, held at Lowell; Lowell, Tewksbury, Billerica, Dracut, Chelmsford, Dunstable and Tyngsborough. — *Justice*, Elliott T. Cowdrey. *Special Justice*, Paul R. Fitzgerald. *Clerk*, L. Warren DeSaulnier.

[6] The district court of Marlborough, held at Marlborough; Marlborough and Hudson. *Justice*, George E. Dewey. *Special Justice*, Robert A. Belmonte. *Clerk*, John F. Gabriel.

The district court of Natick, held at Natick; Natick. — *Justice*, H. Edward Snow. *Special Justice*, Edward M. Viola. *Clerk*, Richard S. Sanderson.

[4] The district court of Newton, held at Newton; Newton. — *Justice*, Franklin N. Flaschner. *Special Justice*, Monte G. Basbas. *Clerk*, Henry H. Shultz.

[2] The district court of Somerville, held at Somerville; Somerville. — *Justice*, Michael DeMarco. *Special Justice*, Leonard J. Mullen, Jr. *Clerk*, Richard P. Miliano.

Nantucket.

The district court of Nantucket, held at Nantucket; Nantucket county.—*Justice*, C. George Anastos. *Special Justice*, Frank W. Kilburn. *Clerk*, Wesley E. Simmons.

NORFOLK.

[9] The district court of northern Norfolk, held at Dedham; Dedham, Dover, Norwood, Westwood, Medfield, Needham and Wellesley. — *Justice*, Daniel H. Rider. *Special Justice*, Andrew G. Geishecker. *Clerk*, John M. Devine, Jr.

[1] The district court of East Norfolk, held at Quincy; Quincy, Randolph, Braintree, Cohasset, Weymouth, Holbrook and Milton; and, in criminal cases, concurrently with the second district court of Plymouth, that part of Scituate described in chapter three hundred and ninety-four of the acts of nineteen hundred and twelve. Arrests and service of process in such cases may be made by an officer qualified to serve criminal process in Cohasset. — *Justice*, Robert S. Prince. *Special Justice*, Lewis L. Whitman. *Clerk*, Dennis F. Ryan.

[11] The district court of southern Norfolk, held at Stoughton and Canton; Stoughton, Canton, Avon and Sharon. — *Justice*, George A. Sullivan, Jr. *Special Justice*, Robert B. Sheiber. *Clerk*, Donald M. Stapleton.

[2] The district court of western Norfolk, held at Wrentham; Franklin, Walpole, Bellingham, Foxborough, Medway, Millis, Norfolk, Wrentham and Plainville.—*Justice*, Ellis F. Brown. *Special Justice*, John F. St. Cyr. *Clerk*, William Barker, Jr.

[2] The municipal court of Brookline, held at Brookline; Brookline. — *Justice*, Edith W. Fine. *Special Justice*, Henry P. Crowley. *Clerk*, Edward R. Fahey.

PLYMOUTH.

[4] The second district court of Plymouth, held at Hingham; Abington, Hingham, Whitman, Rockland, Hull, Hanover, Scituate, Norwell and Hanson. — *Justice*, Alvin C. Tamkin. *Special Justice*, Martha Ware. *Clerk*, Isadore L. Rosenblum.

[14] The third district court of Plymouth, held at Plymouth; Plymouth, Kingston, Plympton, Pembroke, Duxbury and Marshfield. — *Justice*, George A. White. *Special Justice*, Dennis L. Collari. *Clerk*, Clara A. Union.

[16] The fourth district court of Plymouth, held at Middleborough and Wareham; Middleborough, Wareham, Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Rochester and Carver.—*Justice*, Robert L. Anderson. *Special Justice*, James M. Langan. *Clerk*, Robert D. Kiernan.

[2] The district court of Brockton, held at Brockton; Brockton, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Halifax and West Bridgewater. — *Justices*, George N. Covett, George N. Hurd. *Special Justices*, Bernard Cohen, Charles E. Black. *Clerk*, David E. Stevens.

SUFFOLK.

[3] The municipal court of the city of Boston, held at Boston; wards six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two; and in criminal cases, concurrently with the municipal courts of the Roxbury and Brighton districts, the second and third district courts of eastern Middlesex, and the district court of Newton, respectively, so much of the Charles river basin, as defined in section two of chapter five hundred and twenty-four of the acts of nineteen hundred and nine, as affected by chapter two hundred and forty-five of the General Acts of nineteen hundred and sixteen, as is within the districts of said courts.—*Chief Justice,* Jacob Lewiton. *Associate Justices,* Francis X. Morrissey, Theodore A. Glynn, Jr., Harold Wilson Canavan, A. Frank Foster, Joseph A. DeGuglielmo, Harry J. Elam, Gordon L. Doerfer, Mario Umana. *Special Justice,* Vincent Mottola.

Clerk for Civil Business, John E. Hurley. *First Assistant,* George A. Rochford. *Assistants,* John M. Kelly, Ralph Pullo, Jr., Frank J. Fitzwilliam, George D. Sullivan, Timothy J. Hurley, George D. Lambrenos, Joseph A. Woods, Peter J. Rogers, James H. Nicholson, Michael J. Coleman, Thomas F. Lynch. Room 374, Old Suffolk County Courthouse.

Clerk for Criminal Business, John J. Craven, Jr. *First Assistant,* Robert E. Block. *Assistants,* John F. Greene, Joseph L. Kenny, Dominic A. Procopio, John P. McCoole, William J. Tierney, William H. Hunter, Ruth M. Denehy, Anthony F. Sarno, Francis X. Cunningham, Michael J. White, Francis J. Burke. Suffolk County Courthouse.

[2] The municipal court of the Brighton district held at Brighton in Boston; ward twenty-five of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice,* Charles J. Artesani. *Special Justice,* Joseph R. Nolan. *Clerk,* G. Sherman Blair.

[2] The municipal court of the Charlestown district, held at Charlestown in Boston; wards three, four and five of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice,* Richard C. Woods. *Special Justice,* James J. Mellen. *Clerk,* Jeremiah F. Brennan.

[2] The district court of Chelsea, held at Chelsea; Chelsea and Revere. —*Justice,* Salvatore E. Aloisi. *Special Justice,* Lillian D'Ambrosia. *Clerk,* Stephen J. White.

[2] The municipal court of the Dorchester district, held at Dorchester in Boston, ward twenty-four of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justices,* Paul H. King. *Special Justices,* Margaret C. Scott, Herbert E. Tucker, Jr. *Clerk,* Manuel V. McKenney.

[2] The East Boston district court, held at East Boston in Boston; Winthrop and wards one and two of Boston as they existed on March first, eighteen hundred and eighty-six. — *Justice,* Guy J. Rizzotto. *Special Justice,* Joseph V. Ferrino. *Clerk,* John Ligotti.

[1] The municipal court of the Roxbury district, held at Roxbury in Boston; wards nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two.—*Justices,* Elwood S. McKenney, Richard L. Banks. *Special Justices.* Philip A. Tracy, John C. Crotsley. *Clerk,* Keesler H. Montgomery.

[2] The municipal court of the South Boston district, held at South Boston in Boston; wards thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of Boston as they existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two. — *Justice,* Thomas E. Linehan. *Special Justice,* Joseph F. Feeney. *Clerk,* John E. Flaherty.

[2] The municipal court of the West Roxbury district, held at West Roxbury in Boston; ward twenty-three of Boston as it existed on February first, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, and the territory comprised within the limits of the former town of Hyde Park which was annexed to Boston by chapters four hundred and sixty-nine and five hundred and eighty-three of the acts of nineteen hundred and eleven. —*Justice,* Paul Murphy. *Special Justice,* Benjamin Gargill. *Clerk,* Vincent A. Mannering.

WORCESTER.

[1] The central district court of Worcester, held at Worcester; Worcester, Millbury, Sutton, Auburn, Leicester, Paxton, West Boylston, Holden, Shrewsbury, Rutland, Barre, Princeton and Oakham. — *Justices,* Bruno J. DiCicco, Ernest S. Hayeck, Morris N. Gould. *Special Justices,* William J. Luby, Charles B. Swartwood, III., Albert E. Maykel. *Clerk,* William D. Fleming.

[1] The first district court of northern Worcester, held at Gardner and Athol; Athol, Gardner, Petersham, Phillipston, Royalston, Templeton, Hubbardston and Westminster. — *Justice,* John J. Melican. *Special Justice,* A. William Plotkin. *Clerk,* Thomas J. Carroll.

[10] The first district court of eastern Worcester, held at Westborough and Grafton; Westborough, Gratton, Southborough and Northborough. — *Justice,* Walter J. Moossa. *Special Justice,* William F. Brewin. *Clerk,* Charles E. Luke Driscoll.

[5] The second district court of eastern Worcester, held at Clinton; Clinton, Berlin, Bolton, Boylston, Harvard, Lancaster and Sterling.—*Justice,* William P. Constantino. *Special Justice,* (vacancy). *Clerk,* Walter E. Stuka.

[8] The first district court of southern Worcester, held at Southbridge and Webster; Southbridge, Webster, Sturbridge, Charlton, Dudley and Oxford.—*Justice,* Laval J. LeBoeuf. *Special Justice,* (vacancy). *Clerk,* William H. DiGregorio.

[9] The second district court of southern Worcester, held at Blackstone and Uxbridge, and at Northbridge in that part thereof called Whitinsville; Blackstone, Uxbridge, Douglas, Northbridge and Millville. — *Justice,* Edwin F. McCooey. *Special Justice,* Joseph S. Virostek. *Clerk,* Joseph F. Gibney.

[6] The third district court of southern Worcester, held at Milford; Milford, Mendon, Upton and Hopedale.—*Justice,* Francis J. Larkin. *Special Justice,* Gordon A. Shaw. *Clerk,* William A. Murray, Jr.

The district court of western Worcester, held at East Brookfield; East Brookfield, Brookfield, Spencer, North Brookfield, West Brookfield, Warren, Hardwick and New Braintree. Said court may adjourn to any town within its district other than East Brookfield whenever the public convenience seems to the presiding justice to render such adjournment expedient. — *Justice,* Robert N. Scola. *Special Justice,* (vacancy). *Clerk,* John H. Campbell.

[3] The district court of Fitchburg, held at Fitchburg; Fitchburg, Ashburnham and Lunenburg. — *Justice,* Everett H. Dudley. *Special Justice,* Andre A. Gelinas. *Clerk,* Duncan E. McLeod.

The district court of Leominster, held at Leominster; Leominster. — *Justice,* Richard Comerford. *Special Justice,* Matthew P. McCann. *Clerk,* William P. Silvia.

The district court of Winchendon, held at Winchendon; Winchendon. — *Justice,* William Garbose. *Special Justice,* Harry D. Penan. *Clerk,* Robert R. LaFortune.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

[Elected by the several Districts for the term of four years, ending January, 1974.]

NORTHERN DISTRICT (Middlesex County). — John J. Droney, Cambridge. *First Assistant District Attorney,* Joseph D. Neylon, Stoneham. *Assistant District Attorneys,* Robert J. Barker, Boston; John J. Bowers, Lowell; Dante J. DeMichaelis, Medford; J. Peter Donovan, Framingham; Richard S. Kelley, Belmont; Brian J. McMenimen, Lexington; Bonnie H. MacLeod (Griffin), Cambridge; John F. Mee, Concord; Francis K. Monarski, Tewksbury; Kevin J. Mulvey, Belmont; Kenneth A. Pollenz, Newton Centre; H. Edward Santarpio, Watertown; Paul E. Troy, Stoneham; Terence M. Troyer, Billerica; Andrea W. Wasserman, Boston. *Special Assistant District Attorney,* Leo P. DeMarco, Malden. *Legal Assistants,* Philip R. Boncore, Winthrop; Victor G. Dragone, Everett; Elliot M. Goodman, Natick; Paul Kearns, Waltham; John P. Kivlan, Milton; Ralph J. Loosigian, Chelmsford; Casimir S. Lopata, Mattapan. *District Court Prosecutors (Legal Assistants),* Alexander A. Adams, Medford; Cosmo Borgioli, Cambridge; Thomas M. Brennan, Lexington; Thomas F. Burke, Stoneham; J. William Codinha, Auburndale; Jeffrey H. Fisher, Allston; Neal E. Hasenstab, Woburn; William N. Hurley, Lowell; Leonard Lewin, Stoughton; Mary E. Lyons, Milton; George W. Noone, Belmont; Daniel J. O'Connell, Winchester; Donald P. Oulton, Natick; Richard H. Steinberg, Newton; Neil J. Walker, Wakefield; Robert D. Lewin, Medford, *Criminal List Manager (Legal Assistant).* James P. O'Connell, Malden, *Indictment Co-ordinator (Legal Assistant).*

EASTERN DISTRICT (Essex County).—John P. S. Burke, Lawrence. *Assistants,* John J. Jennings, Salem; Peter F. Brady, Lynnfield; Jason C. Primack, Haverhill; Charles C. Dalton, Ipswich; Charles M. Burnim, Marblehead; Michael T. Stella, Jr., Methuen; Arthur J. Frawley, Jr., Lynn; Robert H. Minasian, Andover; John C. Doherty, Andover.

NORFOLK DISTRICT (Norfolk County).—George G. Burke, Quincy. *Assistants,* Anthony T. Petrocca, Millis; Paul F. Malloy, Newton; Joseph R. Welch, Randolph; John P. Dwyer, Walpole; Richard G. Hoffman, Walpole; Robert B. Russell, Westwood; Richard A. Griffin, Norwood; Henry G. Hetnick, Brookline; Thomas J. May, Brookline; R. Victor Wade, Canton.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT (Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties),—Philip A. Rollins, Mashpee. *Assistants,* Richard Cary Paull, Westport; James M. Quinn, So. Dartmouth; Donald R. Perry, New Bedford; Peter L. Paull, Jr., Westport; Augustus Wagner, Buzzards Bay; W. James O'Neill, Falmouth; Frederick Mycock, Hyannis; Lance J. Garth, New Bedford.

MIDDLE DISTRICT (Worcester County).—William T. Buckley, Worcester. *Assistants,* Manuel Morse, Worcester; Stanley J. Jablonski, Worcester; John M. O'Connor, Fitchburg; James P. Donohue, Clinton; P. Stephen Turo, Worcester; Peter S. Casey, Milford; Martin J. Foley, Worcester; Leon R. Zitowitz, Worcester; Thomas X. Cotter, Worcester; Gerald J. Power, Rutland; John D. Keeton, Jr., Worcester; Andrew J. Meagher, Worcester.

WESTERN DISTRICT (Hampden and Berkshire Counties).—Matthew J. Ryan, Jr., Springfield. *Assistants,* Leonard E. Gibbons, Holyoke; William R. Flynn, Pittsfield; Seymour B. Harris, Springfield; Thomas R. Manning, Pittsfield; George F. Abdala, Springfield; Guy R. Peznola, Jr., Longmeadow; Joseph E. Rodgers, Westfield; John J. Teahan, Agawam.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT (Hampshire and Franklin Counties).—John M. Callahan, South Hadley. *Assistants,* Stanley L. Cummings, Greenfield; Raymond R. Cross, Northampton.

PLYMOUTH DISTRICT (Plymouth County).—A. Stanley Littlefield, Abington. *Assistants,* Bryan E. Concannon, Marshfield; Alfred R. Shrigley, Hingham; John F. Creedon, Brockton; David G. Nagle, Jr., Hanover; John C. Webster, III., Hanson; John F. Tara, Brockton; Daniel F. Murray, Wareham.

SUFFOLK DISTRICT.—Garrett H. Byrne, Boston. *Assistants,* Paul V. Buckley, Lawrence L. Cameron, Edward T. Crossen, William A. Doherty, James E. Foley, Newman A. Flanagan, John T. Gaffney, Hyman F. Goldman, Richard C. Hannaway, Joseph A. McDonough, John C. Mahoney, Angelo Morello, Gerald F. Muldoon, Thomas J. Mundy, Jr., Daniel J. Murphy, Louis M. Nordlinger, Richard Rafferty, Thomas F. Reardon, Robert Snider, Philip T. Beauchesne, Stephen Delinsky, Michael DeMarco, Thomas E. Dwyer, David Eisenstadt, Imelda LaMountain, Kevin Leary, Brian Merrick, Thomas F. Riley, Daniel C. Mullane, Alfred E. Saggese, Jr., Timothy Spillane, David Toomey, Timothy T. O'Neill. *Executive Secretary,* Joseph A. Laurano. Room 627, New Suffolk County Courthouse.

STATE DEPARTMENTS, AUTHORITIES AND INSTITUTIONS

DEPARTMENTS, AUTHORITIES, DIVISIONS, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

*Chairman designated by the Governor.

*Chairman designated by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council. (Ch. 740, Acts of 1964.)

***Governor shall designate one of the Governor's appointees as Chairman who shall serve during his term of office.

***Governor designates Chairman for term.

†Chairman designated by Governor from the Trustees of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund for the term appointed as trustee. Chairman is Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance.

[Governor's appointees corrected to January 15, 1974]

Administration and Finance, Executive Office for (under the Governor and Council).

[General Laws, Chapter 7.]

Commissioner of Administration, William I. Cowin, Newton. Room 312, State House.

Undersecretary of Administration, Colin S. Diver, Boston. Room 312, State House.

Assistant to the Commissioner of Administration: Jeremiah D. Crowley, Boston. Room 312, State House.

Deputy Commissioner and Comptroller, Arthur S. MacKinnon, Melrose, coterminous. *Deputies,* John A. Ronan, Milton; Thomas J. Sullivan, Boston. Room 109, State House.

Deputy Commissioner and State Purchasing Agent, Alfred C. Holland, Braintree, *coterminous. Deputy State Purchasing Agent,* Joseph Silvano, Brookline. Room 33, State House.

Fiscal Affairs Division. Deputy Commissioner for Fiscal Affairs. Edward H. Moscovitch, Marblehead. Room 312, State House.

Budget Bureau, Edwin T. Hebert *(Director),* Needham; John W. Dacey *(Deputy Director),* Waban. Room 511, State House.

Bureau of Personnel, Julien V. Weston, Cambridge *(Director),* John J. Fallon, Jr., *(Deputy),* Medford. 294 Washington St., Boston.

Central Services Division, Deputy Commissioner for Central Services, Albert H. Zabrieski, Newburyport. Room 312, State House.

Director of Administrative Services, George H. Tully, Danvers. Room 312, State House.

Bureau of State Buildings, George A. Luciano *(State Superintendent of Buildings),* Stoughton. Room 123, State House.

ADVISORY BOARD ON LEGISLATIVE COMPENSATION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 162.]

Patricia Coplan, Wellesley; James A. DeRosa, Chelsea; Robert G. Hennemuth, Wellesley; Edward Kiradjieff, Wayland; Hon. Kenneth Nash, Suncook, N. H.; Joseph Serio, Randolph; Donald J. Trageser, Wellesley. *Terms coterminous with the Governor.*

ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO THE MASSACHUSETTS HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY.
[Acts 1966, 708; 1968, 709, 761.]

Denis Blockett, Cambridge; Edward Blackman, Boston; Marie Dwight, Holyoke; Ellen Feingold, Wellesley; Michael F. Groden, Boston; Langley Keyes, Cambridge; John W. Kunhardt, Dedham; Richard Scobis, Wellesley; James Terry, Belmont; Daniel Weisberg, Boston; Jack J. Coughlin, Worcester; Cornelia B. Wheeler, Cambridge; Madge DiNitto, Medford; John K. Beeten, Pembroke. *(appointed for terms during the pleasure of the governor).*

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HOME AND FAMILY.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § § 151-153.]

Terms concurrent with the Governor, Steven A. Minter, Needham *(family sociologist);* (vacancy), *(clergyman);* Rev. Boardman Kothan, Reading *(clergyman);* Dr. James Edward Teele, Ipswich *(family care worker);* Monroe I. Inker, Newton *(attorney);* Prof. John M. Mogey, Brookline *(Professor of sociology);* Marie W. Kargman *(Chairman),* Belmont *(attorney). Ex-officiis,* Commissioners of Mental Health and Public Health. 151 Tremont Street, Boston.

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO CONSULT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH RE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION OR UTILIZATION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS.
[General Laws, Chapter 19, § 8.]

Ex-officiis: Commissioner of Mental Health *(Chairman);* Commissioner of Public Health; Commissioner of Public Welfare; Barbara

Gates Burwell, Falmouth, 1975; Richard B. Stetson, Brookline, 1975; Irving H. Chase, Concord, 1972; John E. Rogerson, Milton, 1972; Rev. Joseph T. Alves, Boston, 1973; John C. Papajohn, Chestnut Hill, 1973; Dana Farnsworth Dover, 1973; Jean McGuire, Boston, 1974; Peter F. Carando, Jr., Springfield, 1974; Irving Shapiro, Brookline, 1974; Cynthia Field, Peabody, 1975; Carter L. Lowe, Framingham, 1975.

Advisory Council to Consult with the Department of Mental Health Re Construction, Operation or Utilization of Facilities for Mentally Retarded.
[General Laws, Chapter 19, § 9.]

Ex-officiis: Commissioner of Mental Health *(Chairman);* Commissioner of Public Health; Commissioner of Public Welfare; Robert F. Wagner, Holyoke, 1975; David Hurwitz, Brookline, 1975; David Sullivan, Worcester, 1975; Harold Demone, Jr. Norwood, 1972; Manuel J. Mello, Danvers, 1972; Donald H. Guild, Natick, 1973; Mary A. Mespelli, Framingham, 1973; William A. Perry, Framingham, 1973; Bernard J. Delman, Sharon, 1974; Charles E. Veith, Chicopee, 1974; Gunnar Dybward, Wellesley, 1974.

Advisory Council on Air Pollution Emergencies, Department of Public Health.
[General Laws, Chapter 111, § 2B.]

Ex-officiis: Commissioners of Public Health, Commerce and Labor and Industries, Registrar of Motor Vehicles; Howard Reid, Medford *(municipal government);* John W. Lebourveau, Needham *(power generating industry);* Donald T. Achorn, Wakefield *(fuel oil industry);* Henri Prunaret, Natick *(coal industry);* Maurice Chateauneuf, Chelmsford *(gas industry);* James L. Whittenberger, Weston *(licensed physician, etc.);* Frank L. Heaney, Braintree *(registered professional engineer);* James M. Austin, Concord; David L. Burre, Danvers; Thomas D. O'Brine, Salem; Francis Le Baron, West Bridgewater *(Associated Industries of Massachusetts). Terms during the pleasure of the governor.*

Advisory Council on Radiation Protection, Department of Public Health.
[General Laws, Chapter 111, § 4F.]

Ex-officiis: Commissioner of Administration, Commissioners of Public Health, Labor and Industries, Public Safety, Director of Civil Service and Director of Civil Defense. Russell F. Cowing, Weymouth

1971 *(Chairman);* Manson Benedict, Weston, 1972; Shields Warren, Newton, 1973; Charles H. Keenan, Milton, 1974; S. Patric Scavatto, Winchester, 1975; Laurence L. Robbins, Winchester, 1976.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 20.]

Commissioner of Agriculture, Nathan Chandler, Sterling *(coterminous); Assistant Commissioner,* Myron A. Maiewski, Whateley. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Board of Agriculture, Tony Andrews, E. Falmouth, 1973; Americo Cavallaro, Norwood, 1974; Paul N. Fawcett; Northborough, 1975; Lloyd A. Hathaway, Abington, 1976; Peter A. D'Arrigo, Lexington, 1977; Clive H. Olson, Taunton, 1978; Arless A. Spielman, Amherst, 1979.

Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry, J. Peter Griffin *(Di-* 100 Cambridge Street.

Division of Animal Health, Walter F. Lewis *(Director),* Chelmsford; Ralph C. Briggs, Hanover *(Chief Veterinary Health Officer).* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Markets, Nathaniel Tilden *(Director),* Scituate; John J. Fitzgerald *(Assistant Director),* Fall River; Guy L. Parris, Woburn *(Assistant Director);* James M. Cassidy, North Andover *(Chief Market Investigator).* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Poultry and Poultry Products, Charles F. Shelnut *(Director),* Westborough. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Plant Pest Control and Apiary Inspection, Peter C. Kuzmiski *(Director),* Randolph; Warren P. Shephard, Brockton *(Assistant Director).* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Fairs, E. Gerry Mansfield *(Director),* Peabody. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Senior Attorney, John J. McColgan, Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Bonding and Licensing of Milk and Poultry Dealers, James T. Walsh, Hyde Park *(Senior Bonding Investigator).* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Administration, Charles H. Callahan, Malden *(Head Administrative Clerk).* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

State Reclamation Board, Edward Wright, Dedham *(Chairman);* Harold D. Rose, Stoneham; John J. McColgan, Dorchester; Charles J. Cannon, West Yarmouth *(Secretary).* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Milk Regulation Board, Josephine Rizzo, Lawrence; Nathan Chandler, Sterling Junction; William J. Bicknell, Marshfield. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Massachusetts Standardbred Agricultural Fair and Breeding Fund Committee, Dr. Francis W. McGee, 1977, Marlborough; William H. McAlister, Sr., Foxborough, 1974; Robert N. Tapply, Lunenburg, 1978; Vernon Bodurtha, Westfield, 1975; George Zgrodrick, Hatfield, 1976. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Massachusetts Thoroughbred Breeding Program, Thomas F. Moran, Boston, *(Supervisor).* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Also see Milk Control Commission; Milk Regulation Board; State Reclamation Board; State Soil Conservation Committee.

*ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES CONTROL COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § § 43-45.]

A. Ernest Zangrilli, Nahant, 1973 *(Chairman);* Harold Turner, Newton, 1974; Stanley R. Lapon, Belmont, 1975.

Executive Secretary, George V. Nelson, Holden. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS, INC.
Headquarters, Room 546-2, State House.

*THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN FRENCH CULTURAL EXCHANGE COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 157.]

Harry O. Belanger, Malden, 1978; J. William Belanger, Boston, 1976; Roland J. Majeau, Chicopee, 1976; Vivian J. Potvin, Holyoke, 1976; Donald W. Moison *(Chairman),* Lowell, 1977; J. Henry Goguen, Leominster, 1977; J. Alexander Michaud, Beverly, 1977.

AMERICAN VETERANS OF WORLD WAR II (AMVETS).
Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 542, State House.

**APPELATE TAX BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 58A.]

Daniel E. McLean *(Chairman),* Beverly, 1979; George F. McMahon, Boston, 1976; Peter J. Allen, Boston, 1977; Ernest W. Ricker, Quincy, 1978; Rudolphe W. Ouellette, Lowell, 1975. *Clerk,* Edward R. Ardini, *Senior Attorney,* Francis X. Ahearn, Boston. *Attorneys,* Anthony Mosca, Watertown; Robert M. Murphy, Westwood. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

APPRENTICE COUNCIL (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).
[General Laws, Chapter 23, § § 11E-11L.]

Appointed by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Harry F. Howard *(representing the employers),* Norwood, 1973; James R. Grande *(representing the employees),* Stoughton, 1974; Frederick J. Stobert *(representing the employers), Brockton, 1974; Joel B. Leighton (Chairman) (representing the employers),* Newton, 1975; Thomas F. Cheney *(representing the employees),* Boston, 1975; Leo T. O'Hare *(representing the employees),* Weymouth, 1973. *Assistant Director of the Division of Employment Security, ex officio: Director of the Division of Vocational Education in the Department of Education, ex officio.* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

ARCHITECTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 44A-44D.]

Carney Goldberg, Brookline, 1975; John R. Hellman, Falmouth, 1977; John H. Fisher, *(Chairman),* Pittsfield, 1973; Max Hymans, Newton, 1974; Marvin E. Goody, *(Secretary),* Boston, 1976. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

ARMORY COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 18; Acts 1937, 300.]

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts *(Chairman);* State Quartermaster; Commanding General, 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts National Guard and State Engineer Officer. 905 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

ART COMMISSION FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 19.]

Philip W. Bourne, Beverly, 1975; Sidney N. Shurcliff, Boston, 1975; Gardner Cox, Cambridge, 1975; Perry T. Rathbone, Cambridge, 1975; Ralph D. Tedeschi, Norwell, 1975.

ATLANTIC STATES MARINE FISHERIES COMMISSION.
[Acts 1941, 489; 1945, 30.]

Commissioners, Frank J. Bachoff, Rockland, 1974; Arthur W. Brownell, Canton *(Commissioner of Natural Resources);* Senator Stanley J. Zarod of Springfield *(Designated by Commission on Interstate Co-operation).*

BALLOT LAW COMMISSION, STATE AND VOTING MACHINE EXAMINERS, STATE BOARD OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 29.]

Gino E. Maggi, Springfield *(Chairman),* 1972; S. George Bromberg, Medford, 1974; William H. Walsh, Cambridge, 1973.

BANK INCORPORATION, BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE).
[General Laws, Chapter 26, § 5.]

The Commissioner of Banks; the Treasurer and Receiver-General; the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. *Clerk,* Carmine T. Pallotta, Watertown. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

BANKING AND INSURANCE, DEPARTMENT OF
[General Laws, Chapter 26.]

See Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of; Fire Insurance Rates. Board of Appeal on; General Insurance Guaranty Fund; Insurance, Division of; Savings Bank Life Insurance, Division of.

Banks and Loan Agencies, Division of (Department of Banking and Insurance).
[General Laws, Chapter 26.]

Commissioner of Banks, Freyda P. Koplow, Brookline, *(coterminous), Deputy Commissioner of Banks,* Carmine T. Pallotta, Watertown. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Deputy Commissioner of Banks and General Counsel, Edward F. Flynn, Jr., Swampscott.

Director of Research and Training, Joseph Betz, Boston.

Division of Trust Companies (Director of Examinations), Laurie A. Ebacher, Amesbury. *(Assistant Director of Examinations),* John F. Giblin, Arlington.

Division of Savings Banks (Director of Examinations), James P. DelRossi, Melrose. *(Assistant Director of Examinations),* T. Mosscrop, Jr., Nabnasset.

Division of Co-operative Banks (Director of Examinations), David J. Coleman, Milton. *(Assistant Director of Examinations),* Robert L. Lyons, Woburn.

Division of Credit Unions (Director of Examinations), George E. Cain, Somerville. *(Assistant Director of Examinations),* Joseph Stanley, Framingham.

Bank Investment Supervisor, Eugene J. Sullivan, Jr., Braintree.

Supervisor of Loan Agencies, Robert S. Leadbetter, Braintree. *(Assistant Supervisor and Rate Analyst),* Alfred P. Quirk, Boston.

Small Loans Regulatory Board, Freyda P. Koplow *(Commissioner of Banks),* Brookline; Robert Q. Crane *(Treasurer and Receiver General),* Wellesley; Nicholas L. Metaxas, Saugus. *(Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation);* Carmine T. Pallotta, Watertown, *(Clerk of Board of Bank Incorporation), (Vacancy);* John J. Cotter *(representing organized labor),* Milton. *Terms concurrent with the Governor.*

Attorneys. Robert F. Lovett, Wayland; Thomas W. Lawless, Jr., Belmont.

Barbers, Board of Registration of (Division of Registration).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 39-41.]

Camille A. Paulin, Turners Falls, 1975; Joseph Aguiar, *(Chairman),* New Bedford, 1974; Mario Peluso, Methuen, 1976. *(Secretary),* Anthony J. Bellio. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

BAR EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT).
[General Laws, Chapter 221.]

Walter Powers *(Chairman),* Boston (77 Franklin Street, Boston); Frederic S. O'Brien, *(Secretary),* Andover; Edward J. Barshak, Brookline; Milton J. Donovan, Springfield; John F. Dunn, Dover. *Executive Secretary,* Ellen E. Sterritt, Room 501, 77 Franklin St., Boston 02110.

BLIND, MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION FOR THE
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § § 129-150.]

Commissioner, John F. Mungovan, Milton, 1971. *Assistant Commissioner,* John Ferguson, Watertown. *Advisory Board,* Gregory B. Khachadoorian, Arlington, 1972; George Alevizos, Boston, 1975; Edward J. Waterhouse, Watertown, 1976; Manuel J. Rubin, East Bridgewater, 1973; Jane T. Nagle, Belmont, 1974. 39 Boylston Street, Boston.

BOILER RULES, BOARD OF (APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY).
[General Laws, Chapter 22, § 10.]

(Supervising District Engineering Inspector), John K. Olsen, Everett *(Chairman).* Edmund J. Sullivan, Taunton *(representing operating engineers),* 1973; John I. Lynch, Winchester *(representing boiler-manufacturing interests),* 1971; Robert E. Hubbell, Cohasset *(representing boiler insurance interests),* 1976; Joseph S. Matthews, Somerset, 1973 *(representing boiler-using interests).* 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

*BOSTON, FINANCE COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF.
[Acts of 1909, Chapter 486.]

Ralph I. Fine *(Chairman),* Boston, 1977; Joseph P. McNamara, Boston, 1973; Frederick R. H. Witherby, Boston, 1974; William A. Davis, Jr., Boston, 1975; Henry B. Wynn, Boston, 1976., *Executive Secretary,* Thomas J. Murphy, Cambridge. 24 School Street (Rooms 703-707), Boston.

*Boston, Licensing Board for the city of.
[Acts 1906, 291; 1935, 355; 1945, 305; 1950, 403; 1955, 62.]

Clarence R. Elam, Boston, 1974; William F. Arrigal, Jr. Boston, 1976; Charles L. Byrne, *(Chairman),* Boston, 1978. *Secretary,* Edwin J. Thomas, Boston. 24 Province Street, Boston.

*Boston Arena Authority.
[Acts 1953, Chapter 669.]

Robert J. Whitney *(Vice Chairman),* Watertown, 1972; James M. Lombard *(Chairman),* Dedham, 1973; Edward P. Bliss, Dedham, 1974; Thomas P. Carrigan, Hingham, 1975. Commissioner, Metropolitan District Commission *(ex officio). General Manager,* Charles J. Toomey. 238 St. Botolph Street, Boston.

Boston Metropolitan District.
[Acts 1929, 383; 1932, 147; 1953, 473.]

Trustees appointed by the Governor, John A. Perkins, Boston, 1975; Robert B. Almy, Jr., Dedham, 1977 *(Chairman);* John F. Lockett, Jr., Wellesley, 1979; William H. Reardon, Jr. *(Treasurer),* Cambridge, 1973. *Trustee appointed by the Mayor of Boston,* Charles A. Birmingham *(Clerk),* Boston, 1971. 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

*Boxers' Fund Board.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 99.]

George W. Martin *(Chairman),* Malden, 1974; Edward H. Milson, Boston, 1972, Philip P. Panzero, Worcester, 1973. *Ex Officio:—Commissioner of Public Safety, State Treasurer and Receiver General.* 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Buildings, State Superintendent of ("Care and Maintenance of the State House", etc.).
[General Laws, Chapter 8.]

Superintendent, George A. Luciano, Stoughton. *Assistant Superintendent.* Room 123, State House.

BUREAU OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
[General Laws, Chapter 6A, § § 20-30.]

Director of Building Construction, Walter J. Poitrast, Natick; *Deputy Director of Building Construction,* George T. Rushton, Westwood; *Administrative Assistant to the Director of Building Construction,* Frederick J. Kussman, Quincy; *Building Construction Engineer,* Eugene F. Malloy, Dedham; *Building Construction Planning Engineer,* Joseph Glynn, Saugus; *Building Construction Plans and Specifications Engineer,* Arthur Poulos, Lynn; *Acting Building Construction Mechanical and Electrical Engineer,* Daniel Leite, Fairhaven; *Supervisor of Fiscal Management,* Albert F. Funk, Jr., Wakefield. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

CHILDREN, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE FOR.
[General Laws, Chapter 28A.]

David A. Liederman, Malden. Term: *Pleasure of the Governor.* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

CHILDREN, ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE OFFICE FOR.
[General Laws, Chapter 28A, § 8.]

(Appointments not made.)

CHIROPRACTORS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 64-66.]

Alexander C. Politis *(Vice Chairman),* Pittsfield, 1974; Victor Almeida, M.D., South Dartmouth, 1974; Malcolm E. Macdonald *(Chairman),* Falmouth, 1975; Richard E. Vincent *(Secretary),* Beverly, 1973; Warren J. Taylor, M.D., Winchester, 1973; Robert Magnuson, Malden, 1975; *(vacancy, rep. public)* 1975. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Civil Defense Agency and Office of Emergency Preparedness.

[Acts 1950, 639; 1970, 112.]

Louis F. Saba, Brockton, *Director of Civil Defense.* 400 Worcester Road, Framingham.

Civil Service, Divisions of.

[General Laws, Chapter 31.]

**Commissioners of Civil Service,* Nancy B. Beecher *(Chairman),* Concord, 1975; Joseph M. Duffy, Clinton, 1973; Helen M. Mitchell, Fall River, 1974; Wayne A. Budd, Peabody, 1976; Richard A. Healey, Boston, 1977. *Director of Civil Service,* Edward W. Powers, *Assistant Director of Civil Service,* William F. McRell. Room 524, 294 Washington Street, Boston.

Division of Registration, Louis J. Resteghini, Cambridge *(coterminous) (Director of Registration).* Room 1520, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

See Architects, Board of Registration of; Barbers, Board of Registration of; Chiropractors, Board of Registration of; Dental Examiners, Board of; Dispensing Opticians, Board of Registration of; Drinking Water Supply Facilities, Board of Certification of operators of; Electricians, State Examiners of; Electrologists, Board of Registration of; Embalming and Funeral Directing, Board of Registration in; Hairdressers, Board of Registration of; Health Officers, Board of Certification of; Landscape Architects, Board of Registration of; Medicine, Board of Registration in; Nursing, Board of Registration in; Nursing Home Administrators, Board of Registration of; Operators of Waste Water Treatment Facilities, Board of Certification of; Optometry, Board of Registration in; Pharmacy, Board of Registration in; Plumbers, Board of State Examiners of; Podiatry, Board of Registration in; Professional Engineers and of Land Surveyors, Board of Registration of; Public Accountancy, Board of; Psychologists, Board of Registration of; Radio and Television Technicians, Board of Registration of; Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen, Board of Registration of; Sanitarians, Board of Registration of; Veterinary Medicine, Board of Registration in.

COMMERCE AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 23A.]

Commissioner of Commerce and Development. Frederick A. Centanni, Cambridge *(coterminous); Deputy Commissioner, Division of Economic Development,* William J. Sugrue, Needham; *Deputy Commissioner, Division of Tourism,* Ernest A. Lucci, Stoneham; *Deputy Commissioner, Division of Planning,* Daniel P. McGillicuddy, Boston; *Assistant to the Commissioner,* Marion Doherty, Brookline; *Assistant to the Commissioner,* Mary Stathopoulos, Cambridge. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Directors: Harry Hartog, Sharon, *Bureau of Administration;* Francis J. Shaw, Winchester, *Bureau of Vacation-Travel;* Roger Jewett, Marblehead, *Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Development;* Vincent R. Caroleo, Agawam, *Bureau of Economic Development,* Western Massachusetts, Springfield; *Bureau of Planning Assistance;* Regis J. Harrington, Boston, *Bureau of Area Planning;* William Tsaffaras, Lowell, *Bureau of Research and Statistics;* Dorothea M. Zarick, Malden, *Bureau of Women.* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

COMMITTEE TO KEEP MASSACHUSETTS BEAUTIFUL.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 154.]

Salvatore J. Messina, Boston, 1971; Norman H. Cook, Barnstable, 1971; Lois M. O'Brien, Framinham, 1971; Richard J. Olsen *(Chairman),* Canton, 1971; Constance B. Brewer, Newton, 1971; Paula E. Logan, Cohasset, 1971; Margaret P. Welch, Boston, 1971; Helen S. Davis, Lexington, 1971; Frances C. Paddock, Lenox, 1971; Patricia T. Fischer, Amherst, 1971; Francis W. Sidlauskas, Boston 1971; Joseph L. Eldredge *(Vice-Chairman),* Boston, 1971; Juliette D. Guild *(Secretary),* Hingham, 1971; James Moseley, Hamilton, 1971; Wigmore A. Pierson, Newton, 1971.

COMMITTEE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 156.]

80 Boylston Street, Room 1230, Boston.

Community Affairs, Department of.
[General Laws, Chapter 23B.]

Commissioner of Community Affairs, Lewis S. W. Crampton, Boston; *Deputy Commissioner, Division of Community Development,* Tadhg Sweeney, Cambridge; *Deputy Commissioner, Division of Community Services,* Ellis Goldman, Newton; *Deputy Commissioner, Division of Social and Economic Opportunity,* David Entin, Cambridge.

Directors: Bureau of Housing Assistance, Sylvester Sylvia, New Bedford; *Bureau of Construction and Maintenance Supervision,* S. Kenneth Christie, Reading; *Bureau of Relocation Assistance,* Karen Falat, Boston; *Bureau of Regional Planning,* Frederick Fallon, Reading.

Coordinators: Coordinator of Program Development, McDonald Barr, Brookline; *Coordinator of Administrative Services,* Francis Fairni, Beverly; *Office of Municipal Affairs,* John Dalton, Acton *(Director); Office of Code Development,* Charles Dinezio, Scituate; *Office of Community Housing Assistance,* John Carney, Dorchester; *Office of Volunteer Services,* Maureen Mahar, Amherst; *Office of Economic Opportunity, (vacancy).* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Bureau of Accounting and Management Services, Brian Opert *(Director),* Brookline; *Office of Model Cities Program; Office of Training,* Howard Tripp *(Coordinator),* North Dartmouth.

Office of Renewal Assistance, Edmund Mangini, Melrose; *(Assistant to the Commissioner),* Maurice Corman *(Chief Counsel),* Brookline. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Corporations and Taxation, Department of.
[General Laws, Chapter 14.]

**State Tax Commission,* Nicholas L. Metaxas, Saugus *(Chairman), Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation;* Matthew J. Stacey, Worcester; Deborah Ecker, Weston, *Associate Commissioner,* Lawrence H. Davis, *Executive Assistant to the State Tax Commission,* Everett. *Deputy Commissioners,* Owen L. Clarke, Boston; Joseph M. Quinn, Quincy; Robert B. Breen, North Andover. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, 8th Floor.

Division of Administrative Services, Nicholas L. Metaxas, *Commissioner.*

Bureau of Administrative Services, Henry A. Dardeno, Jr. *(Chief of Bureau),* Burlington.

Bureau of Analysis and Processing, George A, Osganian, Jr. *(Chief of Bureau),* Waltham.

Legal Bureau, Vincent J. Celia *(Chief of Bureau and Tax Counsel),* Winchester.

Bureau of Planning and Research, Martin Auferio, Brookline *(Acting Chief of Bureau),* North Andover.

Bureau of Public Information, George Donnelly, Marblehead. *(Deputy Chief of Bureau).*

Division of State Taxes, Matthew J. Stacey, *Associate Commissioner.*

Bureau of Collections, Edward J. Fitzgerald *(Chief of Bureau),* Needham.

Bureau of Corporations, Robert S. Kelley, Dedham, *(Chief of Bureau).*

Bureau of Excises, Harold J. Greene, Georgetown, *(Chief of Bureau).*

Income Tax Bureau, Andrew Capuano *(Chief of Bureau),* Somerville, *Inheritance Tax Bureau,* Thomas B. McDavitt *(Chief of Bureau),* South Weymouth.

Bureau of Special Investigations, Thomas A. McDonough *(Chief of Bureau),* Scituate.

Sales and Use Tax Bureau, Thornton E. Pike *(Chief),* Groveland.

Division of Local Finances, Deborah Ecker, Weston, *Associate Commissioner.*

Bureau of Accounts, Gordon McGill, *(Director of Accounts),* Brookline.

Bureau of Local Assessment, Edmund W. Giblin *(Chief of Bureau),* Boston.

Bureau of Local Taxation, John J. Falvey *(Chief of Bureau),* Holyoke.

See also Appellate Tax Board.

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS, ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON.
[General Laws, Chapter 23B, § 5.]

Harold G. Thompson, Cambridge, 1971 *(Housing Authority);* Francis J. McGrath, Worcester, 1972; Robert E. Quinn, Boston, 1972; Lloyd B. Waring, Rockport, 1972 *(Financial Community);* George V. Brown, Jr., Brookline, 1972; *(vacancy)* 1975; Harold B. Monahan, Rockland, 1973 *(selectman, population less than 25,000);* David B. Alper, Brookline, 1973 *(Redevelopment Authority);* Benjamin A. MacGlashin, Saugus *(selectman, population less than 25,000).* 1973; David Kellogg, Holden, 1973 *(Planning Board);* Jules P. Sussman, Lexington, 1973 *(conservation);* Ruby Henderson, Springfield, 1973 *(Community action program);* Joseph Arena, Boston, 1974 *(Labor Union);* Walter J. Kelliher, Malden, 1974 *(Mayor, population less than 100,000);* Gordon D. MacKay, Lexington, 1974 *(Chairman);* Frank H. Freedman, Springfield, 1974 *(Mayor, population more than 100,000); (vacancy),* 1974 *(Mayor, population less than 100,000). Ex-officio: Commissioner of Community Affairs.*

Community Antenna Television Commission
[General Laws, Chapter 166A.]

Winfred C. Gorlin, Weston; Anthony Oettinger, Belmont; Hyman Goldin, Swampscott; Morton Aronson, Needham; Donald A. Thurston, North Adams; Charles J. Beard, Boston; J. Francis Reintjes, Belmont; (Terms coterminous). *Executive Director,* Jeffrey R. Forbes, Newton. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Comptroller's Division (of the Executive Office for Administration and Finance).
[General Laws, Chapter 7.]

Comptroller, Arthur H. MacKinnon, Melrose *(coterminous). Deputies,* John A. Ronan, Milton; Thomas J. Sullivan, Boston. Room 109, State House.

Connecticut River Valley Flood Control Commission.
[Acts 1951, Chapter 692; 1958, 351.]

Appointed by the Governor, Howard W. Cadwell, Greenfield, 1972; *Associate Commissioner, Division of Waterways, Department of Public Works; Chairman, Water Resources Commission.* 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Consumers' Council.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 115.]

Dr. William F. Willier *(Chairman),* Boston; Eunice P. Howe, Esq., Belmont; Irene Lockwood, Lincoln; David A. Rice, Boston; William Grant Heggie, Jr., Springfield; Winifred C. Gorlin, Weston; Bertram C. Farnham, Saugus; Rosalind Watson, Boston. *(Terms concurrent with governor.) Executive Secretary,* Paul G. Gitlin. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Ex officiis Members: The Attorney General, The Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission, The Commissioner of Banks, The Commissioner of Insurance and The Commissioner of Labor and Industries. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

CORPORATION DIVISION, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Michael A. D'Avolio *(Director of Corporation Records),* Room 134, State House; James P. Gilligan *(Assistant to the Director of Corporation Records),* Room 128, State House; John J. Tierney *(Assistant Director of Corporation Records),* Room 128, State House; Harry H. Fienman *(Assistant Director of Corporation Records),* Room 132, State House; W. Lawrence McNeil *(Attorney),* Room 128, State House.

CORRECTION, DEPARTMENT OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 27.]

Commissioner of Correction, Frank Alden Hall *(coterminous). Deputy Commissioner,* Joseph J. Higgins, Chelmsford; Larry Saloman, Marlborough; B. J. Rudman, Boston; Walter E. Williams, Norwood. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

**Advisory Committee on Correction, ex officio members,* Commissioner of Correction; Chairman of the Parole Board; Commissioner on Probation. *Governor's appointees,* Earl Belton, Boston, 1974; Martin Feeney, Boston, 1974; James Beven, Fitchburg, 1975; Brian Riley, Millis, 1975; John F. Dunn, W. Newton, 1975; Hugh Jones, Weston, 1976; James Hollencamp, Concord, 1976; Sharon Riviere, Billerica, 1976.

See Parole Board.

CRIMINAL HISTORY SYSTEMS BOARD
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § § 168-178.]

Garrett H. Byrne, *Representing District Attorneys' Association,* Boston, 1975; Ralph P. Condlin, *Representing Massachusetts Chiefs of Police Association,* Randolph, 1975; Joseph A. Smith, *representing Sheriffs' Association and County Commissioners,* Worcester, 1975; *Ex-officii members: Attorney General; Chairman, Massachusetts Defenders; Chairman, Parole Board, Chief Justice, Supreme Judicial Court; Chief Justice, Superior Court; Chief Justice, District Courts; Commissioners of Correction, Public Safety, Youth Services amd Probation; Executive Director, Governor's Public Safety Committee; Police Commissioner, City of Boston.*

CRIMINAL HISTORY SYSTEM ADVISORY COMMITTEE
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 169.]

Ex-officiis members: Commissioners, Boston Police Department; Attorney General; Commissioners of Correction, Public Safety and Youth Services; Director of Teleprocessing of the Criminal Offender Record System; Executive Director, Governor's Public Safety Committee; President, Massachusetts District Attorney's Association; Commissioner of Probation; Chairman, Parole Board; Chief Justice of the Superior Court and Chief Justice of the District Courts.

DENTAL EXAMINERS, BOARD OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 19-21.]

Edward C. Starosta *(Chairman),* Webster, 1974; Edward C. Maloof, Newton, 1975; John M. Horack, Jr., Wellesley, 1976; Manuel Sigel, Worcester, 1977; Costos S. Kokinos *(Secretary),* Lowell, 1978; Charles M. Enright, Holyoke, 1979; C. Richard Myles, Lincoln, 1979. Room 1514, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

DESIGNER SELECTION BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 7, § 30B.]

Earle F. Littleton *(Chairman),* Winchester, 1974; James J. Sullivan, Braintree, 1974; Peter G. Brown, Marblehead, 1974; Julius Abrams, Brookline, 1973; Andrew C. Paton, Cohasset, 1973. *Ex-Officio,* Director of Building Construction. *Executive Secretary,* Albert Zabrieskie, Newburyport. 312 State House, Boston.

EDUCATION COMPACT COUNCIL OF MASSACHUSETTS.
[Acts 1967, 453.]

Alton S. Cavicchi, Plymouth; Rose Claffey, Salem; Dr. William C. Gaige, Wellesley Hills; Donald W. Hatch, Westfield; Dr. William H. Hebert, Natick; Elaine Kistiakowsky, Cambridge; John S. Laws, Worcester; John W. Lederle, Amherst; Fritz L. Lindquist, Lawrence; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Albert W. Low, Boston; Donald C. Nesmith, Harwich; John J. O'Neil, North Dartmouth; Charlotte R. Ryan, Manchester; Robert M. Segal, Newton; Robert C. Shields, West Springfield; Herbert E. Tucker, Jr., Wellesley; Dr. Patrick McCarthy *(Chairman). (Terms coterminous with the governor).* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 15.]
(For Schools under this Department see page 517.)

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Walter J. Ryan, Boston, 1972; Philip C. Beals, Southborough, 1973; Shirley R. Lewis, Taunton, 1973; Oliver W. Kerr, Granby, 1974; Nina E. Scarito, Methuen, 1975; Verne W. Vance, Jr., Boston, 1976; H. Felix deC. Pereira, Dedham, 1972; Morton R. Godine, Brookline, 1974; Mary Warner, Sunderland, 1975. *Ex-Officiis:* Chancellor and Commissioner of Education. *Director of Research,* William C. Gaige, 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Commissioner of Education, Gregory R. Anrig, Needham.

Deputy Commissioner of Education, Thomas J. Curtin, Nahant.

General Counsel, Joseph Robinson, Brookline.

Board of Education — Allan R. Finlay, Wayland, 1974; Mrs. Rea Cecilia Kipp *(Chairman),* Lexington, 1975; Joseph A. Salerno, Concord, 1975; John S. Sullivan *(Vice-Chairman),* Andover, 1976; Evelyn Morash, Boston, 1976; John W. Bond, North Adams, 1977; William P. Densmore, Worcester, 1978; J. Richard Early, Fairhaven, 1974; Romana Corriveau, Springfield, 1976; Mary Ann Hardenbergh, Boston, 1977; Charles T. Grisby, Boston, 1978. Commissioner Gregory R. Anrig *(Secretary); Ex Officio*—Edward C. Moore, Chancellor, Board of Higher Education; *Ex Officio*—William C. Gaige, Director of Research, Advisory Council on Education.

Division of Administration and Personnel, Douglas A. Chandler, North Andover *(Associate Commissioner),* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Teacher Certification and Placement, David L. Fitzpatrick *(Director),* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Teachers' Retirement Board, Ex Officio, Gregory R. Anrig *(Chairman),* Commissioner of Education; John J. O'Malley, Springfield, 1975; Martin J. Healey, Lynn, 1976; *Executive Secretary,* Joseph B. Carroll, Winthrop, 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Curriculum and Instruction, Max Bogart, Concord *(Associate Commissioner),* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Adult Education and Extended Services, Rene J. Bouchard *(Director),* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education, Lawrence M. Bongiovanni *(Director),* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Library Extension, (vacancy) (Director and Compact Administrator); Alice M. Cahill *(Assistant Director). Board of Library*

Commissioners, Mrs. Amy Bess Miller, Wellesley, 1973; Mrs. Lydia Goodhue *(Chairman),* Wellesley Hills, 1974; M. Virginia Biggy, Concord, 1975; *(vacancy),* 1976; Bennett C. Wilson *(Secretary),* Holden, 1978. 648 Beacon Street, Boston.

Bureau of Statistics and Data Systems, Glenn Myers, *Computer System Analyst.*

Division of Special Education, Dr. Joseph Rice, *(Associate Commissioner),* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Occupational Education, Charles Buzzell *(Associate Commissioner);* Anthony V. Ciprano; Ghernot L. Knox *(Assistant Directors),* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of Research and Development, James F. Baker, Boston *(Associate Commissioner),* Olympia Avenue, Woburn.

Bureau of Research and Field Services, (vacancy), (Director), Olympia Avenue, Woburn.

Division of School Facilities and Related Services, William B. Black, Boston *(Associate Commissioner),* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of School Building Assistance, Elton Smith *(Associate Commissioner),* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Nutrition Education and School Food Services, John C. Stalker *(Director);* Thomas O'Hearn *(Assistant Director),* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Division of State and Federal Assistance, Everett G. Thistle, Tewksbury *(Associate Commissioner),* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Bureau of Program Assistance, James Bradley, Project Director.

Bureau of Surplus Property, Robert F. Nolan. 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

Disabled American Veterans.

Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts. Room 545, State House.

Dispensing Opticians, Board of Registration of (Division of Civil Service and Registration).

[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 48-50.]

Arthur S. Kelley *(Chairman),* Lynn, 1977; Ralph J. Rubinoff *(Secretary),* Newton, 1975; Dr. Charles W. Holden, Melrose, 1976; Walter W. Howard, Sturbridge, 1973; Samuel Rosenfield, Burlington, 1974. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

DIVISION OF STANDARDS.

Director: Donald B. Falvey, Boston. *Head Administrative Assistant:* Edward H. Stodolnik. Room 194 State House, Boston, Massachusetts.

DRINKING WATER SUPPLY FACILITIES, BOARD OF CERTIFICATION OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 13, § 66B.]

Ex Officiis:—Commissioner of Public Health; Chairman, Water Resources Commission. Anthony S. Vetrano, Somerville, 1973, *(Massachusetts Labor Organization);* James J. Matera, Oakdale, 1974, *(Recommended by Massachusetts Water Works Association);* Ralph M. Soule, Braintree, 1975 *(Registered professional engineer engaged in practice of sanitary engineering);* J. Andre Provencial, Fitchburg, 1976, *(Recommended by Executive Committee, New England Water Works Association).* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

DRUG FORMULARY COMMISSION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.
[General Laws, Chapter 17, § 13.]

Arthur Hadler, M.D., Brookline; Leo Richard Parnes, M.D., Brookline; George Denmark, Cataumet; Juanita Long, R.N., Winchester; Richard Burack, M.D., Newton. *(Terms during the pleasure of the governor).*

*DRUG REHABILITATION ADVISORY BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 123, § 127.]

Ex-Officiis: Commissioners of Public Health, Correction, Rehabilitation, Education, Youth Services and Probation. David A. Works, Topsfield, 1977, George Flanagan, Boston, 1975; Benjamin Swan, Springfield, 1975; Rudolph Winston, Jr., Hanover, 1976; Edward J. Khantzian, Groveland, 1976; John A. Pechilis, Ipswich, 1976; Marionette Fennell, Boston, 1977.

BOARD OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS TO THE GOVERNOR.
[General Laws, Chapter 7, § 37.]

Albert J. Kelley *(Chairman),* Milton; Leonard J. Hausman, Wayland,

William Gassett, North Quincy. *(Terms during pleasure of the governor).* 15 School Street, Boston.

EDUCATION COMMISSION OF THE STATES.
[Acts 1967, 453.]

Edward Butler, Duxbury; Jerome Weisner, Watertown; William S. Abbott, Arlington; Joseph M. Cronin, Lexington; Gregory R. Anrig, Needham; Patrick McCarthy, Wellesley. *(Terms during the pleasure of the governor).* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

ADVISORY COMMISSION ON ACADEMICALLY TALENTED PUPILS.
[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 6C.]

Donald R. Nickerson *(Chairman),* Cambridge; Joseph Plouffe, Brockton; Clista Dow, Sharon; Sister Josephina, C.S.J., Boston; Margaret M. Callahan, Boston; Vincent L. Hawes, Peabody; Shirley R. Lewis, Taunton; Billie K. Press, Cambridge; Mercia C. Pike, Malden; Mary E. McManamy, Amherst. 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION.
[Chapter 567, Acts of 1960.]
[General Laws, Chapter 71, § 13f.]

William M. Powers *(Chairman),* Needham, 1973; Thomas J. Curtin, Nahant, 1971 *(Deputy Commissioner of Education);* Harry K. Herrick, Dedham, 1971; Rt. Rev. Msgr. Albert W. Low, Boston, 1972; William F. Young, Braintree, 1972; Thomas B. McAuliffe, Boston, 1972; Lawrence McGinn, Lynn, 1973; John J. O'Connor, Jr., Worcester, 1974; Robert J. McCartney, Amherst, 1973; Lamont L. Thompson, Boston, 1974; Brian Brightly *(Executive Director);* Candace Boyden *(Assistant Director).* 55A Chapel Street, Newton, 02160.

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS BOARD
[General Laws, Chapter 25, § 8B.]

Ex-officiis Members: Commissioner of Insurance, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Commissioner of Public Safety.

GAS FITTING REGULATION BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 25, § 12H.]

Ex-officiis members: Chairman, Public Utilities Commission, Joseph M. Nee, Milton, *(designee);* Commissioner of Public Health, George J. Coogan, Everett, *(designee);* Commissioner of Public Safety, Edward C. O'Malley, Wollaston, *(designee).* Paul C. Coogan, Principal Clerk. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AUTHORITY.
[Acts 1968, 614; 1969, 454; 1971, 1036.]

Kurt Herzfeld, Amherst, 1979; Thomas A. Fulham, Wellesley, 1978 *(Officers, Institution of Higher Education);* David A. Barrett, Holden, 1974; Mark C. Wheeler *(Chairman),* Needham, 1975 *(field of state and municipal finance);* C. Vincent Vappi, Milton, 1976 *(building construction field);* Harry C. F. Gifford, Longmeadow, 1974 *(Trustee, New England Hospital, Massachusetts Hospital Association);* Ernest W. Cook, Manchester, 1972 *(Trustee, Massachusetts Eye and Ear);* John L. Thorndike, Dover, 1980 *(Banker);* Henry M. Goldman, Newton, 1977. *Executive Director,* Samuel C. Brown, 10 Post Office Square, Room 1327, Boston 02109.

HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES COMMISSION.
[Chapter 388, Acts of 1962.]

Ex Officiis members: Gregory R. Anrig, Commissioner of Education; Robert C. Wood, President, University of Massachusetts; Martin J. Lydon, President, Lowell Technological University; Donald E. Walker, President, Southeastern Massachusetts University; John M. Cataldo, Chairman, Board of Trustees of State Colleges; Theodore Chase, Chairman, Board of Regional Community Colleges.

Appointed by the Governor: Gardner T. Pierce *(representing private technological institutes),* Worcester, 1974; Louis J. Dunham, Stoughton *(representing private two-year technical colleges or institutes),* 1974; Thomas C. Mendenhall, Northampton *(representing private women's colleges),* 1974; Rev. W. Seavey Joyce, Chestnut Hill *(representing private sectarian colleges),* 1974; Frederick C. Ferry, Jr., Chestnut Hill *(representing private junior colleges),* 1974; Charles P. Whitlock. Cambridge, 1974 *(representing private colleges);* and Kurt M. Hertzfeld, Newton, 1974; Olive M. Johnson, Cambridge, 1974; Leo C.

Donahue, Somerville, 1974 *(noted for experience and interested in higher education);* Maurice Lazarus, Cambridge, 1974; Charles P. Greene, Wakefield, 1974; Joseph S. Carter, Boston, 1974 *(representing the public).* Edward F. Bocko, *Executive Director,* 45 Bromfield Street, Boston.

COUNCIL ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES.
[Chapter 589, Acts of 1966.]

John R. Watts *(Chairman),* Wellesley, 1971; Vernon Alden *(Chairman),* Brookline, 1973; Nancy Schon, Newton, 1974; Elaine Gurian, Brookline, 1974; Laura Shapiro, Cambridge, 1974; Esther A. Terry, Amherst, 1974; Vito S. Sammartano, Salem, 1974; Mary Ann Barnecke, Williamstown, 1975; Eric Martin, Boston, 1975; Norman Zalkind, Fall River, 1975; Dr. Abram L. Sachar, Newton, 1975; Richard S. Teitz, Worcester, 1975; Maurice N. Katz, Longmeadow, 1976; Carol Rivers, Winthrop, 1976; Robert N. Coles, Concord, 1976; Amy Bess Miller, Pittsfield, 1976.

Louise G. Tate, *Executive Director,* 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

ELECTRICIANS, STATE EXAMINERS OF AND BOARD OF ELECTRICIANS' APPEALS (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 32-32A.]

Ex officiis members: The State Fire Marshal *(Chairman);* the Director of Civil Service; and the Director of Occupational Education; Master Electrician Dominic C. Melaragni, Medford, 1974; Journeyman Electrician: Leon G. Lomax, Boston 1974; Hugh J. Murray, Westport, *(local wiring inspector)* 1975; John P. Chiulli, *(representing the public),* Stoneham, 1975. *Executive Secretary;* William J. McDonough, Canton. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

ELECTROLOGISTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 58-60.]

Elizabeth A. Williams *(Chairman),* Weymouth, 1976; Gloria E. Prince *(Secretary),* Newton, 1974; Arlene D. Mosley, Winthrop, 1975; *(vacancy)* 1975; Anne M. Puddington, Hanson, 1975. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

EMBALMING AND FUNERAL DIRECTING, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
(DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 29-31.]

Joseph P. Keating *(Secretary),* Sharon, 1974; William P. Foley, Boston, 1976; Robert T. Morse, Chelmsford, 1977; Walter B. Mitchell, Easthampton, 1975; Alexander F. Ruggerio, Milford, 1978. Room 1519, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

**EMERGENCY FINANCE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).
[Acts 1933, 49, 366; 1945, 74.]

William G. Scotti *(Chairman),* Beverly, 1974; Ann Blackman, Winchester, 1976; Warren F. Craig, Easthampton, 1975, Robert Q. Crane (Treasurer and Receiver-General); Gordon McGill (Director of Accounts); *(Secretary),* Luberta M. Shea. Room 126A, State House.

*COMMISSION OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § § 105-107.]

Martin J. Leary, Northampton, 1975; James J. McLaughlin *(representing industry),* Barnstable, 1977; Murray M. Freed, Newton, 1977; Maurice I. Cowin, Marblehead, 1977; Albert H. Gaysagian *(representing voluntary rehabilitation agencies),* Watertown, 1977; Timothy Foley, Revere, 1975 *(representing voluntary rehabilitation agencies);* Rev. Henry Helms *(representing voluntary rehabilitation agencies),* Boston, 1975; James R. Ferguson *(representing veterans' organizations),* Watertown, 1975; John J. Cotter *(representing labor),* Milton, 1976; I. Robert Freelander, Worcester, 1975; Joseph R. Harold *(representing veterans' organizations),* Quincy, 1976; Joseph J. Nabozny *(representing labor),* Salem, 1974; Norman H. Bruce, West Newton, 1974; Frank E. Milley, Chelsea, 1974; Malcolm Hecht, Jr. *(representing industry),* Belmont, 1975. *Ex-Officiis: Commissioners, Labor and Industries, Education, Mental Health, Public Health, Public Welfare, Veterans' Service, Rehabilitation; Directors, Division of Employment Security, Division of the Blind, Civil Service and Chairman, Industrial Accident Board.*

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).
[General Laws, Chapter 23, § § 9I-9N.]

Director, Richard C. Gilliland, Marlborough, *(coterminous).*
Deputy Directors, C. David Hilburn, Brookline; John Repola, Springfield; James J. Walsh, Salem. Charles F. Hurley Building, Boston.

Assistant Directors, Charles A. McCarthy, Newton; Max Nyer, Brookline; John P. Sullivan, Worcester; John J. McKenna, Methuen; Elinor J. Rowe, Cambridge; Richard R. Smith, Topsfield; *Chief Council,* Chester A. Higley, Weston. Charles F. Hurley Building, Boston.
**State Advisory Council,* Frank R. DeBar *(Chairman) (representing the public),* Peabody, 1979; George P. Govostes *(representing the employees),* Everett, 1979; Eleanor F. Wheeler *(representing the employers),* Boston, 1979; John J. Cotter *(representing the employees),* Milton, 1975; David A. Dwyer *(representing the public),* Saugus, 1975; Joseph A. Dunn *(representing the employers),* Boston, 1975.
**Board of Review,* Saul Gurvitz, Boston, 1973; Edward T. Sullivan *(Chairman),* Belmont, 1975; James M. Drew, Quincy, 1977. Charles F. Hurley Building, Boston.
For employment offices, see Public Employment Offices, Bureau of (State Employment Service.)

*FINANCE ADVISORY BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § § 97-98.]

Ex officio, State Treasurer and Receiver-General; John K. Benson, Nkkcbam, 1975; Robert J. Sullivan, Boston, 1972; John W. A'Hearn, Brookline, 1973; G. Lamar Crittendkn *(Chairman),* Dover, 1974.

FIREMEN'S RELIEF, COMMISSION ON (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).
[General Laws, Chapter 10, § 21.]

Robert Q. Crane (Treasurer and Receiver-General); John P. Hearn *(Chairman),* Weston, 1974; Rocco A. Lanzo, Revere, 1975. *Elected by the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association,* Edward J. Everett, Boston, 1975; Lawrence J. Sheehan, Revere, 1974. *Secretary,* John A. Sullivan, Somerville. 294 Washington Street (Room 434), Boston.

†GENERAL INSURANCE GUARANTY FUND, TRUSTEES OF THE (DIVISION OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE).
[General Laws, Chapter 26, § § 9-12.]

Robert A. MacLellan, Roxbury, 1974; Philip J. Coady, Milton, 1975; Philip P. Stuart, Newton, 1976; James R. Mercer, Jr., Acton, 1979; James J. Marshall, Worcester, 1973; Malcolm C. Newell, Hingham, 1977; Thomas J. Fahey, Dalton, 1978. *Clerk,* Francis D. Pizzella, 120 Tremont Street, Boston.

Commissioner of Savings Bank Life Insurance, Robert A. MacLellan, Roxbury, 1974. *Deputy Commissioner,* Francis D. Pizzella, Somerville. 120 Tremont Street, Boston.

State Savings Bank Insurance Actuary, Edmond V. Villani, Buzzards Bay. 120 Tremont Street, Boston.

State Medical Director, Edmund J. Callahan, III, Needham. 120 Tremont Street, Boston.

****GOVERNMENT CENTER COMMISSION.
[Acts of 1960, 635; 1964, 649; 1968, 685; 1969, 766; 1970, 596.]

Maurice E. Frye, Jr. *(Chairman),* Boston, 1975; Joseph L. Breen, Jr., Belmont, 1975; Dino DiCarlo, Newton, 1976. *Executive Secretary,* Thomas J. Doherty, Room 1105, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

GOVERNOR'S HIGHWAY SAFETY COMMITTEE.
[General Laws, Chapter 90A.]

Robert S. Kretschmar *(representing automobile club),* Newton, 1975; Kenneth E. Brown *(representing Massachusetts Safety Council),* Wellesley, 1972; Joseph A. Hoppel, Jr. *(prof. Driver Education Association of Massachusetts),* Sherborn, 1975 and Thomas J. Rush, Boston, 1975 *(representatives of labor organizations representing persons employed as operators of trucks, buses or automobiles);* Joseph B. O'Kane *(representing Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association),* Weymouth, 1975; Ferma Bianchi, Framingham, 1974; Vito Trodella, Medford, 1975; Victor J. Mari, Springfield, 1975; Richard H. Vaughn, Ware, 1975; Charles Fernandes *(representing a labor organization),* Acushnet, 1976. *Executive Director,* James J. Stratford, Jr., Wellesley; *Honorary Chairman,* Governor; *Permanent Chairman,* Registrar of Motor Vehicles; *Other Members,* the Attorney-General, Commissioner of Insurance, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioner of Public Safety, Commissioner of Education, Commissioner, Department of Youth Services, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, and Commissioner of Mental Health. *Executive Director and Director, Governor's Highway Safety Bureau and as such, Governor's Highway Safety Representative:*—Francis X. Colleton, Cohasset. 14 Beacon Street. Boston.

GROUP INSURANCE COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 32A.]

Edwin T. Hebert *(representing state employees),* Needham, 1974; Coleman L. Bornstein *(Chairman),* Newton, 1975; William H. McAllister, Jr., Pittsfield, 1973; Fred F. Donaldson, Worcester, 1974; *(Massachusetts State Employees' Association)* Eriko Pinault, Bridgewater, 1975; *(Massachusetts Public Employment Council No. 41, AFL, CIO, AFSCME. Ex officiis:* Commissioner of Administration, Commissioner of Insurance. *Executive Secretary,* William A. Burke, Lynnfield. 89 Causeway Street, Boston.

*HAIRDRESSERS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 42-44.]

Irene E. Bode *(Chairman),* Lawrence, 1975; Susan M. Iodice *(Secretary),* Watertown, 1974; Mary Jane Caine, Holbrook, 1973. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

HEALTH FACILITIES APPEALS BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 166.]

R. Hopkins Holmberg, Newton, 1973; Marsha G. Poindexter *(consumer of health care services),* Boston, 1973; John P. Wilson, Concord, 1974; Frank A. Ready, *(consumer of health care services),* Easton, 1974; George J. Annas, *(Chairman and consumer of health care services and member of the bar),* Boston, 1975.

CERTIFICATION OF HEALTH OFFICERS, BOARD OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 13, § § 70-72.]

Olive T. Taylor *(Secretary),* Athol, 1975; Walter V. Cordes, Holyoke, 1973; Frances H. Pitts *(Vice Chairman),* Sherborn, 1973; Michael D. Saraco, Winchester, 1974; Paul H. Buckley *(Chairman),* Hamilton, 1974; Richard R. O'Keefe, Plymouth, 1976; Dersk Robinson, Brookline, 1976; Theckla H. Snell, Taunton, 1976. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § § 125-128.]

Ellen S. Heller, Brookline, 1973; Aubrey S. Batstone, Worcester, 1974; Alan B. Sostek, Newton, 1972. *Ex-Officiis:* Commissioners of Mental Health, Public Health, Public Welfare and Rehabilitation. 25 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

HEALTH, WELFARE AND RETIREMENT TRUST FUNDS BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 23, § § 10D-10F, inserted by Acts 1957, 778; 1958, 665.]

The Commissioner of Banks; the Commissioner of Insurance and the Commissioner of Labor and Industries.
Director, Vite J. Pigaga, Worcester.
Counsel, H. Philibert L. Pellegrini, Arlington.
22 Batterymarch Street, Boston.

HOUSING APPEALS COMMITTEE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.
[General Laws, Chapter 23B, § 5A.]

William C. Ames, Northampton, 1972; *(vacancy); Appointed by the Commissioner of Community Affairs:* Maurice Corman, Brookline, 1972; Harold G. Ross, Jr. *(Chairman),* Boston, 1972; C. Wesley Dingham, Princeton, 1972. 141 Milk Street, Boston.

IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

Teofilia K. Tattan, *Supervisor of Social Service.* 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

†††INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, DIVISION OF (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.)
[General Laws, Chapter 23, § § 14-23.]

Joseph J. Pulgini, Hyde Park, 1984; Wallace B. Crawford, Pittsfield, 1973; James J. Gaffney, Jr., Tewksbury, 1974; Joseph J. Donovan, Marshfield, 1975; Albert D. DeVincentis, Medford, 1976; Harry Demeter, Jr., Boston, 1977; Maurice H. Richardson, Brookline, 1978; Salvatore A. Percoco, Cambridge, 1979; Raymond M. Trudel, Boston, 1980; Edward S. Zelazo *(Chairman),* Adams, 1981; Robert J. Kelly, Milton, 1982; Dorothy Allison Antonelli, Somerville, 1983. *Secretary,* John J. Maloney, Boston. *Assistant Secretary,* Joseph J. Granfield, Melrose. *Attorney,* Charles F. Murphy, Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.
Medical Advisor, (vacancy).
Director of Self-Insurance, Roland A. Merullo, Revere.
Supervisor of Compensation Benefits, Mary C. O'Gorman, Milton.
Disability Benefits Analyst, Mary P. Ciccolo, Dorchester.

Chief Administrative Clerk, Phoebe F. Nason, Chestnut Hill.

Supervisor of Compensation Agents, Mary C. O'Gorman, Milton.

Assistant Director of Compensation Agents, Marion Wheeler, Revere.

Inspectors, Albert F. Horrigan *(Chief Inspector),* Somerville; Francis B. Cassidy, Uxbridge; Eleanor F. Donahue, Quincy; Albert F. Horrigan, Somerville; John T. Kennedy, Boston; Frank Pannesi, Watertown; John E. Quigley, Melrose; Francis J. Joyce, Quincy; Herbert E. Marsland, Framingham; Salvatore Buffoni, Worcester; Ralph Hefler, Marblehead; William Mostyn, N. Abington; Albert Monaco, Medford.

*Industrial Accident Rehabilitation Board.

[General Laws, Chapter 23, § 24, inserted by Acts 1956, 602.]

Ex officiis members: Chairman of Industrial Accident Board; Commissioner of Rehabilitation. Karl T. Benedict *(Chairman),* W. Boylston, 1979; Harold J. Russell, Wayland, 1975; Neil Howland, Melrose, 1976; Walter D. Ferretti, Easton, 1977; C. Walter Bergstrom, Worcester, 1978.

Insurance, Division of (Department of Banking and Insurance).

[General Laws, Chapter 26.]

Commissioner, John Ryan, Hingham, *(coterminous). First Deputy,* Roger E. Ingalls, Methuen. *Deputy and General Counsel,* Joseph F. Ciccio. *Deputies,* William J. Kingston, Springfield; Joseph F. Ciccio, Beatrice R. Simkins, Robert J. Kelly, Charles W. Patronas, Milton G. McDonald; Vincent P. O'Brien; Francis Maria, Medford. *Counsel,* Joseph F. Ciccio, Boston; Charles H. Sullivan, Arthur T. English, Martin D. Moynihan; Francis R. Fulginiti. *Chief Examiners,* John A. Wedgeworth, Boston; John F. Kelliher, Boston. *State Insurance Department Actuary,* Stephen Peters, Cambridge. *Life Actuary,* Mary F. Kingston, Boston. *Fire & Casualty Actuary,* Michael J. Sabbagh, Lawrence. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds, Board of Appeal on, The Commissioner of Insurance *(Chairman);* the Registrar of Motor Vehicles; an Assistant Attorney-General. *Secretary,* Ralph A. Iannaco, 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

INTERSTATE CO-OPERATION, COMMISSION ON.
[General Laws, Chapter 9, § § 21-24.]

Appointed by the President of the Senate: Stanley J. Zarod *(Chairman),* Springfield; Ronald C. MacKenzie, Burlington; Walter J. Boverini, Lynn. *By the Speaker of the House of Representatives:* John J. Toomey, Cambridge; Anthony M. Scibelli, Springfield; John J. Long, Fall River; John F. Cusack *(Vice Chairman),* Arlington; Carleton M. Viveiros, Fall River; Fred F. Cain, Wilmington; *(vacancy). By the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws,* Edward L. Schwartz, Newton, *Director, Bureau of Planning Programs, Dept. of Community Affairs,* Frederick A. Fallon, Reading. *By the Governor,* Anthony A. Bonzagni, Winthrop; Vincent A. Errichetti, Cambridge; George F. Cronin, Jr., Boston; Charles R. Moore, Jr., Boston. *Director,* Stanley J. Zarod, Springfield. *Secretary,* Marie Carney, 80 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

ITALIAN AMERICAN WORLD WAR VETERANS OF UNITED STATES.
Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 544, State House.

JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, room 541, State House.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, DEPARTMENT OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 23.]

Commissioner of Labor and Industries, Rocco Alberto, Westwood, 1971. *Assistant Commissioner,* Genevieve H. Schiffmacher, Winchester, 1971. *Associate Commissioner* (Board of Concillation and Arbitration); Lawrence T. Holden *(representing employers of labor),* Brookline; John F. Roman *(Representing labor),* Beverly; William M. Hooben, West Springfield, *(terms coterminous). Secretary to the Commissioner,* Helen M. O;Neil, Medford. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Counsel, III. Joseph A. Furnari, Salem.

Division of Apprentice Training, John J. McDonough *(Director),* Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Industrial Safety, Everett L. Grady *(Director),* Taunton. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Industrial Accidents, Board of Industrial Accidents, see INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, Board of. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston (see page 487).

Division of Minimum Wage, Anne Trent *(Director),* Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Occupational Hygiene, Dr. Hervey B. Elkins *(Director),* Belmont. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Statistics, Thomas M. Raftery *(Director),* Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

See APPRENTICESHIP COUNCIL; EMPLOYMENT SECURITY, DIVISION OF; LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION.

[General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 9-9R.]

Henry C. Alarie, Worcester, 1977; Madeline H. Miceli *(Chairman),* Medford, 1973; Alexander Macmillan, Hingham, 1975. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS, BOAD OF REGISTRATION OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 67-69.]

Artemas P. Richardson *(Chairman),* Brookline, 1975; Brewster W. Fuller *(Vice Chairman),* East Bridgewater, 1975; Charles J. Petitti, Brookline, 1973; Salvatore J. Salipante *(Secretary),* Medford, 1974; Charles R. Herbert, Squantum, 1974. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM, ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE
[General Laws, Chapter 111, § 190.]

Hugh S. Fulmer, M.D., Northborough; Alfred V. Mahoney, M.D., Milton; Robert Younes, M.D., Quincy; Carmen Flores, Boston; Georgia Williams, Boston; Michael Fadden, Arlington; *Terms, pleasure of the Governor. Director:* Robert Klein, Newton. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH COUNCIL AND BUREAU.
[General Laws, Chapter 3, §§ 56-61.]

Council: Senator Anna P. Buckley of Plymouth *(Chairman);* Senator Joseph B. Walsh of Suffolk, Senator John F. Parker of Bristol, *Senate Minority Leader;* Senator William L. Saltonstall of Essex *(Vice Chairman);* Representative John F. Coffey of West Springfield; *Representative* Sidney Q. Curtiss of Sheffield, House Minority Leader; Representative Harrison Chadwick of Winchester; Representative Paul J. Cavanaugh of Medford; Representative Rudy Chmura of

Springfield; Representative Alan Paul Danovitch of Norwood; Representative William H. Ryan of Haverhill.

Bureau: Daniel M. O'Sullivan of Quincy *(Director);* Robert D. Webb of Medford *(Assistant Director);* James H. Powers of Needham; Francis E. Sweeney of Milton; Charles L. Shea of Quincy; Michael A. Nazzaro, Jr., of Boston; Thomas K. Steel of Cambridge; Ann Marie O'Brien of Holyoke; Marguerite C. Aiken of Medford; Frances M. Tully of Malden; Agnes Ann Dziak of Boston; Marilyn M. Doherty of Boston. Room 30, State House, Boston.

Lynn, Trustees of the Independent Industrial Shoemaking School of the City of.
[General Laws, Chapter 74, § 23.]

Ruth G. Black, Lynn *(Vice President),* 1977; Simon Butman, Lynn, 1974; Roger F. Buffinton, Lynn, 1974; George S. Bickley, Lynn, 1975; John J. Cavanagh *(President),* Lynn, 1972; Gloria M. Vorperian, Lynn, 1973; Albert Tarmy, Lynn, 1975; James F. Belville, Sr., Lynn, 1976; and the Mayor.

Director, Benjamin M. Tenaglia, Jr. 50 High Street, Lynn.

Marine Corps League.
Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 549, State House.

Marine Fisheries Advisory Commission.
[General Laws, Chapter 21, § 5A.]

Frank J. Bachoff, Gloucester, 1973; Austin Skinner, Fairhaven, 1973; George Gleason, Gloucester, 1973; John E. Lamie, Boston, 1974; Robert S. Barlow, Marshfield, 1974; Henry Lyman, Canton, 1972; Charles L. Fields, Rockport, 1972; Gayle B. Charles, Provincetown, 1972; David Ryder, Chatham, 1974.

*Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § § 57-59.]

James F. Fields *(Chairman),* Hardwick, *(coterminous);* Albert J. DiGregorio, Southbridge *(coterminous);* Warren E. Manter, Saugus *(coterminous);* Francis D. Adomaitis, Westfield *(coterminous);* Francis X. Messina, Braintree *(coterminous). Director,* Crocker Snow, Ipswich. General Edward Lawrence Logan International Airport, East Boston.

*MASSACHUSETTS BAY TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY.
[Acts 1964, Chapter 563.]

Board of Directors, (Chairman), (vacancy), 1975; Richard D. Buck (Labor Relations), Boston, 1978; Forest I. Neal, Jr., Hanover, 1976; John J. McCarthy, Everett, 1977; Francis B. Gummere, Marblehead, 1974.

General Manager, Joseph C. Kelly, Boston. 500 Arborway, Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130.

Advisory Board, Mayor or City Manager of each city and Chairman of the Board of Selectmen of each town in the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority district.

*MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 56.]

Glendora M. Putnam *(Chairman),* Boston; Douglas C. Sherer, Boston; Wallace W. Sherwood, Cambridge; Regina Healey, Cambridge. *(Terms coterminous with governor.)* 120 Tremont Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS DEFENDERS COMMITTEE.
[General Laws, Chapter 221, § § 34C to 34D, inserted by 1960, 565, amended by 1962, 366; 1970, 369.]

Appointed by Supreme Judicial Court: William P. Homans, Jr., Cambridge; Francis X. Hurley, Oak Bluffs; William C. Flanagan, Springfield; Edward J. Duggan, Boston; Frederick H. Norton, Jr. *(Secretary),* Boston; Edward J. Barshak, Boston; Philip L. Sisk, Lynn; Joseph M. Harvey, Winthrop; William M. Gibson, Boston; Edward M. Casey, Boston. *Executive Secretary,* Bernard E. Bradley, Watertown. *Chief Counsel,* Gerard F. Schaefer, Boston. 120 Boylston Street, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS EDUCATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 158.]

John W. Haigis, Greenfield, 1970; F. Randolph Philbrook, Randolph, 1970; James Dykens, Sherborn, 1970; John R. Watts, Wellesley, 1970; George Forsythe, Natick, 1970; Joseph G. Weisberg, Brookline, 1971; Gene P. Grillo, Haverhill, 1971; Hartford N. Gunn, Jr., Cambridge, 1971; Rev. Patrick J. O'Neill, Fall River, 1971; Alan Locke, Boston, 1971; Selwyn Cain, Newton, 1972; Gordon H. Hastings, Boylston, 1972; Robert Louis Sheehan, Boston, 1972; Kathryn F. Broman, Longmeadow, 1972.

MASSACHUSETTS FIRE TRAINING COUNCIL
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § § 164-165.]

Joseph E. Lawler, Jr., Springfield, 1976; Sydney Thompson, Hubbardston, 1976; Philip E. Munroe, Dover, 1976; Robert C. Blomquist, Arlington, 1974; Frank H. Linscott, Jr., Lowell, 1974; Morton D. Shurtleff, Brockton, 1975.

MASSACHUSETTS HIGHER EDUCATION ASSISTANCE CORPORATION.
[Acts of 1956, Chapter 298.]

Treasurer, Joseph F. Cosgrove. 511 Statler Building, Boston 02116.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 9, § § 26-27.]

John F. X. Davoren, *Secretary of the Commonwealth, Chairman;* Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr., *Archivist, Acting Chairman;* Thomas Boylston Adams, *Massachusetts Historical Society;* Dr. John Otis Brew, *The Trustees of Reservations;* Donald Wilder, *Massachusetts Archaeological Society;* Robert Needham, *Bay State Historical League;* Professor William H. Pierson, Jr., *Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities;* Hon. Carl E. Wahlstrom, *American Antiquarian Society;* Dr. Walter Muir Whitehill, *New England Historic Genealogical Society; Governor's appointees:* Rt. Rev. Edward G. Murray, Boston, 1972; *(vacancy) Ex officiis:* Commissioner of Commerce and Development and Commissioner of Natural Resources. State Archives, State House, Boston.

*MASSACHUSETTS HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY.
(Acts 1966, Chapter 708; 1968, 709, 761.]

Norman McIntosh, Acton, 1978; Roger W. Foster, Boston, 1973; Gordon Emerson, Jr., Rockport, 1974; Chester N. Gibbs, Springfield, 1975. *Ex-officiis,* Commissioner of Commerce and Development and Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. *Executive Director,* William J. White. 45 School Street, Old City Hall, Boston.

***MASSACHUSETTS PARKING AUTHORITY.
[Acts 1958, 606.]

Myron C. Roberts *(Chairman),* West Newton, 1973; Alfonso C. Luongo, Winchester, 1974; *Designated by the Mayor of Boston,* James D. Breshahan, Wellesley, *Special Assistant to the Mayor of Boston. Secretary-Treasurer,* Dolores Umana Arena. 0 Charles Street, Boston, 02116.

****MASSACHUSETTS PORT AUTHORITY.
[Acts 1956, Chapter 465; 1958, 599.]

Rev. Albert J. Sallese, Boston, 1978; Edward C. Maher *(Vice Chairman),* Worcester, 1974; Anthony P. DeFalco, Needham, 1975; Frank L. Harrington, Jr., Worcester, 1976; William F. Lyden, E. Weymouth, 1977; James A. Fay *(Chairman),* Weston, 1979; Michael W. Christian, Concord, 1980; Edward J. King, Winthrop, *Executive Director.* 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS REPORTS, BOARD OF PUBLICATION OF
(DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE SECRETARY).
[General Laws, Chapter 9, § 20.]

The Attorney-General; the Secretary of the Commonwealth; the Reporter of Decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court; a member of the Commission on Administration and Finance.

MASSACHUSETTS REHABILITATION COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § § 74-84.]

Commissioner of Rehabilitation, Russell E. O'Connell, Duxbury, *(coterminous).*

Advisory Council: Joseph B. Grossman, Quincy, 1972; Gail S. Hirst, Boston, 1974; Donald Jacobson, Newton, 1975; Aaron N. Solomon *(Chairman),* Newton, 1976; John R. Auchter, Springfield, 1972.

Ex officiis members, Commissioners of Public Welfare, Public Health, Education, Mental Health, Correction, Probation, the Director of Employment Security, Chairman of the Industrial Accident Rehabilitation Board, Chairman, Parole Board. 296 Boylston Street, Boston.

*MASSACHUSETTS SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION.
[ACTS 1969, 843.]

Donald B. Sinclair, Concord, 1977; Jerome B. Weisner, Watertown, 1977; Robert C. Sprague, Williamstown, 1974; Gordon S. Brown, Concord, 1974 *(Vice Chairman)*; Charles A. Sanders, Boston, 1974; Kenneth G. Picha, Amherst, 1975; Maurice A. Donahue, Holyoke, 1975; Charles Stark Draper, *(Chairman),* Cambridge, 1976; Marvin G. Schorr, Burlington, 1976; *Executive Director,* Dr. John P. Silvers, Wilmington. 10 Lakeside Office Park, Wakefield.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.
[General Laws, Chapter 70, § 2.]

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

****THE MASSACHUSETTS TURNPIKE AUTHORITY
[ACTS 1952, Chapter 354; 1958, 598.]

John Thomas Driscoll *(Chairman),* Boston, 1975; David R. Nagle, Saugus, 1974; Albert P. Manzi, Paxton, 1980. Suite 3000, Prudential Center, Boston 02199.

*MEAT AND POULTRY ADVISORY BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 94, § 123.]

Dominic DiNatale, Everett, 1972 *(rep. Massachusetts Farm Bureau);* Thomas Hantakas, Boston, 1975 *(rep. Massachusetts State Labor Council AFL-CIO);* Edward R. Wallett, Stoneham, 1973 *(rep. Consumers Council)* Malcolm V. McCabe, Melrose, 1973 *(rep. Massachusetts Retail Grocers' Association);* Thomas J. LeMoure, Everett, 1974 *(rep. Massachusetts State Labor Council);* Hyman M. Cohen, Milton, 1974 *(rep. New England Wholesale Meat Dealers Association);* John F. Smith *(Chairman),* Worcester, 1974 *(rep. Massachusetts Health Officer Association).*

HEARINGS BOARD RE REVOCATION OF LICENSES FOR THE SLAUGHTER OF LIVESTOCK OR POULTRY.
[General Laws, Chapter 94, § 122.]

Ex-officio: Commissioner of Public Health or Director, Division of Food and Drug; Sara K. Wallace, Brookline, 1974 *(representing consumer interests)*; Leon Singer, Newton, 1974 *(representing meat and poultry industry).*

MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 10-11.]

David W. Wallwork *(Secretary),* North Andover, 1975; Bancroft C. Wheeler *(Chairman),* Worcester, 1976; Isadore Gross, Andover, 1977; Vasilios G. Letsou, Lowell, 1978; Stanley M. Slawsby, Newton, 1979; Anthony O. Cardullo, Boston, 1973; Joseph M. Baker, Longmeadow, 1974. Room 1511, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

MENTAL HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.
(See page 447.)
[General Laws, Chapter 19.]

Commissioner of Mental Health, William Goldman, M.D., Wellesley *(coterminous).* 190 Portland Street, Boston.

Deputy Commissioner, Wilfred Bloomberg, Cambridge; *Assistant to the Commissioner (Executive),* Richard M. Brown, Acton.

Assistant Commissioners: For Administrative Services, Philip J. Curran. *For Community Programs,* Theodore I Anderson, M.D.; *For Mental Retardation,* Lewis B. Klebanoff, M.D., *For Research Planning and Training,* George H. Grosser, Ph.D.; *For Children's Services,* Bellenden R. Hutcheson, M.D.; *For Drug Rehabilitation,* Matthew P. Dumont, M.D.

Legal Counsel to the Commissioner: Shirley D. Bayle. 190 Portland Street, Boston.

MENTAL HEALTH ADVISORY COUNCIL.
[General Laws, Chapter 19, § 16.]

Jean McKenzie Bearse, Barnstable, 1974; Harold Demohe, Jr., Norwood, 1974; Raymond P. Snyder, Chicopee, 1974; Dorothy M. Reichard, Chestnut Hill, 1974; Barbara Pesavento, Attleboro, 1974; Stephen S. Hull, Worcester, 1972; Saul Gurvitz, Boston, 1975; Char-

lotte Aladjem, Lexington, 1975; Helen Z. Reinherz, Malden, 1975; Edmond T. Tinsley, Worcester, 1976; Evelyn Axelrod, Andover, 1976; Leila K. Miller, Westminster, 1976; Burditt W. Collins, Hingham, 1973; David H. Berndt, Westfield, 1973; Betty Wormun, Boston, 1973; Donald Guild, Natick, 1976; Arthur Haley, Westminster, 1973; Edwin Newman, Cambridge, 1973; Gerald Caplan, Cambridge, 1973; Joseph M. Souza, New Bedford, 1974; Mrs. Beatrice J. Campbell, Walpole, 1974; John R. Crispo, Waverly, 1974; John A. Barmack, Lynn, 1974; John G. Sneider, Newton, 1974; Albert R. Frank, Malden, 1975; Edward Hanify, Greenfield, 1975; Richardson Reid, Malden, 1975; Rosemary A. McAuliffe, Wakefield, 1975; Veronica C. Dobronske, Framingham, 1975; Arlyne Hassett, Watertown, 1975.

Merrimack River Valley Flood Control Commission.
[Acts 1956, Chapter 608; 1958, 350.]

Appointed by the Governor, John Rogers Flather, Lowell, 1973; *Associate Commissioner of Public Works, Division of Waterways, Department of Public Works; Chairman, Water Resources Commission.* 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Merrimack River Valley Sewerage Board.
[Acts 1936, Chapter 420 as affected by Res. 1945, Chapter 62.]

Warren K. Lewellen *(Chairman),* Bedford, 1969; James L. Culbert, Haverhill, 1970; Alfred Fantini, Haverhill, 1971; John F. Linehan, Bedford, 1971; Peter A. Georges, Lowell, 1972.

Metropolitan Area Planning Council.
[General Laws, Chapter 40B, S.S. 24-29, inserted Acts 1970, 849.]

Theodore C. McKie, *(Secretary);* Neal Holland, *(Treasurer).*

Executive Committee, John J. McCarthy, *(Chairman) Ex officiis;* John W. Sears, *Metropolitan District Commission;* Arthur W. Brownell, *Commissioner, Natural Resources; Chairman, Boston Redevelopment Authority;* Bruce Campbell, *Commissioner, Public Works;* Henry Sears Lodge, *Chairman, Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.*

Cities: Samuel E. Reinherz, Malden; Z. Cranston Smith, Quincy; Philip J. Spelman, Chelsea; Thomas R. Maloney, Peabody; Gerald W. Bush, Boston.

Towns: Joseph M. Magaldi, Braintree; George T. Bailey, Sharon; Charles M. Evans, Carlisle; Richard K. McMullen, Norwell; John Pepper, Marblehead.

Governor's Appointees: Ann M. Connor, Hingham; Charles W. Eliot, II, Cambridge; James J. Matera, West Boylston; Robert J.M. O'Hare, Stoughton; Agnes E. Moore, Boston. *Office,* 44 School Street, Boston.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 28.]

Commission: John W. Sears *(Commissioner),* Boston *(coterminous). Associate Commissioners,* Vincent P. O'Brien, Lynn; John A. Cronin, Milton; John F. Haggerty, Boston; Arthur T. Lyman, Jr., Dover *(terms coterminous). (Secretary),* Richard I. Furbush, Waltham. *Executive Assistants to the Commissioner:* John J. Beades, Boston; James T. O'Donnell *(Financial),* Arlington. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Water Division, Allan Grieve *(Director),* Arlington. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Sewerage Division, Allison C. Hayes *(Director),* Melrose. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Division of Parks Engineering, Mason J. Condon, *(Director),* Lynnfield. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Transportation and Construction Division, Francis T. Bergin *(Chief Engineer),* Waltham. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

Police Division, Laurence Carpenter *(Superintendent),* Woburn. 20 Somerset Street, Boston.

MILITARY RESERVATION COMMISSION.
[ACTS 1935, 196; 1936, 320, 344; 1938, 331; 1941, 5, 20; 1955, 665; 1956, 617.]

The Adjutant General of Massachusetts *(Chairman);* Commanding General, 26th Infantry Division, Massachusetts National Guard; State Quartermaster. 905 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

*MILK CONTROL COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).
[General Laws, Chapter 20, §§ 7-9.]

Josephine I. Rizzo *(Chairman),* Lawrence, 1977; Richard Bonneville, South Hadley, 1979; Saul Wyman, Bridgewater, 1975. *Director of the Division of Milk Control,* Alan S. Barkin, Newton. *Secretary,* Anne E. Prell. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

MILK REGULATION BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 42.]

Chairman, Milk Control Commission *(Chairman);* Commissioner of Agriculture; Commissioner of Public Health; Attorney-General George Michael, Director of the Division of Food and Drugs *(Secretary).* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

MILLICENT LIBRARY CORPORATION FUND, COMMISSIONERS OF THE.
[ACTS 1893, 392; 1896, 452.]

The Commissioner of Education; the Treasurer and Receiver-General.

MINIMUM WAGE COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES).
[General Laws, Chapter 23, § 7.]

John F. Roman, Beverly Malden; William M. Hooben, West Springfield; Lawrence T. Holden, Jr., Brookline. Room 1152, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

MOBILE HOMES COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 108.]

Frank C. Gotta, *(Chairman),* East Longmeadow, 1977; Hope Vermette, Springfield, 1973; Thomas J. Cosgrove, Rockland, 1974; Maurice I. Cowin, Marblehead, 1976; Raymond W. J. Campbell, Amherst, 1975.

MARINE AND RECREATIONAL VEHICLES, DIVISION OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 16, § 12.]

Director, Alfred L. Natatoni, Manchester, 1974. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

MOUNT EVERETT RESERVATION COMMISSION.
[ACTS 1908, Chapter 571.]

William F. Barrett, Jr., Great Barrington, 1974; Robert W. Austin, Mount Washington, 1976; William Straleau, Sheffield, 1972.

MOUNT TOM STATE RESERVATION.
[ACTS 1903, 264; 1904, 351; 1905, 413.]

The County Commissioners of the Counties of Hampshire and Hampden. *Chairman,* Ralph P. Walsh, Longmeadow. *Superintendent,* John A. Knox, Easthampton.

MASSACHUSETTS POLICE TRAINING COUNCIL.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 116-119.]

Robert F. Jones, *Chief of Police,* Newburyport, 1973; Paul L. Doherty, *Chief of Capitol Police,* Woburn, 1973; Theodore Mann, *Mayor, Administrator of Newton,* 1973; Robert P. Liddy, *Massachusetts Police Association,* Worcester, 1974; George A. Yarsley, Jr., *Chief of Police,* Longmeadow, 1974; *Ex-officiis,* William F. Powers, Commissioner of Public Safety *(Chairman),* Director, Division of Civil Service, Commissioner of Police, City of Boston. *Advisory Capacity, Special agent, Boston office, Federal Bureau of Investigation, with consent of Director; Executive Director,* John F. Toomey, Jr., Randolph. 20 Somerset Street, Room 211, Boston.

MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 3, § 62.]

Appointed by the President of the Senate: Philibert L. Pellegrini, Arlington; Denis L. McKenna, Middlesex; Fred Lamson, Middlesex. *By the Speaker of the House of Representatives:* John J. McGlynn, Medford. *By the Governor:* Monte Basbas, Newton; Robert G. Davidson, Newton; Walter J. Kelliher, Malden; Philip T. Sanford, Bourne; Francis J. McGrath, Worcester; Allen L. Torrey, Amherst, Louis P. Bertonozzi, Medford; James A. Adams, Westfield.

NATURAL RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 21.]

Board of Natural Resources: William S. Brewster, Plymouth, 1972; Arnold D. Rhodes, Amherst, 1973; *(vacancy) (Chairman),* 1974; Frederick G. Crane, Jr., Dalton, 1975; Joseph W. Lund, Boston, 1976. *Commissioner of Natural Resources,* Arthur W. Brownell, Canton. *Deputy Commissioners,* Joseph H. Brown, Newburyport; Karl S. Nordin, Whitman. *Department Secretary,* Luke Thompson, Worcester.

Assistant to the Commissioner (Planning and Research), David B. Hall, Swampscott. *Assistant to the Commissioner (Education and Information),* James E. Healey, Concord. *Assistant to the Commissioner (Administration),* Evans Hawes, Newbury; *Head Administrative Assistant,* (fiscal) Len L. Lee, Plymouth, *Chief Engineer,* Richard J. Correia, Shrewsbury. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Forests and Parks, Bruce S. Gullion *(Director),* Chelmsford. *Chief of Recreation,* Gilbert Bliss, Middleborough. *Chief Forester* John H. Lambert, Jr., Concord. *Chief Fire Warden,* Sidney Thompson, Hubbardston. *Chief of Insect Pest Control,* Charles S. Hood, Ipswich. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Mineral Resources, Robert C. Blumberg *(Director),* Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Conservation Services, Matthew B. Connolly *(Director),* Plymouth. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Law Enforcement, Kenneth A. Crossman *(Director),* Waltham. *Assistants to the Director,* Sam Ameen *(Acting)* Weymouth; Franklin S. Graves, Barre. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Marine Fisheries, Frank Grice *(Director),* Plympton. *Assistant Director and Biologist,* Charles Anderson, Beverly. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Water Pollution Control, Thomas C. McMahon *(Director),* Cohasset. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Division of Fisheries and Game, Fish and Game Board, Martin H. Burns, Newbury, 1973; Bradlee E. Gage, Amherst, 1976; Kenneth Burns, Shrewsbury, 1974; Roger D. Williams *(Chairman),* Sudbury, 1975; Henry E. Russell, Brookline, 1977; James M. Shepard *(Director),* Acton; Paul Mugford; Nancy Melito *(Administrative Assistant),* Norton. 110 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Bureau of Wildlife Research and Management, Colton H. Bridges *(Superintendent),* Grafton; E. Michael Pollack *(Chief Game Biologist),* Southborough; Peter H. Oatis *(Chief Aquatic Biologist),* Sutton.

Division of Water Resources, Water Resources Commission, Chairman, Commissioner of Natural Resources; Peter C. Karalekas, Springfield, 1974; Winthrop E. Hersey, Weston, 1972; Joan R. Flood, Lenox, 1972; Donald M. Dehart, Hingham, 1973. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Ex offciis members: Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Commerce and Development, Commissioner of Metropolitan District Commission, Commissioner of Natural Resources, Commissioner of Public Health, Commissioner of Public Works, Director, Division of Fisheries and Game. *Director and Chief Engineer,* Charles Kennedy, Burlington. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Public Access Board: Ex officiis members; Commissioner of Natural Resources *(Chairman);* Director of the Division of Fisheries and Game: Director of the Division of Marine and Recreational Vehicles; Commissioner of Public Works, and the Commissioner of the Metropolitan District Commission *Secretary,* Arthur W. Brownell, Canton. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Conservation of Soil, Water and Related Resources, State Committee

Members for, of Natural Resources, Arthur W. Brownell, *Commissioner (representing Water Resources Commission);* Nathan Chandler, *Commissioner of Agriculture;* Dr. Arless A. Spielman, *Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Massachusetts;* Dr. Benjamin Isgur *(non-voting member), State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service,* Amherst; James M. Shepard *(non-voting member), Director, Division of Fisheries and Game;* Edward Wright *(non-voting member), Chairman, State Reclamation Board, Department of Agriculture;* J. Albert Torrey, *Massachusetts State Grange (Secretary),* Sandwich, 1976; Linwood B. Lesure, *Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation,* Ashfield, 1973; George S. Hartley *(Chairman), Massachusetts Association of Conservation Districts,* Westfield, 1975; Robert Ellis, *President, Massachusetts Association of Conservation Commissions,* Acton, 1974. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION.
[ACTS 1954, 589; 1972, 664.]

John W. Lederle, Amherst, 1973; William G. Dwyer, Boston, 1974; Maurice H. Saval, Boston, 1975; Robert W. Eisenmenger, Natick, 1977; Martina S. Horner, Belmont, 1978; Michael J. Daly, Boston, 1979. *Director,* Alan D. Ferguson, 20 Walnut Street, Wellesley, Mass.

NEW ENGLAND INTERSTATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION.
[ACTS 1947, 421; 1959, 442.]

William J. Bicknell, M.D. *(Commissioner of Public Health);* Arthur W. Brownell *(Chairman of the Water Resources Commission);* John D. McDonald, Springfield, 1974; Francis B. Mahoney, Great Barrington, 1972; Louis G. Giarrusso, Lawrence, 1975. *Executive Secretary,* Alfred E. Peloquin, 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

NORTHEASTERN FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMMISSION.
[ACTS 1949, Chapter 457.]

(vacancy) (Senator, designated by Commission on Interstate Cooperation); Bruce S. Gullion, Chelmsford *(Director of Forests and Parks);* Howard Hurley, Spencer, 1973. *Executive Office,* Simsbury, Connecticut.

NURSING, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 13-15; for reorganization, see Chapter 693 of Acts of 1960.]

R. Ashton Smith, North Andover, 1973; Catherine T. Garrity, Boston, 1974; Marie S. Andrews, Watertown, 1977; John E. Mann, Longmeadow, 1973; Phyllis A. Migliozzi, Worcester, 1974; Estelle M. Lombardi, Westwood, 1975; Matthew R. McCann, Worcester, 1975; Vincent Lanzoni, M.D., Brookline, 1976; Gellestrina T. Di Maggio, *(Chairman),* Boston, 1973; Martin Dobelle, Pittsfield, 1977; Catherine I. Quint, Worcester, 1978; Anna G. Jackson, Lexington, 1978; David A. Barrett, Holden, 1978; *Executive Secretary,* Mary Baroli, Braintree. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATORS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 73-75.]

Ex-Officiis: Commissioner of Public Health, or designee; Commissioner of Public Welfare, or designee; Maurice J. May, Needham *(hospital administrator),* 1974, Muriel Bliss Wilbur, *(Secretary),* Attleboro, *(educator),* 1974; Madeline C. Papile, Quincy, *(registered nurse),* 1974; Elaine Barkin, Leverett, 1974; Clifford Bennett, Holyoke, *(administrator of a non-proprietary nursing home),* 1974; Ruth M. Welch, *(Chairman),* Braintree, 1974; Doris R. Garbose, Athol, 1974; Edmund DelPrete, Rockland, 1974; Leonard C. Pike, Haverhill, *(administrator of a nursing home),* 1974. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

OBSCENE LITERATURE CONTROL COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 101.]

William J. McCarthy, Dedham, 1972; James J. Scullary, Pittsfield, 1973; Rabbi Earl A. Grollman, Belmont, 1975; Reverend Francis S. Strykowski, Salem, 1975; Reverend Benjamin T. Lockhart, Agawam, 1971; *(vacancy).* Room 373, State House, Boston.

OPERATORS OF WASTE WATER TREATMENT FACILITIES, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, § 66A.]

William F. White *(a member of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts),* Medfield, 1977; James Dostal *(recommended by the Massachusetts Waste Water Treatment Plant Operators Association),* Northampton, 1977; George M. Reece *(a registered professional engineer, engaged in the practice of sanitary engineering),* Brookline, 1974; James M. Drew *(a member of the Massachusetts State Labor Council, AFL-CIO),* Quincy, 1974; Joseph B. Hanlon *(recommended by the Executive Committee of the New England Water Pollution Control Association),* Quincy, 1975; William R. Domey *(a faculty member of an accredited school of engineering),* Wayland, 1975. Phyllis Prager, Sudbury, 1976. *Ex-Officiis: Chairman, Water Resources Commission, or designee; Commissioner of Public Health, or designee.* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

OPTOMETRY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 16-18.]

Francis A. Murdy, Newburyport, 1973; Frederick J. Wagner *(Chairman),* Saugus, 1974; John J. Fiorentino, Jr., *(Secretary),* Everett, 1975; Leonard M. DiGregorio, Southbridge, 1976; Elizabeth A. Newby, Sharon, 1977. Room 1514, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

*OUTDOOR ADVERTISING BOARD (OUTDOOR ADVERTISING DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS).
[General Laws, Chapter 16, §§.]

Charles C. Cabot, Jr., *(Chairman),* Dover, 1975; Joseph V. Bottari, Jr., Milton, 1973. *Ex Officio:* Commissioner of Public Works. *Designee:*

Peter E. Donadio, *Associate Commissioner. Executive Director,* William F. McCarty, Lowell. *Assistant Director,* Peter R. Bronson, Boston. 80 Boylston Street (Room 505), Boston. 02116

*PAROLE BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION).
[General Laws, Chapter 27, §§ 4-6.]

Paul A. Chernoff, *(Chairman),* Weymouth, 1977; Michael E. Haynes, Boston, 1974; Robert W. Bolster, Quincy, 1975; Gertrude T. Cuthbert, Mashpee, 1976; Stephen N. Blesofsky, Boston, 1977; Robert H. Bohn, Jr., Belmont, 1977; George L. Keefe, Randolph, 1978. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

*PERSONNEL APPEALS BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 30, §§ 53-57.]

Dorothy R. Sullivan, Winthrop, 1978; Duncan A. MacLeod, Canton, 1976; John F. Donegan, Lynnfield, 1977. 413 State House, Boston.

PESTICIDE BOARD, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.
[General Laws, Chapter 17, § 9A.]

Ex Officiis Members: Commissioner of Public Health *(Chairman);* Commissioner of Natural Resources; Commissioner of Agriculture; Commissioner of Public Works; Director, Division of Fisheries and Game and the Chairman of the State Reclamation Board or their designees. *Appointed for terms coterminous with the governor:* George Darey, Lenox; Sheldon Murphy, Medford; Richard S. Mabbs, Winchester; John L. Neumeyer, Wayland.

PHARMACY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 22-25.]

Francis B. Finni, New Bedford, 1978; John T. Lagowski, Easthampton, 1974; Richard Ray Conlin, *(President),* Methuen, 1975; Arnold L. Slavet, Weston, 1976; Ethel T. Pierce, North Abington, 1977; *Executive Secretary,* Romulos L. DiNicola, Quincy. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

PILOTS, COMMISSIONERS OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 103, § 2.]

District 1 (Harbor of Boston), *Commissioners,* Capt. Arthur M. Knight, Cohasset, 1975; Capt. Ernest W. MacLellan, Hanson, 1975.

District 2 (North Shore), *Deputy Commissioner,* Michael P. Orlando, Gloucester, 1975.

District 3 (South Shore and Islands), *Deputy Commissioner,* John Burt, New Bedford, 1975.

District 4 (Mount Hope Bay and Taunton River), *Deputy Commissioner,* Austin P. Skinner, Fairhaven, 1975.

Secretary, M.H. Cook, 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston 02210.

*PLUMBERS, BOARD OF STATE EXAMINERS OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 36.38.]

James J. McCorriston, Swampscott, 1977; Roger E. Chouinard, *(Chairman),* Southbridge, 1976; James E. Curry, Jr., Lowell, 1975; William C. Plouffe, Lowell, 1975. *Executive Secretary,* Irving J. Risi. Room 1503, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston. *Ex-officio: Commissioner of Public Health or designee.*

PODIATRY, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 12A-12C.]

Robert A. Smith, *(Secretary),* Lawrence, 1975; Charles H. Thorner, Quincy, 1971; Anthony Maiello, Brookline, 1973; Thomas F. Connolly *(Chairman),* Lynnfield, 1974; Hammond I. Bender, Fall River, 1976; William B. Giadone, Fitchburg, 1977. Room 1514, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

POLISH-AMERICAN VETERANS OF MASSACHUSETTS, INC.
Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 548, State House.

PROBATION, COMMISSIONER OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 276, § 98.]

C. Eliot Sands, Boston, 1977; *Deputy Commissioners of Probation,* Angelo R. Musto, Boston; Sidney Barr, Newton Centre; Joseph P. Foley, Natick; Walter B. Murphy, Boston. 206 New Court House, Boston, 02108.

PROBATION, COMMITTEE ON.
[General Laws, Chapter 276, § 99A.]

Chief Justice of the Superior Court *(Chairman),* Chief Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston; Chief Justice of the District Court; *Two persons appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.* Hon. Samuel H. Jaffee, Swampscott, 1977; Hon. Lawrence Terry, 1974.

PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND OF LAND SURVEYORS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 45-47.]

Amos E. Kent *(Chairman),* Newton, 1978; James Donovan, Cambridge, 1974; Samuel Valencia *(Secretary),* Lexington, 1975; A. George Mallis *(Vice Chairman),* Wilbraham, 1976; Llewellyn T. Schofield, Holliston, 1976; Frederick D. Hannon, Westwood, 1977; Nils G. Johnson, Woburn, 1977. Room 1512, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

PSYCHOLOGISTS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 76-79.]

Richard R. Peebles, Cambridge, 1973; John C. Osgood, South Hadley, 1974; Arthur J. Bindman, Belmont, 1975; Richard A. Geist, Wayland, 1976; Henry P. Ouelette, Boston, 1977. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANCY, BOARD OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 33-35.]

William F. DiPesa, *(Chairman),* Milton, 1972; Herman H. Golding, Boston, 1974; Edward W. Higbee, Hingham, 1975; A. Bruce Gage, Westfield, 1976. Louis M. Shogry, Jr., Pittsfield, 1978. *Executive Secretary,* James P. Hannon. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES, BUREAU OF (STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OPERATED BY DIVISION OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY).
[General Laws, Chapter 23, §§ 9L-9M.]

State Employment Offices: (1) Athol, 534 Main Street; Attleboro, 29 Park Street; Boston, Charles F. Hurley Employment Security Building, Government Center (placement), (claims), 255 Huntington Avenue (placement); Brockton, 25 White Avenue; Cambridge, 371 Green Street, 727 Massachusetts Avenue (youth opportunity center); Chelsea, 287 Broadway (claims); Chicopee, 10 Center Street. (claims); East Boston, 68 Central Square (youth opportunity center); Fall River, 446 North Main Street; Fitchburg, 356 Broad Street, 44 Wanoosnoc Road (multi-occupational youth opportunity center); Framingham, 206-214 Howard Street; Gardner, 175 Connors Street; Gloucester, 18 Washington Street; Greenfield, 31 Federal Street; Haverhill, 38 Kenoza Avenue; Holyoke, 227 South Street; Hyannis, 60 North Street; Jamaica Plain, 408 South Huntington Avenue (apprenticeship information center), (youth opportunity center); Lawrence, 444 Canal Street; Lowell, 291 Summer Street; Lynn, 52-62 Market Street, Malden, 213 Main Street; Marlboro, 186 Main Street; Milford, 65 Congress Street; New Bedford, 618 Acushnet Avenue, (claims); 874 Purchase Street, (placement); Newburyport, 15 Green Street; Newton, 290 Centre Street; North Adams, 85 Main Street; Northampton, 29 Pleasant Street; Norwood, 17 Central Street; Pittsfield, 46 Summer Street (placement), 47-51 North Street (claims); Plymouth, 17 Court Street; Quincy, 1433 Hancock Street (placement), 160 Parking Way (claims); Salem, 118 Washington Street (placement), 247 Essex Street (claims); Springfield, 1592 Main Street (placement), 136 Worthington Street (claims); 501 State Street (youth opportunity center); Taunton, 72 School Street; Waltham, 14 Spring Street, 605 Trapelo Road (placement); Ware, 18 North Street; Webster, 562 Main Street; Woburn, 25 Montvale Avenue; Worcester, 51 Myrtle Street (placement), (youth opportunity center), 19 Salem Street (claims).

(1) Unless otherwise designated, offices handle both placement and claims.

PUBLIC HEALTH, DEPARTMENT OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 17.]

Commissioner of Public Health: William J. Bicknell, M.D., Marshfield. *(coterminous).*

Pesticide Board: Lewis F. Wells, Jr. (Executive Director), Scituate.

Public Health Council: 600 Washington Street, Room 208, Boston.

The Commissioner *(Chairman);* Bernard B. Berger, Amherst, 1974; Ralph E. Sirianni, Jr., Winthrop, 1975; Evelyn Greenman, Brookline, 1975; *(vacancy)* 1976; James A. Hooley, Hanover, 1977; Joseph L. Dorsey, Needham, 1978; Jacqueline L. Carroll, Cambridge, 1978; Joen Greenwood, Cambridge, 1979. *Secretary,* Dorothy Zaccaria, Watertown.

Assistant Commissioner for Administration and Management Services, William R. Benson *(Director),* Boston, Room 207. *Division of Health Education:* Marie F. Gately *(Director),* Revere. *Office of Legal Affairs:* Robert F. Troy *(General Counsel),* Milton. *Division of Planning and Statistics,* Charles Neave *(Director),* Wellesley.

Division of Community Operations: 600 Washington Street, Boston. Derek Robinson *(Director),* Brookline, Room 360. *Division of Alcoholism:* Edward Blacker *(Director),* Belmont, 755 Boylston Street. *Communicable Diseases:* Nicholas J. Fiumara, M.D. *(Director),* Belmont, Room 606. *Regional Health Officers:* Lorraine Patterson, *(District Health Officer),* Central District, Rutland; Robert Keller *(Regional Health Director),* Northeastern Region, Tewskbury; Benjamin Sachs *(Regional Health Director),* Southeastern Region, Lakeville; Jerome S. Peterson *(Regional Health Director),* Western Regional Headquarters, with offices at Amherst and Pittsfield.

Furniture and Bedding Inspection Section. (Acts of 1959, 611) *Advisory Board;* Rube Freedman *(Representing the reupholsterers,),* Fall River, 1973; Theodore T. Goodwin *(Representing the mattress manufacturers),* Framingham, 1973; Carl F. Victor *(Representing the bedding association),* Worcester, 1973; Reverend Robert J. McEwen *(Representing the consumer)* Newton, 1972; Arthur M. Warshaver, *(Representing supply dealer),* Newton, 1972; Dean C. Cushing *(Representing the retailer),* Gloucester, 1974; Bernard A. Reimer *(Representing the upholstered furniture manufacturers),* Newton, 1974.

320, Boston. John C. Collins *(Director and Chief Engineer),* Lawrence.

Division of Food and Drugs: 600 Washington Street, Room 770, Boston. George A. Michael *(Director),* Marshfield. *Drugs and Materials: (Vacancy). Food Inspection:* Paul J. Walsh *(Chief Food and Drug Inspector),* Stoneham.

Division of Family Health Services: 39 Boylston Street, Boston. Arthur Pappas *(Acting Director),* Weston.

Institute of Laboratories: 375 South Street, Jamaica Plain, Boston. Morton Madoff *(Superintendent).* Lexington.

Division of Health Care Standards: 80 Boylston Street, Boston. *Harvey Remmer (Acting Director),* Cambridge.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON THE LICENSING OF HOSPITALS, HOSPITAL SURVEYS AND CONSTRUCTION PLANNING.
[General Laws, Chapter 111, § 55, inserted by Acts of 1967, 891.]

Ex Officio members: Chairman, Commissioner of Public Health; Commissioner of Mental Health; Commissioner of Public Welfare, *Appointed;* Wallace Yaffe, Newton, 1975; Nicholas T. Elias, Arlington, 1972; Edward Greenberg, Chelsea, 1972; John W. Norcross, Wellesley, 1973; Earle F. Littleton, Winchester, 1973; Samuel F. Rockwell, III, East Longmeadow, 1973; E. Emily Robertson, Boston, 1974; Sidney S. Lee, Boston, 1974; Sister Helen Marie Smith, Worcester, 1974; Thomas D. Cabot, Weston, 1975; Frances H. Miller, Wellesley Hills, 1975; Andrew Jessiman, Newton, 1976.

PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 22.]

Commissioner of Public Safety, John F. Kehoe, Jr., Milton, *(Coterminous). Deputy Commissioner,* Walter P. Parker, Taunton. *Executive Assistant to the Commissioner,* D.P.S., Chester E. Wright, Middleborough. *Business Agent,* D.P.S., Andrew M. O'Brien, Medford. *Head Administrative Assistants:* Joseph T. Conley, Lawrence; Raymond J. Lord, Lowell; *Administrative Assistant, D.P.S.,* John F. Dempsey, Hyannis. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. 02215.

Division of State Police, under the immediate charge of the Commissioner; *S. P. Captain of Detectives,* Martin A. Murphy, Cambridge. *Lt. Col. and Executive Officer* John R. Moriarty. *Criminal Information Bureau, S. P. Lieutenant* William F. Gross. *Identification Agent,* Joseph A. Crowley, Milton.

Division of Inspection, Executive Director of Building, Boiler and Elevator Inspections, John T. Loynd, Waltham; *Supervising District Engineering Inspector,* John K. Olsen, Everett; *Building Inspector and Supervisor of Plans,* James W. Cosgrove, Sci uate; Joseph E. Kelleher, Jr., Roslindale; *Supervising Elevator Inspecto ',* James F. Fagan, Quincy. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 02215.

Division of Fire Prevention, State Fire Marshal, Joseph G. Sneider, Newton, 1974. *Fire Prevention Engineer,* Joseph E. Lawler, Jr., Springfield. *S.P. Captain of Detectives,* Leo J. Doyle, Mattapan. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 02215.

Division of Subversive Activities, S.P. Captain of Detectives, Joseph E. Ahern of Jamaica Plain. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 02215.

Bureau of Identification, Supervising Identification Agent, Edmund L. Reardon, Boston; *Identification Agent,* Rita M. Mills, Roxbury. 1010

Commonwealth Avenue, Boston 02215.

Board of Fire Prevention Regulations, The State Fire Marshal, Ex officio, Frederick W. Johnson, Wakefield, 1978; Edward B. Callahan, Woburn, 1976; Joseph B. Corleto, Brookline, 1977; Samuel Gronich, Milton, 1978; V. Carlisle Smith, Dedham, 1974; Frederick J. Lawson, Milton, 1973; Joseph W. Mannix, Belmont, 1978; *(vacancy),* 1975; William H. Mark, Templeton, 1978; Pauline A. Murphy, *(Administrative Secretary), Boston. 1010* Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Elevator Regulations, Ex officio: Adam D. Strachan, Westwood, 1977; Richard R. Thuma. Jr.. Winchester, 1974; Nicholas M. Mele, Pittsfield, 1972; John M. Otis, Cambridge, 1976; Abraham Van Lenten, Lakeville, 1974; Henry E. O'Donnell, Jr., Burlington, 1975; William B. Stone, Scituate, 1975; Pauline A. Murphy, *(Administrative Secretary),* Boston. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Examiners, (Chap. 143, Section 71A), Brandon Powers, Cambridge, Chairman; James F. Fagan, Wollaston, member; Pasquale P. Pizzano, Methuen, member; Pauline A. Murphy, *(Administrative Secretary).* 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Schoolhouse Structural Standards (inoperative January 1, 1975). (See G.L. Chap. 143, Sec. 15A) *(vacancy),* Herbert W. Eisenberg, Lexington; Edward J. Tedesco, Woburn; Francis S. Harvey, Worcester; Arthur Russell Barnes, Plympton; Francis J. Linehan, Jr., Canton; Edmund E. Kelleher, Westborough; Raymond Stanton, Newburyport. *Ex officio members,* John E. Hodgen, *Administrator, School Building Assistance Commission;* The Commissioner of Public Safety; *Executive Director of Building, Boiler and Elevator Inspections,* Pauline A. Murphy *(Administrative Secretary).* 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Teletypewriter Regulations, The Commissioner of Public Safety; Charles F. Hart, Lawrence, 1971; Joseph B. O'Kane, Weymouth, 1978; Pauline A. Murphy, *(Administrative Secretary),* 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Board of Elevator Appeals, Commissioner of Public Safety, Ex officio; Junior H. Anderson, Needham, 1977; Donald L. Jacobson, Newton Center, 1978; Demetrius J. Ballas, Springfield, 1974; John T. Proctor, Boston, 1975; James A. Broyer, West Roxbury, 1976; William Fulginitti, Paxton, 1978; Raymond J. Lord (*Secretary),* Lowell. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Recreational Tramway Board: (G.L. 143, § 71H) George J. Lippman *(representing ski clubs and other organizations using tramways),* Holyoke, 1975; John C. Conniff *(operating a recreational tramway) (Chairman),* Longmeadow, 1972; William E. Soares *(representing company writing liability insurance),* Beverly, 1973; Harold Morley, Jr. *(operating a rope tow),* North Andover, 1974. Pauline A. Murphy,

Administrative Secretary, 1010 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 02215.
Also see Boiler Rules, Board of; State Boxing Commission.

BOARD TO FACILITATE THE USE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS BY THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

[General Laws, Chapter 22, § 13A.]

Ex-officiis members: Commissioner of Public Safety, Commissioner of Administration. *Appointed:* Joel M. Samuels, Brookline, 1976; Robert J. Lynch, Melrose, 1977; Benjamin Tessler, Newton *(Chairman),* 1973; Francis E. Quinn, Wakefield, 1974; J. D. Keith Palmer, Weston, 1975; Pauline A. Murphy, *Administrative Secretary.* 1010 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 02215.

*PUBLIC UTILITIES, DEPARTMENT OF.

[General Laws, Chapter 25.]

Commissioners, Herbert E. Tucker, Jr., Wellesley, 1978; Rudolph A. Saco, Pittsfield, 1979; Barbara L. Hassenfeld, Natick, 1980; Robert M. Santaniello, Springfield, 1974; Edward A. Sefarian, Watertown, 1975; Robert L. Meade, *(Chairman),* Boston, 1976; Irving E. Kane, Lynn, 1977. *Secretary,* Francis J. Hickey, Jr., Framingham. *Administrative Secretary,* Joseph P. McAllister, Boston. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Accounting Division, Harold Bertolucci *(Chief Accountant)* Medford.

Engineering Division, Stanley W. Ellis *(Chief Engineer),* Chelmsford.

Railway and Bus Division, Joseph A. Coppenrath *(Director),* Falmouth.

Rate and Research Division, John A. Brosnan *(Senior Rate Analyst),* Worcester.

Telephone and Telegraph Division, John W. Coughlin *(Director),* Brockton. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Division, Paul M. Fitzsimmons *(Director),* Newton; John W. Seeley, Quincy *(Assistant Director).* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

PUBLIC WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 18.]

Commissioner of Public Welfare, Steven A. Minter, Needham, *(coterminous). Deputy Commissioner,* Robert P. Curran, Boston. 600

Washington Street, Boston. *General Counsel,* James C. Doyle. *Public Information Assistant,* Pamela Bush. *Special Assistant to the Commissioner,* Charles W. Liddell. *Chief Administrative Assistant,* Ione Willis. *Assistant Commissioner — Administration,* Leon Satenstein. *Finance Director,* Joseph Murphy. *Assistant Commissioner — Research and Planning,* Sumner Hoisington. *Assistant Commissioner — Social Services,* Martha D. Dunn. *Assistant Commissioner — Assistance Payments,* James B. Carson. *Assistant Commissioner — Medical Assistance,* James J. Callahan, Jr., Ph.D.

State Advisory Board, Linda Winchell, Lynn *(Recipient G. L. 118-Service Center Board),* 1973; Roberta Grant, Boston (*Recipient G. L. 118).* 1973; Joseph Freedman, Boston *(Recipient G. L. 118A),* 1973; Mary Deitz, Quincy. *(Recipient G. L. 118A-Service Center Board),* 1973; Ronald Henderson, Quincy *(Recipient G. L. 118D),* 1973; John W. France, Somerset *(Recipient G. L. 118D-Service Center Board),* 1973; Timothy Ryan, Brockton *(Recipient G. L. 118E),* 1973; Dean Don K. Price, Cambridge, 1973; Eleanor R. Searle, Weston, 1973: William L. Plante, Jr., Newbury, 1973; James Lowell, II, Westwood, 1973; Ernest Henderson, Springfield, 1973; Most Rev. Timothy Harrington, Worcester, 1973; Orlando Lightfoot, Boston, 1973; Thomas M. Kershaw, Boston *(Chairman)* 1976.

*Medical Assistance Advisory Council (Department of Public Welfare).

[General Laws, Chapter 118E, §24.]

Ex-officiis members: Commissioners of Public Health, Mental Health, Rehabilitation, the Blind and Chairman, Consumers Council. *Appointed by the Governor, terms coterminous:* John R. Lew, North Adams; Omer R. Chartrand, Orleans; Arthur Stein, Framingham; R. Ashton Smith, North Andover; Ruth Cowin, Brookline; Cyril O'Brien, Boston; Charles Branch, Northampton; Thomas Gephart, Newton; John O'Bryant, Boston; Howard Grimes, Wellesley; Francis X. Messina, Braintree; Dr. Ralph Berry, Newton *(Chairman);* Dr. Anthony A. Gianelly, Newton.

Division of Public Assistance, Walter A. Kelly *(Director),* Milton. 600 Washington Street, Boston.

Division of Child and Family Services, Keith Rawlins *(Director),* Hingham. 600 Washington Street, Boston.

Public Works, Department of.

[General Laws, Chapter 16.]

Public Works Commission, 100 Nashua Street, Boston. *Commis-*

sioner, Bruce Campbell, Gloucester, *(coterminous). Associate Commissioners,* Peter E. Donadio, Boston; Malcolm E. Graf, Lexington; John G. Wofford, Lincoln; Thomas G. Barlow; Chicopee *(terms coterminous). Director of Administrative Services,* Richard W. Huffman. *Secretary to the Commission,* Edward F. Doyle, Medford. *Hearing Examiner,* Domenico J. Alfano, Winthrop. *Chief Counsel,* Patrick F. McDonough, Dorchester. *Executive Assistant,* G. Leo Bessette, Milton.

Chief Engineer, Robert F. Tierney, *Acting Deputy Chief Engineer, Highway Construction,* John F. McGovern, Newton. *Deputy Chief Engineer, Waterways,* Frederick C. Schwelm, West Roxbury. *Deputy Chief Engineer, Highway Maintenance,* John J. Lyons, West Boylston; *Deputy Chief Engineer, Highway Engineering,* Charles E. Whitcomb, Somerville. *Director of Transportation Planning and Development,* George L. Wey, Winthrop. *Director of Right of Way,* John E. Sheehy, Andover; *Acting Director of Public Relations,* Henry W. Lundquist, Newton.

District Highway Engineers:

District No. 1 Dean P. Amidon, 270 Pittsfield Road, Lenox.
District No. 2, F. J. Hoey, North King Street, Northampton.
District No. 3, G. E. Lybrand, 403 Belmont Street, Worcester.
District No. 4, C. F. Mistretta, 519 Appleton Street, Arlington.
District No. 5, J. Berkover, 485 Maple Street, Post Office Box 74, Danvers.
District No. 6, J. T. Cronin, 1000 County Street, Taunton.
District No. 7, R. J. Kellher, 151 Pierce Street, Middleborough.
District No. 8, C. K. Brown, 400 D Street, Boston.

Division of Marine and Recreational Vehicles, Alfred L. Nataloni, *(Director),* Manchester, 1974.

Outdoor Advertising Division, Outdoor Advertising Board, Charles C. Cabot *(Chairman),* Dover, 1975; Joseph V. Bottari, Jr., Milton 1973; *Ex officio:* Commissioner of Public Works. *Designee,* Peter E. Donadio, Associate Commissioner of Public Works. 80 Boylston Street, Boston.

Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission.

[Acts 1919, Chapter 327.]

May R. Dempsey, Millbury, 1975; Terrence B. Windle, Millbury, 1977; Merton A. Mowry, East Douglas, 1974.

Superintendent, E. Wesley Marble, Sutton.

RADIO AND TELEVISION TECHNICIANS, BOARD OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 61-63.]

Francis DeMambro, Wellesley, 1974; Michael J. Sannella, Arlington, 1974; Daniel A. Petricca *(Chairman),* Everett, 1975; Sven H. Carlson *(Secretary),* Shrewsbury, 1976; Donald R. Nealon, Lenox, 1976; Remo DeNicola, Braintree, 1975; John C. Manoog, Jr., Worcester, 1976. *Administrator,* Joseph T. Cassidy, Millis. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

RATE SETTING COMMISSION, EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.
[General Laws, Chapter 7, § 30L.]

Ex-officio: Commissioner on Administration. Richard X. Connors, Scituate, 1971; Joseph A. Sullivan, Quincy, 1977 *(representing organized labor);* 1978 *(certified public accountant);* James J. Callahan, Jr., *(experienced in field medical economics);* West Newton, 1975. *Executive Secretary,* Edmund H. Stone. 80 Boylston Street, Boston.

*REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND SALESMEN, BOARD OF REGISTRATION (DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE AND REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 54-57.]

Robert S. Royster, Newton, 1973; Arthur J. Welch, Dennisport, 1974; Joseph E. Corcoran *(Chairman),* Boston, 1975; Charles B. Hageman, West Springfield, 1976; Howard J. Wayne, Sharon, 1977. *(Executive Secretary),* John W. McIsaac, Foxborough. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

RECORDS CONSERVATION BOARD
[General Laws, Chapter 30, § 42.]

Ex officiis Member: State Librarian, Gasper Caso, Jr., *(designee)*

(Chairman); Attorney General, Paul J. Kilgariff; Assistant Attorney General, *(designee);* Commissioner of Administration, William Tibbets *(designee);* Comptroller, Joseph T. O'Shea *(designee);* Supervisor of Public Records, John J. McGlynn; Archivist of the Commonwealth, Dr. Richard W. Hale, Jr. *(Secretary).* Archives Building, State House.

REGISTRY OF MOTOR VEHICLES, DIVISION OF (PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF).
[General Laws, Chapter 16, § 5.]

Registrar of Motor Vehicles, David J. Lucey, Saugus, *(coterminous). Deputy Registrar,* E. Theodore Gunaris. *Administrative Deputy Registrar,* George H. Dooley, Wakefield. 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

RETIREMENT, STATE BOARD OF (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).
[General Laws, Chapter 10, §§ 18-20.]

Robert Q. Crane *(Treasurer and Receiver-General) Chairman;* Angelo A. Amato (elected by members of the Retirement System), Boston; J. Joseph Maloney, Jr., Winchester, 1972. *Executive Secretary,* James W. Callanan. 73 Tremont Street, Boston.

*RETIREMENT LAW COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 102-104; 1958, 623.]

Patrick D. Sullivan, Brockton, 1973; William F. Daigle, Jr., Worcester, 1976; Carmen W. Elio, Winchester, 1977; Frank A. Randall, Kingston, 1974; Bernice E. Ellis, Haverhill, 1975.

Ex officiis Members: (Chairman); Executive Secretary of the State Board of Retirement; the Executive Secretary of the Teachers' Retirement Board.

SALEM AND BEVERLY WATER SUPPLY BOARD.
[Acts 1913, 700; 1914, 632; Special Acts, 1916, 183.]

William A. Calhoun *(Chairman),* Saugus, 1974; the City Engineer of the City of Salem; the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Beverly. *Clerk and Treasurer,* Lawrence D. Buckley, City Hall, Salem.

SANITARIANS, BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 51-53.]

Clarence L. Edwards, *(Chairman),* Quincy, 1973; Daniel G. Milano, Boston, 1971; Professor Kirby M. Hayes, Amherst, 1974; Vartkes K. Karaian *(Secretary), (Employee, Department of Public Health),* Winchester, 1973; Melvin Budish, *(Vice-Chairman),* Worcester, 1975; John W. Reilly, Shrewsbury, 1975; Joseph W. Walsh, Jr., Beverly, 1976. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

SECURITY AND PRIVACY COUNCIL (CRIMINAL OFFENDER RECORD INFORMATION SYSTEM
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 170.]

Pauli Murray, Boston, 1973; John A. Calhoun, Cambridge, 1973; John K. Wheeler, Franklin, 1974; Ernest Winsor, Newton, 1974; Daniel D. Levenson, Newton, 1975; *(vacancy),* 1975; Arthur R. Liller, Cambridge, 1976.

Ex-officiis members: Chairman and one other member of the Advisory Committee chosen by Advisory Committee.

SOUTH ESSEX SEWERAGE BOARD.
[Acts, 1925, 339; 1935, 384; 1973, 645.]

Chairman, Howard S. Willard, Quincy, 1976; *Ex officiis Members* the City Engineer of Salem; the Commissioner of Public Works of Peabody; the Commissioner of Public Works of Beverly. *Appointed by the Town Manager of Danvers,* Tracy I. Flagg. *Treasurer and Clerk,* Joseph B. O'Keefe, Danvers. 50 Fort Avenue, Salem.

**STATE BOXING COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY)
[General Laws, Chapter 22, § 12.]

Edward J. Urbec *(Chairman),* Worcester, 1974; Emmanuel Aronis, Boston (Hyde Park), 1974; Thomas W. McNeeley, Jr., Medfield, 1975. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

STATE BUILDING CODE COMMISSION
[General Laws, Chapter 23B, §§ 17-23.]

Ex-Officiis:- Commissioner of Community Affairs, State Fire Mar-

shal, and Chief of Inspections, Department of Public Safety. Appointed: Frederick F. Sanford, Jr., *(Town Inspector of Buildings),* Natick, 1975; Charles G. Cook, Jr., *(City Inspector of Buildings),* Springfield, 1975; James R. Gilman, *(Mechanical Engineer),* Framingham, 1975; Sanford A. Kaplan, *(Building Contractor),* Newton, 1977; Donald Stull, *(Building Owner),* Boston, 1977; Pasquale DiGiulio, *(representing Building Trades),* Swampscott, 1977; Raymond D. Caravaty, *(Registered Architect),* Pittsfield, 1979; Charles A. J. Theodore, *(Structural Engineer, Registered Professional Engineer),* Weston, 1979. 141 Milk Street, Boston.

*State Council on Juvenile Behavior.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 159-161.]

Ex-officiis members:- Attorney General or designee and Commissioner of Youth Services.

John E. McManus, Bourne, 1973; Ned N. Boyajy, Springfield, 1973; Philip Cutter, Beverly Cove, 1973; William L. Cobham, Cambridge, 1973; Frederick S. Fahey, Pittsfield, 1974; Albert Colello, Dover, 1974; Lawrence J. McCarthy, Lexington, 1974; John F. Scott, Worcester, 1975; Margaret G. Deveney, Lynnfield, 1975; Gertrude Schmidt, Worcester, 1975; Arthur Mason, Framingham, 1975; *Executive Secretary:* Joseph M. Ambrose, Danvers. 8 Ashburton Place, Boston.

State Forestry Committee.
[General Laws, Chapter 132.]

Charles W. Robinson *(representing general public).* Holden, 1975; Kendall Crocker *(representing farm woodlot owners),* Ashby, 1972; William R. Harrison, *(representing industrial woodland owners)* Dalton, 1973; Robert H. Lawton *(representing other woodland owners),* Athol, 1974; *Ex officio, Director, Division of Forests and Parks Department of Natural Resources,* 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

State House Physician (Commission on Administration and Finance).
[General Laws, Chapter 7, § 6B.]
Edmund A. Jannino, M.D., Room 277, State House.

State Industrial Finance Board.
[General Laws, Chapter 23A, § 11.]

Chairman; Commissioner of Commerce and Development; Harry C.

Midgley, Jr., Worcester, 1975 *(business of finance);* Thomas E. Leggat, Lincoln, 1975, *(Real Estate profession);* Patrick J. King, Boston, 1976; *(State Labor Council, AFL-CIO.);* Robert A. Chadbourne, Wellesley, 1976 *(Associated Industries);* Frank Heaney, Boston, 1977 *(professional engineer);* Ernest C. Dixon, Jr., Chelmsord, 1977 *(certified public accountant);* John J. Palczynski, Westfield, 1974 *(administration of municipal affairs);* James V. Terrio, Fall River, 1974 *(qualified industrial development).*

STATE LOTTERY COMMISSION (DEPARTMENT OF THE STATE TREASURER).
[General Laws, Chapter 10, §§ 22-36.]

Ex-Officiis: State Treasurer *(Chairman);* Secretary of Public Safety; State Comptroller.

Appointed for terms coterminous with the governor: Frederick S. Pillsbury, Springfield. Joseph P. McDonough, Milton. *Executive Director:* Dr. William Perrault. One Gateway Center, Newton.

*STATE RACING COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 48.]

Paul F. Walsh, *(Chairman),* New Bedford, 1976; Peter A. Consiglio, Worcester, 1974; Michael P. Ziter, Springfield, 1975; *Secretary,* Thomas R. Lynch, Sharon. 1010 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

STATE RECLAMATION BOARD (DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE).
[General Laws, Chapter 252.]

Edward Wright *(Chairman);* Harold D. Rose, *of the Department of Public Health;* John J. McColgan, *of the Department of Agriculture;* Charles J. Cannon *(Executive Secretary),* Yarmouth. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COURT HOUSE COMMISSION.
[Acts 1935, 474; 1939, 383.]

Appointed by the Governor, Angelo R. Musto *(Chairman),* Boston, 1974. *Appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court,* John E. Powers, Boston, 1978. *Sheriff of Suffolk County.* Room 318, Court House, Boston.

THAMES RIVER VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION.
[Acts 1957, 616.]

Appointed by the Governor, Samuel T. Sheard, Sturbridge, 1972. *Ex officiis Members—Associate Commissioner, Division of Waterways, Department of Public Works; Chairman, Water Resources Commission*

UNIFORM STATE LAWS, COMMISSIONERS ON.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 26-28.]

Edward L. Schwartz, Weston, 1974; Robert E. Keeton, Cambridge, 1974; Robert Haydock, Jr., Weston, 1974. 85 Devonshire Street, Boston.

UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.
Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts. Room 546-3, State House.

VETERANS' SERVICES, COMMISSIONER OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 22-25.]

Commissioner, Charles N. Collatos, Andover *(coterminous). Deputy Commissioner,* Joseph P. Mayo, Hingham, 1971; *Second Deputy,* Lawrence R. Volpe, Jr., Framingham, 1971. *Supervisor of Benefits,* Helen McClay, Franklin, 1973. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES.
Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 546-1, State House.

VETERINARY MEDICINE, BOARD OF REGISTRATION IN (DIVISION OF REGISTRATION).
[General Laws, Chapter 13, §§ 26-28.]

Barry N. Kellogg, Pittsfield, 1975; James I. F. Matthew, *(Chairman),* Burlington, 1977; Burton D. Whitestone *(Secretary),* Belmont, 1978; E. Deane Freitas, Dartmouth 1976; Harold B. Gursha, Needham, 1974. Room 1514, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

Approving Authority for Colleges of Veterinary Medicine: Chief Veterinary Officer, Division of Livestock Disease Control; the head of

the Department of Veterinary and Animal Sciences in the University of Massachusetts or his designee; and the Commissioner of Education or his designee.

WALDEN POND STATE RESERVATION COMMISSION.
[Acts 1922, 499.]

The County Commissioners of the County of Middlesex. *Chairman,* John F. Dever, Jr., Court House, Cambridge.

WAR RECORDS, COMMISSIONER ON.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 16.]

The Adjutant General. 100 Cambridge Street, Boston.

WEATHER AMENDMENT BOARD.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 72.]

Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Public Health and Commissioner of Natural Resources.

WOODS HOLE, MARTHA'S VINEYARD AND NANTUCKET STEAMSHIP AUTHORITY.
[Acts 1960, 701.]

Alexander M. Craig, Nantucket *(Secretary) (appointed by the Selectmen of the Town of Nantucket);* Allen M. Look, West Tisbury, *(Chairman) (appointed by the Commissioners of Dukes County);* James H. Smith, Falmouth *(Vice-Chairman) (appointed by the Selectmen of the Town of Falmouth;* John J. McCue *(General Manager);* George W. Liberty *(Treasurer).* P.O. Box 284, Woods Hole.

WORLD WAR I VETERANS.
Headquarters, Department of Massachusetts, Room 548, State House.

WORLD WAR II, KOREAN EMERGENCY AND VIETNAM CONFLICT MEMORIAL COMMISSION.
[General Laws, Chapter 6, § 124.]

Ex-Officio: Commissioner of Veterans Services; Paul S. Vaitses, Jr.,

(Chairman), Swansea, 1973; Joseph H. Feitelberg, *(representing the U.S.S. Massachusetts Memorial Committee, Inc.),* Somerset, 1978.

9 YOUTH SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF.
[General Laws, Chapter 18A (1969, 838).

Commissioner: Joseph Leavey, 1975.
Deputy Commissioner, Frank A. Maloney.
Assistant Commissioner, Clinical Services, William Madaus.
Assistant Commissioner, Delinquency Prevention, Joseph Leavey.
Assistant Commissioner, Educational Services, Thomas Jeffers.
Assistant Commissioner, Institutional Services, Yitzhak Bakal.
Advisory Committee Department of Youth Services: Sanford J. Fox *(Chairman),* Brookline, 1974; Howard P. Kellett, Cambridge, 1974; Paul T. Brucato, North Andover, 1972; Francis J. Kelly *(Vice Chairman),* Scituate, 1972; Edgar Grossman, Newton, 1972; Eugene P. McNamara, Boston, 1973; Gertrude Cuthbert, Woburn, 1973; Francis G. Poitrast, Wellesley, 1973. *Ex-Officiis:* Commissioner of Correction, Commissioner of Mental Health, Commissioner of Rehabilitation, Commissioner of Youth Services, Executive Director, Massachusetts Society Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Chairman, Commission against Discrimination, Executive Director, Massachusetts Commission on Children and Youth, Commissioner of Education, Chairman of the Parole Board and Commissioner of Probation. *Executive Secretary,* William W. Francis. 14 Somerset Street, Boston.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

[General Laws, Chapter 74, §§ 25-27.]

BRISTOL COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

AT DIGHTON.

Kenneth H. MacLeod, Norton, 1977; Harold A. Goff, Rehoboth, 1974; George I. Spatcher, Attleboro, 1975; Francis H. Hackett, Taunton, 1976; and the County Commissioners. *Director,* John B. Farrar.

ESSEX AGRICULTRUAL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

AT DANVERS (HATHORNE P.O.).

J. Alexander Michaud, Beverly, 1976; Jonathan B. Peck, Topsfield, 1974; Andrew A. Moss, Haverhill, 1975; Joan Gromalley, Salem, 1977; and the County Commissioners. *Director,* James F. Gallant.

NORFOLK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, TRUSTEES OF THE.

AT WALPOLE.

Isadore L. Kovey, Stoughton, 1974; John J. White, Needham, 1977; Louis E. Hoegler, Jr., Walpole, 1975; Richard J. Koch, Quincy, 1976; and the County Commissioners. *Director,* Thomas J. McGarr.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION.

[General Laws, Chapter 27.]

[The Commissioner has the government of the institutions named below, and appoints the Superintendent in each place.]

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION. WALPOLE.

(SOUTH WALPOLE P.O.).

Superintendent, Douglas H. Vinzant. *Deputy Superintendent,* Vahram Boyajian.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, CONCORD.
(West Concord P.O.).

Superintendent, Nicholas Genakos. *Deputy Superintendent,* Richard C. Michael.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, FRAMINGHAM.

Superintendent, Mrs. Dorothy L. C. Chase. *Deputy Superintendent,* Mrs. Margaret Romano.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, BRIDGEWATER.
(South Bridgewater P.O.).

Superintendent, Charles W. Gaughan. *Deputy Superintendent,* William J. Johnson.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, NORFOLK.

Superintendent, Larry Meachum. *Deputy Superintendent,* Theodore Ristaino, Jr. *Director of Prison Camps,* James F. Mahoney, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, PLYMOUTH.
(Box 207, South Carver P.O.).

Supervisor of Prison Camps, Henry E. Dahl.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, MONROE.
(R.F.D. 52, Readsboro, Vermont P.O.).

Supervisor of Prison Camps, John A. Keizer.

MASSACHUSETTS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION, WARWICK.
(Box 4, Richmond Road, Warwick, 01378).

Supervisor of Prison Camps, Horace Woodward.

PRE-RELEASE CENTERS

Located on the grounds of the Boston State Hospital and Industrial School for Boys at Shirley.

BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND INSTITUTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BUT AUTONOMOUS.

BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION

[Chapter 15, § 1A, amended c. 572, 1965.]

Malcolm Y. MacKinnon, Millis, 1976; Gertrude M. Spaulding, Wakefield, 1977; John Adam, Jr., Marlborough, 1978; (vacancy), 1974; Gene P. Grillo *(Vice-Chairman),* Bradford, 1975; Florence R. Rubin *(Chairman,),* Newton, 1975; Robert E. Barrett, Jr., South Hadley, 1976.

Ex Officiis members: Robert D. Gordon, *(representing the University of Massachusetts);* Sylvia K. Burack, *(representing the State Colleges);* Errol Y. Jacobsen, *(representing the community colleges);* Sumner J. Waring, Jr., *(representing the technological institutes).*

ADVISORY COMMISSION TO THE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

[Chapter 15, § 1B, amended c. 572, 1965.]

Ex Officiis members: Gregory R. Anrig, Commissioner of Education; Ronald J. Fitzgerald, Director of Research, Advisory Council on Education; President Robert C. Wood, University of Massachusetts; President Everett V. Olsen, Lowell Technological Institute; President Donald E. Walker, Southeastern Massachusetts Technological Institute; President William G. Dwyer, Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges.

President D. Justin McCarthy, State College at Fitchburg; Glen W. Ferguson, Worcester, 1976.

Patrick E. McCarthy, *Chancellor and Secretary to the Board.* 182 Tremont Street, Boston.

TRUSTEES OF STATE COLLEGES.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 20A.]

Ex-Officiis: Patrick E. McCarthy, *(Chancellor, Board of Higher Education);* Dr. Lawrence E. Dennis, *(Provost, Massachusetts State College System).*

Helen C. Vanderbilt, Williamstown, 1973; William E. Aubuchon, Jr., *(Chairman),* Fitchburg, 1974; Ruth L. Briggs, Walpole, 1974; Philip L. Lowe, Newton, 1976; Sylvia K. Burack, Brookline, 1976; John M. Cataldo, Weston, 1975; Walter H. Flinn, North Andover, 1975. Arthur J. Gartland, Scituate, 1976; Elaine S. Marks, Framingham, 1977; Carleton W. Edmonds, Jr., Springfield, 1977; Richard B. O'Keefe, Salem, 1978. *Student Trustee:* Alice Seagull, Fitchburg.

ADVISORY COMMISSION TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF STATE COLLEGES.

Student Trustee: Jacob C. Darnell, Jr., Salem State College, 1972.

President Adrian Rondileau, State College at Bridgewater; President Robert E. Leestamper, State College at Worcester; President James T. Amsler, State College at North Adams; Clarence Q. Berger, Newton, 1971; *(vacancy).*

STATE COLLEGES.

At Boston — Opened as Boston Normal School, 1852; name changed to Boston Teachers' College, 1924; transferred to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 1952. *President* — Kermit Morrissey.

At Framingham — Opened at Lexington, July, 1839; transferred to West Newton, September, 1844; removed to Framingham, 1853. *President,* D. Justin McCarthy.

At Westfield — Opened at Barre, September, 1839; suspended, 1841, reopened at Westfield, September, 1844. *President,* Robert L. Randolph.

At Bridgewater — Opened September, 1840. *President,* Adrian Rondileau.

At Salem — Opened September, 1854. *President,* Frank L. Keegan.

At Worcester — Opened September, 1874. *President,* Robert E. Leestamper.

At Fitchburg — Opened September, 1895. *President,* James J. Hammond.

At North Adams — Opened February, 1897. *President,* James T. Amsler.

At Lowell — Opened October, 1897. *President,* Daniel H. O'Leary.

At Boston — Opened November, 1873.

Massachusetts Maritime Academy.

At Buzzards Bay — Founded 1891 as Massachusetts Nautical School — Name changed to Massachusetts Maritime Academy, 1942. Transferred to Trustees of State Colleges, 1964. *President,* Lee F. Harrington. 65 Franklin Street, Boston.

At Boston — Massachusetts College of Art. *President,* John F. Nolan.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE COLLEGE BUILDING AUTHORITY.

[Chapter 703, Acts of 1963.]

Mrs. Marion Chandler, Winchester, 1978; Frankland W. L. Miles, Jr., Duxbury, 1974; Giles B. Powell, Danvers, 1975; Anthony Maurello, Shrewsbury, 1975; James T. Thomas, Taunton, 1973. Ruth L. Briggs, Walpole, 1974; John M. Cataldo, Weston, 1975; Walter H. Flinn, North Andover, 1975; Harold Brown, Boston, 1976. Robert E. Stewart, Newton, *Executive Director.* 65 Franklin Street, Boston.

LOWELL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF MASSACHUSETTS, TRUSTEES OF THE.

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 24.]

President — Everett V. Olsen.

Trustees — Honorable Ellen A. Sampson, Mayor *(Ex Officio).*

Gregory R. Anrig, Commissioner of Education *(Ex Officio).*

Richard H. Olney, Dunstable, 1974; Charles J. Burton, North Andover, 1974; John F. Toplin, Newton, 1975; Charles W. Harrington, Jr., Arlington, 1976; Joseph J. Senna, Arlington, 1976; Edward S. Redstone, Chestnut Hill, 1976; William J. Walker, Jr., Framingham,

1976; Edwin R. Biron, Dunstable, 1976; David D. White, Bourne, 1973; Georgia T. Noble, Cambridge, 1974; Stanley R. Lapon, Belmont, 1974; Paul B. Dorain, Lexington, 1974; Pauline Reardon, Lowell, 1975; Sheldon E. Busonsky, Newton, 1975. *Student Trustee:* Gary D. Renieri, Pittsfield.

LOWELL TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE BUILDING AUTHORITY.

[Chapter 557, Acts of 1961.]

Homer W. Bourgeois *(Chairman),* Lowell, 1978; John P. Ploubides, Lowell, 1974; Joseph P. Custy, Lowell, 1973; George W. Foss, Haverhill, 1974; Edwin R. Biron, Dunstable, 1973; Nils Jonsson, Woburn, 1975; Richard H. Olney, Dunstable, 1974; John F. Toplin, Newton, 1975; Sylvester J. Boymil, Lowell, 1977.

SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES OF.

[North Dartmouth.]

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 21A, inserted by Chapter 543, 1960.]

Consolidation of Bradford Durfee College of Technology, Fall River and New Bedford Technical Institute, July 1, 1964.

Trustees — Albert Goldstein, New Bedford, 1976; Gustave LaStaiti, New Bedford, 1971; William G. Saltonstall, Cambridge, 1975; William Jones, Newton, 1975; William O. Taylor, Medfield, 1973; Ernest J. Knopton, Chatham, 1973; David A. Greer, Fall River, 1973; Kathryn A. McCarthy, Andover, 1973; Ernest I. Rotenberg, Attleboro, 1974; Talbot T. Tweedy, Taunton, 1974; James E. Haddow, Pembroke, 1974; Lucienne J. Dionne, Fall River, 1974; Bernard Baker, Dartmouth, 1975; Sumner J. Waring, Jr., Swansea, 1975. *Student Trustee:* Robert Harp, Westport.

President — Donald E. Walker.

SOUTHEASTERN MASSACHUSETTS UNIVERSITY BUILDING AUTHORITY.

[Chapter 703, Acts of 1964; 1968; 346; 1973, 310.]

Ralph D. Lider *(Vice-Chairman),* New Bedford, 1977; Arthur C. Guimond, Fall River, 1974; Roland Lafrance, Fall River, 1975; Bernard Baker, Dartmouth, 1975; John R. Kinney, New Bedford, 1975; Talbot T. Tweedy, Taunton, 1974; Anthony R. Mastromarino, Taunton, 1973; Albert Goldstein, New Bedford, 1978; Elizabeth R. Schmid, Westport, 1975.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

[At Amherst, Founded 1863.]

[General Laws, Chapter 15, § 20.]

President — Robert C. Wood.

Trustees — John W. Haigis, Jr., Greenfield, 1975; Most Reverend Christopher J. Weldon, Springfield, 1976; Edmund J. Croce, Worcester, 1976; Joseph P. Healey, Arlington, 1977; Frederick S. Troy, Boston, 1977; Robert D. Gordon, Lincoln, 1978; Carolyn C. Rowland, Wianno, 1979; Dennis M. Crowley, West Roxbury, 1973; Frank L. Boyden, Deerfield, 1974; George L. Pumphret, Dorchester, 1974; Betty K. Knowles, Dartmouth, 1975; Alan Shaler, Easthampton, 1976; Robert M. Abrams, Holyoke, 1976; Muriel Snowden, Boston, 1976. Two student trustees representing Boston and Amherst Campuses: Lee Harold Sandwen, and Ellen M. Kelly.

Ex Officiis members — His Excellency, the Governor, Francis W. Sargent; *Commissioner of Education,* Gregory R. Anrig; *Commissioner of Agriculture,* Nathan Chandler; *Commissioner of Public Health;* Alfred L. Frechette; *Commissioner of Mental Health,* William Goldman, M.D., *President of the University,* Robert C. Wood.

President of the University, Robert C. Wood; *Chairman, Board of Selectmen, Amherst,* Amherst.

Officers of the Trustees.

Chairman — Joseph P. Healey.

Secretary — Robert J. McCartney.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS BUILDING AUTHORITY.

[Chapter 773, Acts of 1960.]

George L. Pumphret *(Chairman),* Boston, 1976; Bernard Solomon *(Secretary-Treasurer),* Boston, 1975; Edward F. Williams, Newton, 1977; Evan V. Johnston, Easthampton, 1978; Basil Yanakakis, Brookline, 1970; Harold G. Dickey, West Springfield, 1975; Edmund J. Croce, Worcester, 1976; Frederick S. Troy, Boston, 1977; William E. Aubin, Amherst, 1977; *Assistant Secretary-Treasurer,* Morris Goldings, 2 Park Square, Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF REGIONAL COMMUNITY COLLEGES.

[General Laws; Chapter 15, Section 27.]

Theodore Chase *(Chairman),* Dover, 1975; William J. Dean, Holyoke, 1974; Richard W. Philbrick, Concord, 1975; Elizabeth G. Johnson, Boston, 1976; Henry E. Foley, Jamaica Plain, 1976; O. R. Simha, Cambridge, 1976; Robert Cataldo, Lexington, 1977; Mrs. Errol Y. Jacobsen, Arlington, 1978; Matthew J. Mitchell, Wellesley, 1974; Helen Bowditch, Worcester, 1977; Alice J. Thurston, Needham, 1978.

Ex officiis members: Commissioner of Education, Gregory R. Anrig; *President of the University of Massachusetts,* Robert C. Wood; *President of North Adams State,* James T. Amsler; *President of the Lowell Technological Institute,* Everett V. Olsen, William G. Dwyer, *President; Student Trustee,* A. Frank Arcari, Middlesex Community College, Bedford.

ADVISORY BOARDS FOR COMMUNITY COLLEGES.

[General Laws, Chapter 15.]

Berkshire Community College, Pittsfield: Jane LePage, Williamstown, 1976; Mrs. Mary F. Rosasco, North Adams, 1973; Frances E. Hayden, North Adams, 1978; Fred T. Hansen, Washington, 1973; Rev. Francis C. Mackin, S.J., Lenox, 1974; James J. Scullary, Pittsfield, 1974; Harry G. Webster, North Adams, 1974; William S. Webber, III, Great Barrington, 1975; Alice Pederson, Great Barrington, 1977; Evan S. Dobelle, Pittsfield, 1977. *President,* Thomas E. O'Connell, Second Street, Pittsfield 01202.

Bristol Community College, Fall River: Charles F. Day, North Dighton, 1977; Maury Kusinitz, Fall River, 1977; Harriet Chase, Fall River, 1973; Lionel A. Dansereau, Fall River, 1973; Raymond A. Kowalski, Somerset, 1974: Francis W. Wing, Assonet, 1974; Ernest J. Viveiros, North Swansea, 1975; (vacancy), 1975; William Chapman,

New Bedford, 1976; August Schofer, Attleboro, 1976. *President,* Jack P. Hudnall, 64 Durfee Street, Fall River 02720.

Bunker Hill Community College, Charlestown: (Advisory Board not named). President: Harold E. Shively, 203 Rutherford Avenue, Charlestown, 02129.

Cape Cod Community College, West Barnstable: Charles L. Bardelis, Falmouth, 1977; Harvard H. Broadbent, Centerville, 1977; Paul M. Fye, Woods Hole, 1978; Robert E. O'Neil, Hyannisport, 1974; Norman H. Cook, Centerville, 1974; Francis C. Norton, Cummiquid, 1975; Hon. Henry L. Murphy, Centerville, 1975; Joseph Ryan, Hyannis, 1976; Dr. A. W. Mandelstam, Hyannis, 1976; Anne H. Davis, Harwichport, 1978. *President,* James F. Hall, West Barnstable 02668.

Greenfield Community College, Greenfield: Morton A. Slavin, Erving, 1976; Mrs. Carolyn B. Parenteau, Northfield, 1977; Ward M. Hunting, New Salem, 1977; Clarence Clark, Sunderland, 1973; Frederick A. Dunn, Greenfield, 1973; Robert Davies, Greenfield, 1974; Earle C. Witty, Orange, 1974; John H. Williams, Rowe, 1975; Mrs. Grace L. Mayers, Greenfield, 1975; Andrew Siegel, Northampton, 1976. *President,* Lewis O. Turner, 125 Federal Street, Greenfield 01301.

Holyoke Community College, Holyoke: Mrs. Emma W. Anderson, Springfield, 1975; Nathaniel Reed, Amherst, 1976; William H. Welch, Northampton, 1976; Donald J. MacLain, Holyoke, 1977; George A. Landeau, Jr., Willimansett, 1977; Mrs. Alberta Settle, Longmeadow, 1973; Leon Massa, Agawam, 1973; Thomas H. Lesieur, Chicopee, 1974; George F. Murray, Holyoke, 1974; Mrs. Mary Phillips, Springfield, 1975. *President,* George E. Frost, 170 Sargeant Street, Holyoke 01040.

Massachusetts Bay Community College, Watertown: George K. Coyne, Somerville, 1976; Prof. William J. Carey, West Roxbury, 1976; Mrs. Nancy Butler, Cambridge, 1977; *(vacancy),* 1977; Mrs. Margaret Capobianco Scott, Brighton, 1973; John W. Buckley, Arlington, 1973; Joseph P. Gentile, Somerville, 1974; Archibald C. MacKinnon, Dedham, 1974; Dr. Michael Kolligian, Medford, 1975; Francis V. Lambiase, Winchester, 1975. *President,* John F. McKenzie, 57 Stanley Avenue, Watertown 02172.

Massasoit Community College, Brockton. Dr. Edward J. Carchidi, Brockton, 1976; Willis A. Downs, Brockton, 1977; Ralph C. Paine, Avon, 1977; Robert T. Werner, Brockton, 1973; Thomas E. Nash, Brockton, 1973; Herbert H. Wydom, Brockton, 1974; Albert G. Asiaf, Brockton, 1977; Carl G. Luciano, North Easton, 1975. *President,* John W. Musselman, 290 Thatcher Street, Brockton 02402.

Middlesex Community College, Bedford: Katherine Lyons, Wayland, 1972; Russell B. Mason, Lexington, 1972; William R. Yundt, Woburn, 1973; Phillip A. Adams, Chelmsford, 1973; Barbara L. Hassenfeld, Natick, 1974; Eugene Vitale, Arlington, 1974; William D. Ticknor, Carlisle, 1975; Geoffrey Harvey, Lexington, 1975; *(vacancy),* 1976; Alan G. Adams, Lexington, 1976. *President,* James E. Houlihan, Jr., Springs Road, Bedford 01730.

Mount Wachusett Community College, Gardner: Robert E. Fitzgerald, Leominster, 1977; Louis Scerra, Gardner, 1973; Chester N. Beauregard, Gardner, 1973; Robert D. Hawke, Gardner, 1973; Anthony L. DiGeronimo, Leominster, 1973; Mrs. Cynthia G. Walker, Lunenburg, 1975; Robert J. Malcolmson, Sterling, 1975; Keith W. Lauer, Leominster, 1976; Daniel C. Despotopulos, Clinton, 1976; Leo P. LaChance, Gardner, 1977. *President,* Arthur F. Haley, Elm Street, Gardner 01440.

North Shore Community College, Beverly: Alfred J. Chisholm, Gloucester, 1976; George Chansky, Beverly, 1977; C. Henry Glovsky, Beverly, 1977; Robert C. Triplett, Marblehead. 1978; Louis J. Barrier, Manchester, 1978; Charles C. Pelonzi, Beverly, 1974; Peter Gamage, Marblehead, 1974; William A. Welch, Jr., Peabody, 1975; Dominic Rosario Marraffa, Salem, 1975; Frances H. McGrew, Gloucester, 1976; *President,* George Traicoff, 3 Essex Street, Beverly 01915.

Northern Essex Community College, Haverhill: Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bixby, Bradford, 1976; Nicholas Peterson, Haverhill, 1977; Dorothy M. Bell, Bradford, 1973; Joseph A. Torrisi, Methuen, 1973; Ralph M. Woodcock, Haverhill, 1973; Bruno A. Pietuchoff, Lawrence, 1974; Mrs. Marjorie E. Goudreault, Haverhill, 1974; Anthony Athanas, Swampscott, 1975; Angello Zappala, Lawrence, 1975; James Fitzpatrick, Lawrence, 1976. *President,* Harold Bentley, 100 Elliott Street, Haverhill 01830.

Quinsigamond Community College, Worcester: Vincent J. Vieraitis, Worcester, 1976; Arthur E. Chase, Worcester, 1976; Mrs. Christine A. Plumley, Worcester, 1977; Raymond A. Fournier, Worcester, 1977; Mrs. Helen R. Bloom, Worcester, 1973; Russell H. Smith, Jr., Worcester, 1973; Robert F. Lutz, Shrewsbury, 1974; Richard A. Bonofiglio, Worcester, 1974; Susan T. Caswell, Milford, 1975; Richard T. Moore, Hopedale, 1975. *President,* Paul G. Preus, 670 West Boylston Street, Worcester 01606.

Roxbury Community College, Roxbury: Margaret Powers, Boston, 1973; Octavius Rowe, Boston, 1973; Bertram Lee, Boston, 1974; Melvin King, Boston, 1974; John D. O'Bryant, Boston, 1975; Amanda H. Cook, Boston, 1975; Kenneth Hubbard, Boston, 1976; Ana Marie Diamond, Boston, 1976; Leonard C. Alkins, Boston, 1977; Jerry David, Boston, 1977. *President,* Lawrence A. Johnson, 2401 Washington Street, Roxbury 02119.

Springfield Technical Community College, Springfield: Joseph J. Cooligan, Springfield, 1977; Katherine H. Benson, Springfield, 1978; Joseph Deliso, Springfield, 1973; Robert F. Swords, Springfield, 1974; Rebecca M. Johnson, Springfield, 1974; James C. Anderson, Wilbraham, 1975; Rev. Stephen Papadoulias, Springfield, 1975; Abel Gomes, Chicopee Falls, 1976; Frank H. Cataldo, Holyoke, 1976; Sante M. Caldarola, Springfield, 1977. *President,* Edmond P. Garvey, Armory Square, Springfield.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH.

[The board of trustees for each of the following institutions, except the Walter E. Fernald State School, shall consist of seven members; and at least two of such members shall be women. The board of trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School shall consist of six members on the part of the Commonwealth (General Laws, Chapter 19, § 15).]

BELCHERTOWN STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — Muriel R. Klein, West Springfield, 1979; Leslie S. Reynolds, Granby, 1974; Herbert A. Randolph, Amherst, 1975; Edward D. Johnston, South Hadley, 1976; Louise W. Giles, Longmeadow, 1977; William G. Whitlock, Belchertown, 1978.

Superintendent — Lawrence P. Bowser, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS MENTAL HEALTH CENTER (BOSTON PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL).

Trustees — Catherine P. Lally, Swampscott, 1974; Harry Halperin, Boston, 1975; Irving W. Schiller, Newton, 1976; Anne B. Saval, Boston, 1977; Robert E. Arnot, Boston, 1978; Morris A. Cohen, Belmont, 1979; William H. Chasen, Newton, 1973.

Superintendent — Jack R. Ewalt, M.D.

BOSTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Vincent DiNunno, Boston, 1973; Eli M. Levantinsky, Boston, 1974; Julien F. Begien, Manchester, 1975; Elihu Lewis, Brookline, 1976; Thalia Hall, Scituate, 1977; Michael Charles Sheff, Newton, 1978; Sydell Shaw, Newton, 1979.

Superintendent — Jonathan O. Cole, M.D.

CUSHING HOSPITAL.

Trustees—Anna Shulman, Framingham, 1979; Richard Mutti, Marlborough, 1974; William E. Blizard, Framingham, 1975; Dr. David R. Corey, Cochituate, 1976; Jacqueline A. Bonner, Framingham, 1977; Paul Medin, Wellesley, 1978; Catherine McQuiston, Natick, 1980.
1978.

Superintendent — David M. Banen, M.D.

DANVERS STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Harry Axelrod, Andover, 1979; Pasquale Grillo, Lawrence, 1974; Lois C. Demming, Peabody, 1975; Richard F. Curran, Danvers, 1976; Richard F. Wilcox, Middleton, 1977; Jacqueline M. Williams, Marblehead, 1978; Grace Q. O'Brine, Salem, 1980.

Superintendent — Peter B. Hagopian, M.D.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL.

At Waltham

Trustees — Dorothea A. Holland, Belmont, 1978; John I. Ahern, Newton, 1973; Bernard Lange, Lexington, 1974; Blanche D. Settles, Lynnfield, 1975; Adele Malone, Waltham, 1976; Spencer N. Frankl, Newton, 1977.

Superintendent — Malcolm J. Farrell, M.D.

Trustees elected by Corporation — David Crockett, Boston; John E. Rogerson, Boston; Robert Ware, Fitchburg; John A. Davies, M.D., Brookline; Henry R. Mayo, Jr., Lynn; Mary W. Barnes, Cambridge.

FOXBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Robert M. Kearney, Franklin, 1974; Ethel Wing Dodd, Wrentham, 1975; Daniel J. Lynch, Jr., Foxborough, 1972; Helen J. Fay, Westwood, 1973; Eugene F. Costa, Attleboro, 1976; Vincent M. Igo, Foxborough, 1977; Thekla Snell, Taunton, 1978.

Superintendent — Rafael A. Mora, M.D.

GARDNER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Ida-Mae Bourne, Sterling, 1979; Clarence E. May, Jr., Leominster, 1973; Ralph W. Kelley, Gardner, 1974; Magnus A. Carlberg, Gardner, 1975; Albert Yraola, Gardner, 1976; Michael G. Marrone, Ashburnham, 1977; Margaret H. McComb, Leominster, 1978.

Superintendent — Warren P. Cordes, M.D.

GRAFTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Alexander LeBeaux, Shrewsbury, 1979; Daniel C. Duggan, Jr., Northbridge, 1973; Robert E. Vigneault, Oxford, 1974; Mary J. Maintanis, Grafton, 1975; Roger Maconi, Southborough, 1976; John L. Cook, Charlton, 1977; Hope Yohn, Monson, 1978.

Superintendent — Paul Dingman, Ph.D., M.D.

MEDFIELD STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Mildred W. Wells, Weston, 1978; Ralph Hersey, Jr., Norwood, 1980; Barbara L. Moore, Walpole, 1974; Cornelia C. Roberts, Dover, 1975; Andrew B. Goodspeed, Boston, 1976; Margaret M. Vasaturo, Medfield, 1977; John B. Cadigan, Norwood, 1979.

Superintendent — Robert Cserr, M.D.

METROPOLITAN STATE HOSPITAL.

At Waltham.

Trustees — Hugo Fabrizio, Quincy, 1972; John T. Padden, Boston, 1980; Leonard Needleman, Newton, 1974; Harry Bronstein, Brookline, 1975; Jason Weinrab, Newton, 1976; Nancy Regolino, Brookline, 1977; Marion G. Spencer, Boston, 1978.

Superintendent — William F. McLaughlin, M.D.

MONSON STATE HOSPITAL.

AT PALMER.

Trustees — Nora T. Rondeau, Thorndike, 1980; Bernard Wilson, Ware, 1974; Richard S. Brindle, Agawam, 1975; F. Peter Skwark, Monson, 1976; Josefina B. Roberts, Barre, 1977; Lucy Gensheimer, Wilbraham, 1978; Stewart I. Swain, Palmer, 1979.

Superintendent — *(vacancy)*, M.D.

NORTHAMPTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Wilfred D. Spencer, Northampton, 1979; Henry G. Clarke, Florence, 1973; William B. Hayes, Greenfield, 1974; Charlotte Staab, Amherst, 1975; Mary T. Brewer, Easthampton, 1976; Leonard Waldman, Longmeadow, 1977; Radozzio Pedrotti, Pittsfield, 1978.

Superintendent — Harry Goodman, M.D.

PAUL A. DEVER STATE SCHOOL.

AT TAUNTON.

Trustees — Mae Brooks, North Easton, 1979; Florence S. Finkel, Sharon, 1973; Ralph Handren, Taunton, 1974; Abraham Naterman, Newton, 1975; Nicholas Spadea, Brockton, 1976; Patricia C. Mosley, Taunton, 1977; John A. Pollis, North Attleborough, 1978.

Superintendent — Anne H. Lewis, M.D.

TAUNTON STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Amy M. Robinson, Taunton, 1973; Coleman Lipman, New Bedford, 1974; Dorothy G. Williams, Taunton, 1975; Kenneth Dorn, Brockton, 1976; Irving L. Pike, Attleboro, 1977; Robert Ricketson, Taunton, 1978; Philip J. Rioux, Swansea, 1979.

Superintendent — W. Everett Glass, M.D.

WESTBOROUGH STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — Frank Mero, Worcester, 1974; Donato D. Bernardone, Southbridge, 1975; Philip C. Tucker, Westborough, 1976; Gladys Crockett, Upton, 1977; R. Norman Peters, Worcester, 1978; Donald M. Gillis, Westborough, 1980.

Superintendent — Morris L. Sharp, M.D.

WORCESTER STATE HOSPITAL.

Trustees — George J. Ratte, Worcester, 1974; Janice L. Cogswell, Worcester, 1975; George Valery, Worcester, 1976; Virginia B. Ebbeson, Worcester, 1977; Alfred A. Simocini, Worcester, 1978; Lyman S. Salmonsen, Worcester, 1979; Carl Gordon, Worcester, 1980.

Superintendent — David J. Myerson, M.D.

WRENTHAM STATE SCHOOL.

Trustees — Ruth A. Holman, Walpole, 1972; John E. McCarthy, Jr., Walpole, 1973; Joseph G. Cortes, Bellingham, 1974; Inez M. Pini, North Attleborough, 1975; Edward Koval, Norwood, 1976; Patricia A. Capron, Foxborough, 1977; Melvin M. Finger, Hull, 1978.

Superintendent — Edward Meshorer, M.D.

INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE GENERAL SUPERVISION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

[General Laws, Chapter 111.]

LAKEVILLE HOSPITAL.

Superintendent — George S. Watson, M.D.

MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL SCHOOL.
AT CANTON.

[For the care and education of crippled and deformed children.]

Trustees — Paul L. Norton, M.D. *(Chairman),* Lincoln, 1976; A. Walter Ciani, M.D., Quincy, 1972; Edward T. Clark, Randolph, 1978; Arthur Michael Pappas, Wayland, 1974; Nils V. Nelson, Winthrop, 1975.

Superintendent — Donald C. Gates, M.D.

PONDVILLE HOSPITAL (FOR CANCER PATIENTS).

Superintendent — Henry W. Kolbe, M.D.

RUTLAND HEIGHTS HOSPITAL.

Superintendent — Endre K. Brunner, M.D.

LEMUEL SHATTUCK HOSPITAL.

Superintendent — *(vacancy).*

TEWKSBURY HOSPITAL.

[General Laws, Chapter 122.]

Trustees — Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bartlett, Woburn, 1974; Martin Silva, Lowell, 1974; Mary Ann Brenton, Burlington, 1975; George Gianis, Lowell, 1976; Arthur R. Hallenborg, Billerica, 1976; Bruce N. Morong, Wakefield, 1976; Lawrence Braverman, Bedford, 1974.

Superintendent — Thomas J. Saunders.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS HOSPITAL.

Superintendent — I. Herbert Scheffer, M.D.

VARIOUS INSTITUTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL

AT BOSTON. [ACTS 1864, Chapter 46.]

Trustees — Sidney R. Rabb, Boston, 1973; Francis O. Schmitt, Weston, 1973; S. Lang Makrauer, Boston, 1973; Jane Claflin, Boston, 1974.

General Director — John H. Knowles, M.D.

PERKINS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

AT WATERTOWN. [ACTS 1864, Chapter 96.]

Trustees — Roland M. Achin, Lowell, 1974; Henry F. Allen, Boston, 1974; C. Richard Carlson, Rockport, 1974; Eric H. Jostrom, Boston, 1973.

Director — Edward J. Waterhouse.

MASSACHUSETTS EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

AT BOSTON. [ACTS 1873, Chapter 134.]

Managers — Gustave Solomon, Cambridge, 1972; Ephraim Friedman, M.D., Newton, 1972.

Director — Francis S. Hill.

*SOLDIERS' HOME IN HOLYOKE, TRUSTEES OF THE.

AT HOLYOKE. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 70, 71.]

Trustees — Robert H. Bourasso, Holyoke, 1975; Elizabeth J. O'Leary, Springfield, 1971; George W. Schryver, Williamstown, 1972; Gerald W. Barsalou, Chicopee, 1973; Victor A. Biscotti, Springfield, 1974; Frank E. Andros, Westfield, 1976; Ralph S. Pease, Ashfield, 1977.

Superintendent —

*SOLDIERS' HOME IN MASSACHUSETTS.

AT CHELSEA. [General Laws, Chapter 6, §§ 40, 41.]

Trustees — J. Leo Sullivan, Peabody, 1973; Leonard Florence, Chelsea, 1974; Frances S.M. Everberg, Woburn, 1975; Nicholas Scaramella, Boston, 1976; Rt. Rev. Edward J. Carney, Lawrence, 1972; Leo R. Mullin, Milton, 1977; Thomas P. Hazelton, Chelsea, 1978.

Commandant — John M. Quigley, Chelsea.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, INC.

AT BOSTON. [ACTS, 1890, Chapter 358.]

Trustees — Beatrice G. Sherman, Boston, 1974; Louis Mastrangelo, Watertown, 1974; A. Raymond Tye, Newton, 1972; Jerome E. Rosen, Weston, 1973; J. Thomas Cathcart, Needham, 1973.

Administrator — Philip D. Bonnett, M.D.

THE PETER BENT BRIGHAM HOSPITAL CORPORATION.

AT BOSTON. [ACTS 1909, Chapter 370.]

Trustees — Dr. Jolane Solomon, Boston, 1972; Paul Parks, Boston, 1975.

Director — F. Lloyd Mussells, M.D.

Governor's Cabinet.

[Chapter 704 of the Acts of 1969.]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE.

Secretary: William I. Cowin.
Agencies include:
Executive Office for Administration and Finance; (as existing).
Purchasing Agent's Division.
Advisory Standardization Board.
Civil Service Division.
Group Insurance Commission.
Personnel Appeals Board.
Retirement Law Commission.
Teachers' Retirement Board.
Suggestion Awards Board.
Comptroller's Division.
Department of Corporations and Taxation (with Secretary of Communities and Development).
State Tax Commission.
Finance Advisory Board.
Commissioners to Invest and Manage the Massachusetts School Fund.
Rate Setting Commission.
Designer Selection Board.
Board of Economic Advisors.
Appellate Tax Board.
Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.
Civil Service Commission.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF COMMUNITIES AND DEVELOPMENT.

Secretary: Thomas Atkins.
Agencies include:
Department of Commerce and Development.
Department of Community Affairs.
Advisory Committee on Community Affairs.
Governor's Committee on Law Enforcement and Administration of Criminal Justice.
Mobile Homes Commission.
State Industrial Finance Board.
American and Canadian French Cultural Exchange Commission.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS.

Secretary: John R. Verani.
Agencies include:
Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission.
*Board of Appeal on Motor Vehicle Liability Policies and Bonds (with Secretary of Public Safety).
Board of Bank Incorporation.
Division of Banks and Loan Agencies.
Consumers' Council.
Gas Fittings Regulation Board.
Health, Welfare and Retirement Trust Funds Board.
Division of Insurance.
Division of Milk Control.
Milk Control Commission.
Department of Public Utilities.
Public Utilities Commission.
*Division of Commercial Motor Vehicles, in D.P.U. (with Secretary of Public Safety).
Division of Savings Bank Life Insurance.
Trustees of the General Insurance Guaranty Fund.
Small Loans Regulatory Board.
Division of Standards in Department of Labor and Industries (tentatively).
State Racing Commission.
Fraudulent Claims Board.
Division of Registration:
Board of Registration of Architects.
Board of Registration of Barbers.
State Examiners of Electricians.
Board of Electricians' Appeals.
Board of Registration of Hairdressers.
Board of State Examiners of Plumbers.
Board of Registration of Professional Engineers and of Land Surveyors.
Board of Public Accountancy.
Board of Registration of Real Estate Brokers and Salesmen.
Board of Registration of Radio and Television Technicians.
Board of Registration of Sanitarians.
Board of Registration of Embalming and Funeral Directing.
Board of Registration in Veterinary Medicine.
Board of Registration of Electrologists.
Board of Registration in Podiatry.
Board of Registration of Dispensing Opticians.

Board of Registration in Optometry.
Board of Registration of Chiropractors.
Board of Registration in Nursing.
Board of Registration in Medicine.
Board of Registration in Pharmacy.
Board of Dental Examiners.
Board of Registration in Landscape Architects.
Board of Certification of Health Officers.
Medical Approving Authority.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary: Joseph M. Cronin.
Agencies include:
Board of Education.
Department of Education.
Advisory Council on Education.
Board of Higher Education.
Advisory Commission to the Board of Higher Education.
Trustees of the University of Massachusetts.
Board of Trustees of State Colleges.
Advisory Commission to the Board of Trustees of State Colleges.
Massachusetts Board of Regional Community Colleges.
Trustees of the Southeastern Massachusetts University.
Trustees of Lowell Technological Institute.
Massachusetts Executive Committee for Educational Television.
Massachusetts Educational Communications Commission.
Educational Development Commission.
Advisory Committee on Racial Imbalance.
Council on the Arts and Humanities.
Art Commission.
Board of Library Commissioners.
Advisory Commission on Special Education.
Advisory Board for the Training of Deaf Children in the Public Schools.
Advisory Commission on Vocational Education.
Advisory Commission on Academically Talented Pupils.
Trustees of the State Library.
Higher Education Facilities Commission.
*State Agency for Surplus Property (with Secretary of Administration).
Bureau of Nutrition Education and School Food Services.
Division of Immigration and Americanization.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ELDER AFFAIRS.

Secretary: Jack Leff.
Agencies include:
Aging Bureau.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary: Charles H.W. Foster.
Agencies include:
Department of Agriculture.
Board of Agriculture.
Committee to Keep Massachusetts Beautiful.
Committee for Conservation of Soil, Water and Related Resources.
Deer Hill State Reservation Commission.
Fish and Game Board.
Division of Fisheries and Game.
Marine Fisheries Advisory Commission.
Milk Regulation Board.
Mount Everett State Reservation Commission.
Mount Sugar Loaf State Reservation Commission.
Mount Tom State Reservation Commission.
Department of Natural Resources.
Board of Natural Resources.
Outdoor Advertising Board.
Outdoor Advertising Division.
Public Access Board.
Purgatory Chasm State Reservation Commission.
State Reclamation Board.
Walden Pond State Reservation Commission.
Water Resources Commission.
Weather Amendment Board.
World War II Memorial Commission.
*Metropolitan District Commission (with Secretaries of Public Safety, Transportation and Construction, and Communities and Development).

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HUMAN SERVICES.

Secretary: Peter C. Goldmark.
Agencies include:
Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission.
Advisory Council to the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission.
Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Board.
Massachusetts Commission for the Blind.
Advisory Board to the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind.

Advisory Council on Home and Family.
Department of Public Welfare.
State Advisory Board, Department of Public Welfare.
Veterans' Services
Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home in Holyoke.
Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts.
Trustees for the Tewksbury Hospital.
Trustees for the Massachusetts Hospital School.
Advisory Council for the Planning, Construction, Operation and Utilization of Mental Health Facilities.
Advisory Council for the Planning, Construction, Operation and Utilization of Facilities for the Mentally Retarded.
Advisory Council on the Licensing of Hospitals, Hospital Surveys and Construction Planning.
Health and Welfare Commission.
Department of Correction.
Advisory Committee on Correction.
Correctional Institutions of the Commonwealth.
Parole Board.
Department of Youth Services.
Advisory Committee, Department of Youth Services.
Department of Mental Health.
Mental Health Advisory Council.
Department of Public Health.
Public Health Council.
Board of Review.
Boxers' Fund Board.
Advisory Council on Radiation Protection.
Advisory Council on Alcoholism.
Advisory Council on Air Pollution Emergencies.
Pesticide Board (with Secretary of Environmental Affiars).
Division of Sanitary Engineering (with Secretary of Environmental Affairs).
Division of Consumer Protection (with Secretary of Consumer Affairs).

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF MANPOWER AFFAIRS.

Secretary: Mary B. Newman.
Agencies include:
Commission on the Employment of the Handicapped.
Division of Employment Security.
State Advisory Council.
Industrial Accident Board.
Industrial Accident Rehabilitation Board.

Labor Relations Commission.
Department of Labor and Industries.
Minimum Wage Commission.
Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.
Apprenticeship Council.
Investment Board.
Board of Review.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

Secretary: Richard E. McLaughlin.
Agencies include:
Board of Boiler Rules.
Board of Elevator Appeals.
Board of Elevator Regulations.
Board to Facilitate Use of Public Buildings by the Physically Handicapped.
Board of Fire Prevention Regulations.
Board of Standards.
Governor's Highway Safety Committee.
Division of Motorboats.
Department of Public Safety.
Recreational Tramway Board.
Registry of Motor Vehicles.
Board of Schoolhouse Structural Standards.
State Boxing Commission.
Massachusetts Police Training Council.
Board of Examiners.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION AND CONSTRUCTION.

Secretary: Alan A. Altshuler.
Agencies include:
Department of Public Works.
Public Works Commission.
Division of Waterways within Department of Public Works (with Secretary of Environmental Affairs).
Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.
Bureau of Building Construction.
Government Center Commission.
Massachusetts Port Authority and Massachusetts Turnpike Authority (included in the assignment of the Department of Public Works).
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority.

LIST OF THE

Executive and Legislative Departments

OF THE

GOVERNMENT

OF

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

AND OFFICERS IMMEDIATELY CONNECTED THEREWITH
WITH PLACES OF RESIDENCE

1973-1974

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency, FRANCIS W. SARGENT (*R*)
of Dover.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

His Honor DONALD R. DWIGHT (*R*)
of South Hadley.

Council.

District The Lieutenant-Governor.

I. — Nicholas W. Mitchell (*D*) of Fall River.
II. — Herbert L. Connolly (*D*) of Newton.
III. — George F. Cronin, Jr. (*D*) of Boston.
IV. — Patrick J. McDonough (*D*) of Boston.
V. — Thomas J. Lane (*D*) of Lawrence.
VI. — G. Edward Bradley (*D*) of Somerville.
VII. — William J. McManus (*D*) of Worcester.
VIII. — Edward M. O'Brien (*D*) of Easthampton.

Chief Secretary to the Governor.

Jack Flannery of Boston.

Legislative Secretary to Governor.

Edward R. Morrow of Bradford.

Administrative Assistant to the Governor.

Harold J. Greene of Georgetown.

Committees of the Council.

Pardons and Prisons.—Lieutenant-Governor Donald R. Dwight *(Chairman),* Thomas J. Lane*, G. Edward Bradley, Herbert L. Connolly, George F. Cronin, Jr., Patrick J. McDonough.

Finance, Accounts and Warrants.—Lieutenant-Governor Donald R. Dwight *(Chairman),* George F. Cronin, Jr.*, Thomas J. Lane, G. Edward Bradley, Herbert L. Connolly, Edward M. O'Brien.

Nominations.—Lieutenant-Governor Donald R. Dwight *(Chairman),* Patrick J. McDonough*, Nicholas W. Mitchell, George F. Cronin, Jr., Thomas J. Lane, William J. McManus.

Committee on Veterans Affairs.

G. Edward Bradley *(Chairman),* Herbert L. Connolly*, Nicholas W. Mitchell, William J. McManus, Edward M. O'Brien.

*Acting Chairman in the absence of the Chairman.

Military Establishment.

His Excellency FRANCIS W. SARGENT, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Major General VAHAN VARTANIAN, *The Adjutant General,* Jamaica Plain

Major General TIMOTHY H. REGAN, Jr., *Chief of Aides-de-camp of the Commander-in-Chief,* Jamaica Plain

Military Division.

Maj. Gen. Vahan Vartanian, *The Adjutant General*	Jamaica Plain
Brig. Gen. Howard V. Elliott, *Executive Officer*	Danvers
Brig. Gen. William W. Molla, *Asst. Adjutant General*	Newton
Col. Louis J. Ferrari, *Asst. Adjutant General*	Framingham
Col. Paul R. Spinney, *Asst. Adjutant General*	Braintree
Col. Peter Burnett, *Asst. Adjutant General For Air*	Framingham
State Engineer:	
Vacant	
State Judge Advocate:	
Col. Joseph P. Hegarty	Boston
State Ordnance Officer:	
Vacant	
State Inspector:	
Vacant	
State Quartermaster:	
Col. William A. Quigley	Marblehead

State Surgeon:
Lt. Col. Paul J. Murphy ..... Boston
U.S. Property & Fiscal Officer:
Col. John F. Kane ..... Natick
Massachusetts Military Academy:
Commandant:
Maj. Gen. Richard J. Quigley ..... Wollaston

Academic Board:
Maj. Gen. Edward F. Logan ..... Cohasset
Maj. Gen. Richard J. Quigley ..... Wollaston
Maj. Gen. Paul P. Foran ..... Worcester
Brig. Gen. William P. Hurley ..... Florence
Col. Victor M. Anido (Sr. Army Advisor) ..... Magnolia
Col. Joseph P. Hegarty ..... Boston
Col. Francis L. Kiley ..... No. Weymouth
Col. Charles T. Passales ..... Ipswich
Col. Peter C. Tatro ..... Haverhill
Col. Corydon Wyman ..... Lexington
Lt. Col. James A. Lynch, Jr. ..... Melrose
Lt. Col. Paul J. Murphy ..... Boston

Military Service Commission:
Maj. Gen. Vahan Vartanian, *The Adjutant General* ..... Jamaica Plain

Army National Guard:
Brig. Gen. Howard V. Elliott ..... Danvers
Brig. Gen. Nicholas J. DelTorto ..... Medford
Col. Joseph F. Martin ..... New Bedford

Air National Guard:
Brig. Gen. Ralph E. Leader ..... Needham
Col. Allan F. Bolton ..... Sherborn
Col. John J. Sevila ..... Framingham

COMMANDERS, MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD:

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD:

HHD Mass ARNG: Maj. Gen. Vahan Vartanian	Jamaica Plain
Alternate Hq HHD Mass ARNG: Maj. Gen. Paul P. Foran	Worcester
26th Inf. Div: Maj. Gen. Edward F. Logan	Cohasset
1st Bde, 26th Inf. Div: Col. Joseph P. Hegarty	Boston
3rd Bde, 26th Inf. Div: Col. Corydon Wyman	Lexington
26th Inf. DISCOM: Col. Francis L. Kiley	No. Weymouth
26th Inf. Div. Arty: Col. Paul A. McGowan	Framingham
102d Area Hq: Col. Everett C. Bridge	Somerset
Hq. Mass ANG: Maj. Gen. Charles W. Sweeney (CofS)	Milton
102d Ftr. Intcp Wg: Brig. Gen. Ralph E. Leader	Needham
104th Tac Ftr Gp: Col. John A. Sevila	Framingham
253d Mbl. Comm Gp: Col. John E. Nolan	Arlington

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

JOHN F.X. DAVOREN *(D)* of Milford.

James R. Julian, Dennis, *First Deputy,* Room 340, State House.
Raymond D. Lavallee, Marlborough, *Second Deputy,* Room 340.
Archie D. Dickerson, Roxbury, *Third Deputy,* Room 340.
Michael D. Vasti, Milford, *Fourth Deputy,* Room 235B.
Gerald J. Morrissey, Boston, *Fifth Deputy,* Room 340.
Michael A. D'Avolio, Boston, *Director of Corporations,* Room 134.
Norman W. Gleason, Beverly, *Supervisor of Elections,* Room 235.
Richard W. Hale, Newton, *Archivist of the Commonwealth,* Room 49.
Mary A.R. Hines, Lynn, *Commissions Clerk,* Room 337.
Mary A. Kerwin, Somerville, *Supervisor of Public Records,* Room 235A.
Edward C. Kloza, Lowell, *Registrar of Vital Statistics,* Room 272.
William A. Sullivan, Hudson, *Census Director,* Room 200, 21 Beacon Street.
Theresa M. Mustone, Boston, *Head Administrative Clerk,* Room 337A.
Charles J. Kane, Peabody, *Supervisor of Public Documents,* Room 116.
Frank J. Daley, Boston, *Supervisor of Securities Division,* Room 1202, 100 Cambridge Street.
Henry Sontag, Esq., Boston, *Rules and Regulations,* Room 235B.
Samuel Elb, Brookline, *Rules and Regulations,* Room 235B.
Maria Dowd, Melrose, *Director of Bi-Lingual Information* Center, Room 439.

Treasurer and Receiver-General.

ROBERT Q. CRANE *(D)* of Wellesley.

George F. Killgoar, *Deputy Treasurer and Receiver-General*	Belmont
Patrick D. Sullivan, *Second Deputy*	Brockton
Donal P. Frary, *Third Deputy*	Boston
Richard V. Kelly, *Fourth Deputy*	Boston (West Roxbury)
Timothy W. Hickey, *Fifth Deputy*	Cambridge
Robert G. Smith, *Executive Assistant to Treasurer*	Westwood
John P. O'Toole, *Supervisor of Tellers* (Saltonstall Building)	Boston (Dorchester)
Anna Kozlowsky, *Supervisor of Tellers* (State House)	Cambridge
John F. Connolly, *Supervisor of Warrants*	Boston

Auditor of the Commonwealth.

THADDEUS BUCZKO *(D)* of Salem.

Herbert M. Eveleth, *First Deputy Auditor*	Peabody
John E. Kelleher, *Second Deputy Auditor*	Salem
Demosthenes N. Protopapas, *Third Deputy Auditor*	Medford
Ben A. Ciarlone, *Fourth Deputy Auditor*	Lynnfield
Peter A. Gavrilles, *Director of State Audits*	Dover
Stanley J. Stanwick, *Director of Authority Audits*	Boston

Attorney-General.

ROBERT H. QUINN *(D)* of Boston.

ASSISTANTS.

Paul A. Good, First Assistant ..... Reading
Frederick J. Sheehan, Assistant Attorney General ..... Quincy
Aaron M. I. Shinberg, Executive Assistant ..... Brookline

Administrative Division.

Walter Howard Mayo, III, Chief ..... Cambridge
Nicholas P. Arenella ..... Newton
Kenneth A. Behar ..... Cambridge
Lawrence T. Bench ..... Arlington
George T. Contalonis ..... Woburn
Danielle E. deBenedictis ..... Boston
Charles M. Furcolo ..... Cambridge
James P. Kiernan ..... Arlington
Paul J. Kilgarriff ..... West Roxbury
Carter Lee ..... Quincy
James P. McCarthy ..... Milton
Henry F. O'Connell, Jr. ..... Winthrop
Terence P. O'Malley ..... Newton
Edward L. Schwartz ..... Weston
Andrew M. Wolfe ..... Boston

Citizens' Aid Bureau.

Edna J. Capuano, Chief ..... Everett

Civil Rights and Liberties Division.

James D. R. McDaniel, Jr., Chief ..... Brighton

Consumer Protection Division.

Hugh B. O'Malley, Acting Chief ..... Brighton
Robert E. Barrett ..... Mattapan
Paul K. Connolly, Jr. ..... Waltham
Joel S. Greenberg ..... Pittsfield
John F. McGarry ..... Andover
Charles M. MacPhee ..... Canton
Robert L. Suprenant ..... New Bedford
Sarah L. Wasserman ..... Cambridge

Contracts Division.

Dennis L. Ditelberg, Chief ..... Newton
Roger L. Aube ..... Framingham
John Davey ..... Canton
Bernard J. Dwyer ..... Brookline
John J. Houton ..... Dorchester
James McAllister ..... Newton
John Twoomey ..... Medford

Criminal Division.

John J. Irwin, Jr., Chief ..... Medford
Howard J. Camuso ..... Methuen
Charles E. Chase ..... Medford
George Foley ..... Dorchester
John P. Larkin ..... Winchester
James X. Kenneally ..... Medford
Bernard Manning ..... Hingham
David A. Mills ..... Danvers
David Nagle ..... Hanover
Jeremiah O'Sullivan ..... Belmont
Harvey F. Rowe, Jr. ..... Malden

Drug Division.

Dennis M. Sullivan, Chief ..... Hopedale
Alan G. Macdonald ..... Brighton
David Vigoda ..... Brighton

Eminent Domain Division.

Thomas J. Crowley, Chief ..... Milton
Richard R. Caples ..... Weston
Kevin P. Curry ..... Brighton
Samuel R. DeSimone ..... Worcester
Stephen H. Ferguson ..... Worcester
James J. Haroules ..... Brighton
Richard W. Hynes ..... Dorchester
David A. Leone ..... Arlington
Hugh J. Morgan, Jr. ..... Wakefield
John H. O'Neil ..... Fall River
Paul E. Ryan ..... Rockland
Herbert Shultz ..... Lawrence
Sidney Smookler ..... Newton
David S. Tobin ..... Needham

Employment Security Division.

Joseph Ayoub, Chief ..... West Roxbury
Hartley C. Cutter ..... Chestnut Hill
Joel M. Pressman ..... Chelsea

Environmental Protection Division.

Gregor I. McGregor, Chief ..... Watertown
David B. Gittelsohn ..... Roslindale
Arthur P. Loughlin ..... Wakefield
Roger Tippy ..... Somerville

Industrial Accidents Division.

Peter MacDonald, Chief ..... Quincy
Daniel B. Kulak ..... Beverly
John J. Ward ..... Quincy
Francis V. Hanify, Chief ..... Belmont
Richard Donovan ..... Chelsea
Eleanor A. Dwyer ..... Newton
Lawrence J. O'Keefe ..... Peabody

Public Information and Education Bureau.

Michael H. Beatrice, Chief ..... Swampscott

Torts, Claims and Collections Divison.

George W. Spartichino, Chief ..... Cambridge
W. Channing Beucler ..... Cambridge
Daniel Brosnahan ..... Canton
Charles E. Inman ..... Mansfield
George A. Stella ..... North Andover
Robert L. Suprenant ..... New Bedford
Christopher Worthington ..... Hingham

Veterans Division.

Harold J. Keohane, Chief ..... Belmont

Springfield Office.

Robert W. Coughlin, Chief ..... Springfield
Richard T. Dolan ..... Springfield

Chief Clerk's Office.

Russell F. Landrigan, Chief Clerk ..... Braintree
Edward J. White, Assistant Chief Clerk ..... Dorchester

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SENATE, ALPHABETICALLY.

Atkins, Chester G.	*Fifth Middlesex District.*
Aylmer, John F.	*Cape, Plymouth and Islands.*
Backman, Jack H.	*Norfolk and Suffolk District.*
Bernashe, Roger L.	*Second Hampden District.*
Boverini, Walter J.	*First Essex District.*
Buckley, Anna P.	*Plymouth District.*
Bulger, William M.	*Third Suffolk District.*
Bullock, John W.	*Sixth Middlesex District.*
Burke, Edward L.	*Middlesex and Worcester District.*
Conte, John J.	*Second Worcester District.*
DiCarlo, Joseph J. C.	*First Suffolk District.*
Fishman, Irving	*Eighth Middlesex District.*
*Fitzpatrick, John H.	*Berkshire District*
Foley, Daniel J.	*First Worcester District.*
Fonseca, Mary L.	*Second Bristol District.*
Hall, Robert A.	*Third Worcester District.*
Harrington, Kevin B. [President]	*Second Essex District.*
Kelly, James A., Jr.	*Fourth Worcester District.*
Lewis, Arthur Joseph, Jr.	*Fourth Suffolk District.*
Locke, David H.	*Middlesex and Norfolk District.*
**LoPresti, Michael, Jr.	*Second Suffolk District*
MacKenzie, Ronald C.	*Seventh Middlesex District.*
McCann, Francis X.	*Second Middlesex District.*
McGrail, Stephen J.	*Fourth Middlesex District.*

*Elected June 5, 1973 and qualified June 20, 1973 to fill vacancy caused by the appointment of Andrea F. Nuciforo as a judge of the probate court.

**Elected September 11, 1973 and qualified September 19, 1973 to fill vacancy caused by the appointment of Mario Umana as a justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston.

McKenna, Denis L.	*Third Middlesex District.*
McKinnon, Allan R.	*Norfolk and Plymouth District.*
Mendonca, George G.	*Third Bristol District.*
Olver, John W.	*Franklin and Hampshire District.*
Parker, John F.	*First Bristol and Plymouth District.*
Quinlan, John M.	*Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth.*
Rurak, James P.	*Fourth Essex District.*
Saltonstall, William L.	*Third Essex District.*
Schhlosstein,Frederic W. Jr.	*Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire District.*
Sisitsky, Alan D.	*Hampden and Berkshire District.*
Timilty, Joseph F.	*Fifth Suffolk District.*
Tobin, Arthur H.	*Norfolk District.*
Tully, B. Joseph	*First Middlesex District.*
Wall, William X.	*Fifth Essex District.*
Walsh, Joseph B.	*Sixth Suffolk District.*
Zarod, Stanley J.	*First Hampden District.*

SENATE BY DISTRICTS

SENATE . . . BY DISTRICTS.

HON. KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, *President.*

DISTRICT.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Berkshire	*John F. Fitzpatrick *(R)*	Main Street, Stockbridge	18 Louisburg Sq. Boston.
First Bristol and Plymouth	John F. Parker *(R)*	Taunton, 28 Orchard Street.	At home.
	Mary L. Fonseca *(D)*	Fall River, 400 David Street.	At home.
Second Bristol	George G. Mendonca *(D)*	New Bedford, 17 Jenkins Street.	At home.
Third Bristol			
Cape, Plymouth and Islands	John F. Aylmer *(R)*	Centerville, Tern Lane.	At home.
First Essex	Walter J. Boverini *(D)*	Lynn, 18 Western Ave.	At home

Second Essex	Kevin B. Harrington *(D)*	Salem, 21 Fairview Road.	At home.
Third Essex	William L. Saltonstall *(R)*	Manchester, 388 Summer Street.	At home.
Fourth Essex	James P. Rurak *(D)*	Haverhill, 34 Margin Street.	At home.
Fifth Essex	William X. Wall *(D)*	Lawrence, 179 Spruce Street.	At home.
Franklin and Hampshire.	John W. Olver *(D)*	Amherst, 1333 West Street.	At home.
First Hampden	Stanley J. Zarod *(D)*	Indian Orchard, 537 Main Street.	At home.
Second Hampden	Roger L. Bernashe *(D)*	Chicopee, 344 Prospect Street.	Madison Motor Inn.
Hampden and Berkshire.	Alan D. Sisitsky *(D)*	Springfield, 54 Draper Street.	At home.
First Middlesex	B. Joseph Tully *(D)*	Dracut, 12 Mountain View Drive.	At home.
Second Middlesex	Francis X. McCann *(D)*	Cambridge, 19 Hutchinson Street.	At home.
Third Middlesex	Denis L. McKenna *(D)*	Somerville, 16 Prospect Hill Avenue.	At home.
Fourth Middlesex	Stephen J. McGrail *(D)*	Wakefield, 65 Hopkins Street.	At home.
Fifth Middlesex	Chester G. Atkins *(D)*	Acton, 21 Seneca Road.	At home.

*Elected June 5, 1973 and qualified June 20, 1973 to fill vacancy caused by the appointment of Andrea F. Naciforo as a judge of the probate court.

District.	NAME.	Residence.	Address during the Session.
Sixth Middlesex	John W. Bullock *(D)*	Arlington, 196 Jason Street.	At home.
Seventh Middlesex	Ronald C. MacKenzie *(R)*	Burlington, 18 Spruce Hil Road.	At home.
Eighth Middlesex	Irving Fishman *(D)*	Newton, 1457 Beacon Street.	At home.
Middlesex and Norfolk	David H. Locke *(R)*	Wellesley, 15 Ordway Road.	At home.
Middlesex and Worcester.	Edward L. Burke *(D)*	Framingham, 1325 Worcester Road.	At home.
Norfolk	Arthur H. Tobin *(D)*	Quincy, 58 Huntly Road.	At home.
Bristol, Norfolk and Plymouth	John M. Quinlan *(R)*	Norwood, 401 Engamore Lane.	At home.
Norfolk and Plymouth	Allan R. McKinnon *(D)*	Weymouth, 78 Cottage Lane.	At home.
Norfolk and Suffolk	Jack H. Backman *(D)*	Brookline, 61 Arlington Road.	At home.
Plymouth	Anna P. Buckley *(D)*	Brockton, 16 Rutland Square.	At home.
First Suffolk	Joseph J. C. DiCarlo *(D)*	Revere, 81 Pearl Avenue.	At home.
Second Suffolk	*Michael LoPresti, Jr.	East Boston, 1 Orient Avenue	At home.

Third Suffolk	William M. Bulger *(D)*	Boston, (South) 828 East Third Street.	At home.
Fourth Suffolk	Arthur Joseph Lewis, Jr. *(D)*	Boston (Jamaica Plain), 339 Pond Street.	At home.
Fifth Suffolk	Joseph F. Timilty *(D)*	Boston (Mattapan), 53 Maryknoll Street.	At home.
Sixth Suffolk	Joseph B. Walsh *(D)*	Boston (Dorchester), 44 Valley Road.	At home.
First Worcester	Daniel J. Foley *(D)*	Worcester, 35 Revere Street.	At home.
Second Worcester	John J. Conte *(D)*	Worcester, 18 Dorothy Avenue.	At home.
Third Worcester	Robert A. Hall *(R)*	Lunenburg, 166 Cross Road.	At home.
Fourth Worcester	James A. Kelly, Jr. *(D)*	Oxford, 1186 Stafford Street.	At home.
Worcester, Hampden and Hampshire.	Frederic W. Schlosstein, Jr. *(D)*.	Warren, East Road.	At home.

*Elected September 11, 1973 and qualified September 19, 1973 to fill vacancy caused by the appointment of Mario Umana as a justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston.

SEATING ARRANGEMENT OF THE SENATE.

HON. KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, *President.*

On the President's Right

1. Hon. James P. Rurak
2. Hon. William M. Bulger
3. Hon. David H. Locke
4. Hon. Ronald C. MacKenzie
5. Hon. Stanley J. Zarod
6. Hon. Roger L. Bernashe
7. Hon. William X. Wall
8. (Vacant)
9. Hon. Edward L. Burke
10. Hon. Michael L. Presti, Jr.
11. Hon. John H. Fitzpatrick
12. Hon. Irving Fishman
13. Hon. Walter J. Boverini
14. Hon. Chester G. Atkins
15. Hon. Jack H. Backman
16. Hon. John W. Olver
17. Hon. Allan R. McKinnon
18. Hon. John M. Quinlan
19. Hon. Stephen J. McGrail
20. Hon. John F. Aylmer

On the President's Left

1. Hon. Joseph J. C. Dicarlo
2. Hon. James A. Kelly, Jr.
3. Hon. John F. Parker
4. Hon. William L. Saltonstall
5. Hon. Mary L. Fonseca
6. Hon. Arthur H. Tobin
7. Hon. Denis L. McKenna
8. Hon. Joseph B. Walsh
9. Hon. Daniel J. Foley
10. Hon. Francis X. McCann
11. Hon. Robert A. Hall
12. Hon. Anna P. Buckley
13. Hon. B. Joseph Tully
14. Hon. Frederic W. Schlosstein, Jr.
15. Hon. Alan D. Sisitsky
16. Hon. John W. Bullock
17. Hon. George G. Mendonca
18. Hon. Joseph F. Timilty
19. Hon. Arthur Joseph Lewis, Jr.
20. Hon. John J. Conte

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE.

President of the Senate.
HON. KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, SALEM.
Room 330, State House.

Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian
NORMAN L. PIDGEON, WALPOLE.
Room 334, State House.
*Retired December 1973.**

JOHN F. GIVEN, WOBURN, *Assistant Clerk.*
*Retired December 1973.**
ALICE T. POPKO, BOSTON, *Second Assistant Clerk.*

Senate Calendar Clerk and Secretary
DERWOOD R. ESTEY, BOSTON.

Administrative Assistant to the Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.
EDWARD B. O'NEILL, MILTON.

PHILIP M. ANGELLIS, BRAINTREE.
FRANCIS T. NORTON, BRAINTREE.
DOUGLAS C. BOYER, SOMERVILLE.
WILLIAM F. WELCH, MILLIS.

Sergeant-at-Arms.
JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, HINGHAM.
Room 71B, State House.

Chaplain.
RT. REV. MSGR. CHRISTOPHER P. GRIFFIN, SOUTH BOSTON.

Counsel to the Senate.

(General Laws, Chapter 3, Sections 51-55.)
JAMES R. McINTYRE, QUINCY.

Associate Counsel to the Senate.
HYMAN B. SEGAL, NEWTON.

Assistant Counsel.
GEORGE V. KENNEALLY, JR., BOSTON.

Assistants to Counsel to the Senate.
DAVID H. DOWLING, BOSTON.
PAUL A. M. HUNT, QUINCY.
MRS. ALINE H. LOTTER, BROOKLINE, *Secretary to the Counsel to the Senate.*

LEONARD C. ALKINS, *Legislative Assistant to the President.*
JOHN F. NESTOR, JR., SALEM, *Administrative Assistant to President of the Senate.*
CHARLES L. POWERS, BOSTON (DORCHESTER), *Clerk of Senate Committee on Rules.* Room 331. State House.
ROBERT GRIFFIN, *Administrative Assistant to the Senate Committee on Rules.*

Legislative Engrossing Division.

ANNE R. DANEHY, *Chief Clerk.*
RITA M. DeFRANC, *Clerk.*
GLORIA MORESCHI, *Clerk.*
ROBERTA M. LOOSEN, *Clerk.*

1974
SENATE CLERK

1. EDWARD B. O'NEILL, MILTON
2. ALICE T. POPKO, BOSTON, *Assistant Clerk.*
3. DERWOOD R. ESTEY, BOSTON, *Second Assistant Clerk.*
4. FRED E. DAY, JR., LOWELL, *Clerical Assistant.*

1. Elected Clerk, January 2, 1974.
2, 3, 4. Appointed January 2, 1974.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ALPHABETICALLY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ALPHABETICALLY,

WITH DISTRICTS REPRESENTED, POST-OFFICE ADDRESSES AND RESIDENCES DURING THE SESSION.

HON. DAVID MICHAEL BARTLEY, *Speaker.*

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Aguiar, Antone S., Jr.	10, Bristol	22 Hetherington Drive, Swansea.	At home	140
Ahearn, David C.	11, Norfolk	87 Walpole St., Norwood	At home	123
Aleixo, Theodore J. Jr.,	11, Bristol	10 Evergreen Dr., Taunton	At home	210
Almeida, Alfred	5, Plymouth	194 Standish Ave., Plymouth.	At home	152
Ambler, Robert B.	4, Norfolk	36 Church St., Weymouth	At home	151
Ames, John S. III.	14, Bristol	235 Main St., Easton	At home	8
Antonelli, Frank A.	28, Middlesex	14 Davis Rd., Tewksbury	At home	82
Asiaf, Peter George	12, Plymouth	29 Cherry St., Brockton	At home	132

Babb, Roger Sumner	9, Plymouth	690 River St., Norwell	At home	98
Balthazar, Wilfred E.	36, Middlesex	41 Grove St., Hudson	At home	154
Bartley, David M.	10, Hampden	25 Hillcrest Rd., Holyoke	At home	Spk.
Bassett, Timothy A.	9, Essex	332 Chatham St., Lynn	At home	150
Bertonazzi, Louis P.	9, Worcester	Coolidge Rd., Milford	At home	89
Bevilacqua, Francis J.	18, Essex	15 Day St., Haverhill	At home	139
Bliss, Donald T.	13, Bristol	34 Carlgate Rd., North Attleborough	At home	75
Bly, Belden G., Jr.	11, Essex	46 Auburn St., Saugus	At home	71
Boffetti, Raymond J.	12, Bristol	10 Johnson St., Taunton	At home	177
Bohigian, Robert J.	17, Worcester	17 Converse St., Worcester	At home	4
Bolling, Royal L., Sr.	7, Suffolk	18 Schuyler St., Roxbury	At home	31
Bolling, Royal L., Jr.	10, Suffolk	722 Morton St., Mattapan	At home	174
Bourque, George J.	14, Worcester	70 King St., Fitchburg	At home	10

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Bowes, John J.	1, Barnstable	39 Lumbert Mill Rd., Barnstable	Holiday Inn, Boston	83
Bowler, James J.	5, Hampden	195 Mildred Ave., Springfield	At home	40
Brennan, John A., Jr.	17, Middlesex	18 Howard St., Malden.	At home	206
Brett, Joseph E.	3,Norfolk	254 Fenno St., Quincy.	At home	18
Brownell, Thomas F.	1, Norfolk	15 Moreland Rd., Quincy.	At home	59
Buckley, John R.	3, Plymouth	754 Plymouth St., Abington..	At home	225
Buell, Robert C.	12, Essex	Woodcrest Rd., Boxford	At home	87
Buffone, Charles J.	18, Worcester	61 Harold St., Worcester	At home	26
Buglione, Nicholas J.	15, Essex	32 Quincy St., Methuen.	At home	135
Bunte, Doris	7, Suffolk	1106 Harrison Ave., Roxbury	At home	180
Burke, Walter T.	40, Middlesex	55 Walnut St., Natick	At home	23

Businger, John A.	13, Norfolk	33 St. Paul St., Brookline	At home	79
Bussone, Thomas	4, Essex	39 Federal St., Beverly	At home	142
Buxbaum, Laurence R.	12, Norfolk	5 Peacock Hill, Sharon	At home	50
Cahill, Robert E.	7, Essex	40 Felt St., Salem	At home	189
Cahoon, Howard C., Jr.	2, Barnstable	Parallel St., Harwich	At home	16
Cain, Fred F.	25, Middlesex	19 Clark St., Wilmington	At home	190
Campobasso, Eleanor M.	5, Middlesex	15 University Rd., Arlington	At home	129
Carey, William A.	4, Suffolk	20 Castleton St., Jamaica Plain	At home	33
Cataldo, Angelo	17, Suffolk	63 High St., Revere	At home	160
Cavanaugh, Paul J.	14, Middlesex	14 Spring St., Medford	At home	32
Chadwick, Harrison	18, Middlesex	24 Everett Ave., Winchester	At home	36
Chmura, Rudy	13, Hampden	71 Chauncey Dr., Springfield	Holiday Inn, Boston	198

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Chmura, Steve T.	2, Hampden	460 West St., Ludlow.	At home	196
Coffey, John F.	14, Hampden	20 Day St., West Springfield	Holiday Inn, Boston	12
Cole, Lincoln P., Jr.	24, Middlesex	16 Hill St., Lexington.	At home	229
Collaro, Andrew.	17, Worcester	31 Granby Rd., Worcester.	At home	175
Collins, James G.	2, Hampshire	67 Butterfield Ter., Amherst.	At home	116
Colo, H. Thomas.	1,Worcester	61 Mountainview Rd., Athol	At home	27
Connell, William A., Jr.	4, Norfolk	54 Torrey St., Weymouth	At home	156
Connelly, Edward W.	9, Hampden	565 River Rd., Agawam.	At home	114
Connolly, Michael Joseph	14, Suffolk	44 Sheffield Rd., Roslindale.	At home	168
Conway, James S.	17, Middlesex	67 Gilbert St., Malden	At home	171
Coury, Edward P.	2, Bristol	689 County St., New Bedford.	At home	115

Cox, Gilbert W., Jr.	9, Norfolk	49 Colonial Rd., Needham.	At home	221
Craven, James J., Jr.	8, Suffolk	9 St. John St., Jamaica Plain.	At home	14
Creighton, Thomas E.	8, Worcester	81 Douglas St., Uxbridge	At home	119
Curtiss, Sidney Q.	6, Berkshire	Guilder Hollow Rd., Sheffield.	Holiday Inn, Boston	183
Cusack, John F.	7, Middlesex	20 Pine Ridge Rd., Arlington.	At home	11
Daly, Joseph S.	6, Middlesex	143 Washington St., Arlington.	At home	91
Daly, Michael J.	15, Suffolk	15 Burton St., Brighton.	At home	2
Danovitch, Alan Paul	11, Norfolk	94 Albermarle Rd., Norwood	At home	213
Day, Daniel Joseph	9, Essex	11 Wolcott Rd., Lynn	At home	126
Delahunt, William D.	3, Norfolk	33 Elmwood Park, Quincy	At home	30

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Demers, Richard H.	3, Hampden	95 Nash St., Chicopee	Madison Motor Inn.	118
Desrocher, Arthur L.	1, Nantucket	20 Milk St., Nantucket	Holiday Inn, Boston	157
Dickson, Edward M.	26, Middlesex	125 Highland St., Weston	At home	218
Dignan, William J.	5, Norfolk	48 Celia Rd., Braintree	At home	101
DiLorenzo, George	1, Suffolk	11 Havre St., East Boston	At home	41
Diotalevi, Emilio E.	9, Worcester	28 Cedar St., Milford	At home	124
Donnelly, Brian J.	12, Suffolk	59 Clearwater Dr., Dorchester	At home	162
Donovan, Robert F.	16, Suffolk	77 Harvard St., Chelsea	At home	205
Doris, Francis D.	17, Suffolk	80 Randall Rd., Revere	At home	62
Doyle, Charles Robert	14, Suffolk	12 Danville St., West Roxbury	At home	125

Duffin, Dennis J.	4, Berkshire	97 Cliffwood St., Lenox.	At home	19
Dwinell, Richard J.	7, Worcester	6 Gould St., Millbury.	At home	227
Early, Edward J., Jr.	30, Middlesex	72 Belvidere Cir., Lowell.	At home	54
Early, Joseph D.	21, Worcester	4 Longfellow Rd., Worcester.	At home	222
Elwell, Albert E.	20, Essex	Moulton St., West Newbury.	At home	37
Engdahl, Charles F.	21, Worcester	70 Lovell St., Worcester	At home	70
Fallon, Thomas F.	11, Worcester	330 Main St., Clinton	At home	155
Fantasia, Mary E.	4, Middlesex	181 Hudson St., Somerville	At home	17
Farnsworth, Vernon, R. Jr.	16, Hampden	162 Crescent Rd., Longmeadow	At home	76
Feeney, Michael Paul	13, Suffolk	934 Metropolitan Ave., Hyde Park.	At home	158
Ficco, Robert E.	14, Norfolk	43 Highland St., Franklin	At home	145

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session	No. of Seat.
Finnegan, John J.	12, Suffolk	128 Neponset Ave., Dorchester	At home	220
Finnigan, Richard F.	9, Suffolk	16 Playstead Rd., Dorchester	At home	148
Flaherty, Charles F., Jr.	3, Middlesex	14 Woodbridge St., Cambridge	At home	219
Flaherty, Michael, F.	6, Suffolk	182 O'Callaghan Way, South Boston	At home	57
Flynn, Peter Y.	7, Plymouth	38 Marianne Dr., Bridgewater	At home	203
Flynn, Raymond L.	6, Suffolk	1 Flint Place, South Boston	At home	149
Frank, Barney	5, Suffolk	483 Beacon St., Boston	At home	68
Frazier, Robert E.	5, Norfolk	347 Pearl St., Braintree	At home	141
Freeman, Bruce N.	32, Middlesex	7 Kenwood St., Chelmsford	At home	99

Gallugi, Anthony Michael ...	20, Middlesex	119 Nahant St., Wakefield...	At home.....	29
Galotti, Edward F.	8, Middlesex	80 Clark St., Belmont.....	At home.....	166
Gannett, Ann C.	38, Middlesex	85 Old Connecticut Path, Wayland.....	At home.....	172
Garczynski, Joseph, Jr.	4, Hampden	12 Coolidge Rd., Chicopee.	Madison Motor Inn	66
Gaudette, Donald R.	1, Bristol	1125 Pequot St., New Bedford.	At home.....	64
Gillette, Robert W.	4, Plymouth	84 Little's Ave., Pembroke.....	At home.....	65
Gray, Barbara E.	39, Middlesex	220 Edmands Rd., Framingham.	At home.....	107
Grenier, Henry R.	4, Worcester	12 Spring St., Spencer.	At home.....	81
Grimaldi, James L.	6, Hampden	102 Florence St., Springfield.....	Holiday Inn, Boston.....	44
Grimley, Edward J., Jr.....	14, Essex	11 Kress St., Lawrence.	At home.....	144

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Grosso, Anthony P.	10, Worcester	26 Worthington Ave., Shrewsbury.	At home	136
Guilmette, Gerard A.	14, Essex	15 Foxcroft St., Lawrence	At home	45
Guzzi, Paul H.	12, Middlesex	23 Otis Place, Newton	At home	102
Harrington, Edward D., Jr.	3, Worcester	170 South Rd., Holden	At home	73
Harrington, Peter F.	12, Middlesex	157 Lowell Ave., Newton	At home	77
Harris, Norris W.	8, Essex	66 Overlook Rd., Marblehead.	At home	169
Hatch, Francis W., Jr.	3, Essex	Preston Place, Beverly Farms	At home	7
Healy, Jonathan L.	1, Franklin	Mohawk Trail, Shelburne Falls Post Office.	At home	52
Hogan, William F.	15, Middlesex	191 Hancock St., Everett	At home	170

Holland, Iris	7, Hampden	30 Halifax Ct., Springfield	At home	105
Howe, Marie E.	4, Middlesex	19 Pembroke St., Somerville	At home	15
Hurrell, James P.	13, Essex	522 Chickering Rd., North Andover	At home	42
Joyce, Daniel L., Jr.	22, Middlesex	10 Revere Rd., Woburn.	At home	92
Kearney, Joseph M.	13, Suffolk	40 Austin St., Hyde Park	At home	38
Kelleher, John G.	8, Suffolk	31 May St., Jamaica Plain	At home	231
Kendall, Richard E.	3, Barnstable	21 Green Harbor Rd., Falmouth	At home	53
Kenney, F. Leo	8, Worcester	8 Susan Parkway, Uxbridge	At home	224
Keverian, George	15, Middlesex	116 Irving St., Everett	At home	197
Khoury, Arthur M.	16, Essex	15 Bunkerhill St., Lawrence	At home	106

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Kiernan, Cornelius F.	31, Middlesex	22 Phillips St., Lowell	At home	161
King, John G.	6, Essex	35 Chase St., Danvers	At home	117
King, Melvin H.	4, Suffolk	4 Yarmouth St., Roxbury	At home	181
Kitterman, William	3, Berkshire	404 Dalton Ave., Pittsfield	Madison Motor Inn.	112
Kuss, Matthew J.	5, Bristol	40 Bowers St., Fall River.	At home	234
LaFontaine, Raymond M.	15, Worcester	20 Sunset Rd., Gardner.	At home	230
Lambros, Nickolas.	29, Middlesex	20 Green St., Dracut	At home	186
Landry, Richard E.	10, Middlesex	11 Crafts St., Waltham	At home	Desk
Lane, David J.	2, Essex	John Wise Ave., Essex	At home	93
Lapointe, Francis C.	3, Hampden	43 Mt. Vernon Rd., Chicopee	Madison Motor Inn	58

Lappin, Peter H.	8, Hampden	40 Belvidere St., Springfield	At home	43
LeBlanc, J. Louis	1, Bristol	3735 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford	At home	84
Lionett, David J.	16, Worcester	17 Nottingham Rd., Worcester	At home	184
Lolas, Alexander	1, Hampden	Upper Palmer Rd., Monson.	Holiday Inn, Boston	80
Lombard, Gerald P.	13, Worcester	42 Summer St., Fitchburg	At home	127
Lombardi, Michael J.	1, Middlesex	114 Fifth St., Cambridge	At home	159
Long, Charles W.	10, Norfolk	Walpole St., Dover	At home	237
Long, John J.	7, Bristol	109 Barre St., Fall River	At home	233
Loring, John H.	33, Middlesex	60 Willow St., Aeton	At home	24
Lynch, Garreth J.	15, Hampden	9 Yankee Cir., Westfield	At home	164

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
MacDonald, Frederick M.....	11, Suffolk	13 Hecla St., Dorchester	At home.....	202
MacKenzie, Charles A., Jr. .	6, Plymouth	134 Hathaway St., Wareham.....	At home.....	182
MacLean, William Q., Jr. ...	4, Bristol	60 Lafayette St., Fairhaven.....	Madison Motor Inn	5
Mahoney, Thomas H.D.	2, Middlesex	86 Sparks St., Cambridge.....	At home.....	208
Manning, Donald J	11, Middlesex	16 Grant Place, Waltham	At home.....	47
Manning, M. Joseph.....	6, Norfolk	583 Adams St., Milton	At home.....	113
Markey, Edward J.	16, Middlesex	7 Townsend St., Malden.....	At home.....	67
Marshall, Clifford H.	2, Norfolk	64 Edison St., Quincy.....	At home.....	121
Masnik, Peter L.	22, Worcester	38 Flagg St., Worcester	At home.....	188
Matrango, Frank J.	1, Berkshire	52 East Quincy St., North Adams.....	Holiday Inn, Boston.....	21
McBride, Anthony P	2, Berkshire	10 Orchard St., Adams.....	At home.....	111

McCarthy, Peter C.	5, Essex	16 Lenox Rd., Peabody	At home	238
McCarthy, Robert E.	8, Plymouth	353 Summer St., East Bridgewater	At home	130
McCarthy, Terrence P.	1, Dukes	Webaqua Rd., Oak Bluffs	Charles River Park, Boston	193
McColgan, Edward A.	1, Hampshire	218 South St., Northampton	130 Bowdoin St., Apt.510, Boston	201
McGee, Thomas W.	10, Essex	9 Pine Rd., Lynn	At home	6
McGinn, Robert J.	12, Hampden	59 Hubbard St., Westfield	Holiday Inn, Boston	34
McGlynn, John J.	14, Middlesex	20 Cushing St., Medford	At home	199
McGowan, Charles M.	8, Norfolk	403 Highland St., Dedham	At home	212
McGrath, Richard M.	9, Middlesex	31 Irving St., Watertown	At home	192
McKenna, Arthur J.	5, Hampden	652 Chestnut St., Springfield	At home	3

NAME.	District.	Post-office Address.	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
McLaughlin, Michael E.	27, Middlesex	21 River St., Billerica.....	At home.....	85
Melia, John F.	15, Suffolk	14 William Jackson Ave., Brighton.....	At home.....	133
Mofenson, David J.	13, Middlesex	19 Hargrave Cir., Newton.....	At home.....	94
Morini, Louis J.	1, Hampshire	92 Ridgewood Ter. Northampton.....	At home.....	104
Murphy, John E., Jr.	5, Essex	25 Myles Rd., Peabody.....	At home.....	Desk
Murphy, Paul Maurice.	11, Plymouth	193 Boylston St., Brockton.....	At home.....	86
Nash, Albert L.	7, Worcester	468 Pleasant St., Leicester.....	At home.....	143
Navin, John J.	37, Middlesex	15 Preston St., Marlborough	At home.....	1
Nickinello, Louis R.	40, Middlesex	68 Pine St., Natick.....	At home.....	39

Nolen, James R.	2, Hampshire	25 Homecrest Ave., Ware	At home	60
Nordberg, Nils L.	21, Middlesex	32 Pennsylvania Ave., Reading	At home	211
Norton, Thomas C.	8, Bristol	422 Reading St., Fall River	At home	236
O'Brien, James A., Jr.	6, Bristol	37 Forest St., Fall River	At home	207
O'Brien, Kenneth, M.	5, Worcester	858 Woodstock Rd., Southbridge	At home	49
O'Donnell, Henry J., III	7, Essex	46 Washington Sq., Salem	At home	20
Ohlson, Carl R.	10, Plymouth	157 Spring St., West Bridgewater	At home	131
O'Leary, James E.	11, Hampden	218 North Pleasant St., Holyoke	At home	95
O'Neill, Thomas P., III	3, Middlesex	17 Harrison Ave., Cam-Bridge	At home	120
Orlandi, O. Roland	3, Suffolk	18 Hull St., Boston	At home	128
Owens, Bill	10, Suffolk	115 Hazelton St., Mattapan	At home	178

NAME	District	Post-office Address	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Owens, Robert	39, Middlesex	166 Union Ave., Framingham	At home	69
Peck, Raymond, S.	3, Bristol	25 Summit Ave., Dartmouth	At home	209
Perrault. Felix, R.	34, Middlesex	38 Pleasant St., Westford	At home	25
Phelan, Robert G.	9, Essex	12 King's Beach Rd., Lynn	At home	194
Pickett, William A.	5, Middlesex	102 Powder House Blvd., Somerville	At home	223
Picucci, Angelo	12, Worcester	148 Ninth St., Leominster	At home	56
Pina, Ronald A.	2, Bristol	600 Rockdale Ave., New Bedford	At home	226
Pines, Lois G.	13, Middlesex	40 Helene Rd., Newton	At home	78
Piro, Vincent J.	4, Middlesex	482 Medford St., Somerville.	At home	100
Raposa, Manuel, Jr.	9, Bristol	555 Main St., Somerset	At home	235
Reynolds, Robert C.	23, Worcester	20 Solomon Pond Rd., Northborough	At home	228

Robinson, William G.	19, Middlesex	10 Sunset Rd., Melrose	At home	9
Ronayne, Maurice E., Jr.	7, Norfolk	277 Sherman St., Canton	At home	138
Rotenberg, Jon	13, Norfolk	476 Heath St., Brookline	At home	51
Rourke, Raymond F.	30, Middlesex	1283 Lawrence St., Lowell	At home	48
Rucho, John	19, Worcester	1 Wyman St., Worcester	At home	147
Ryan, William H.	19, Essex	1073 Main St., Haverhill	At home	214
Sacco, George L., Jr.	14, Middlesex	73 Forest St., Medford	At home	216
Saltzman, William	2, Bristol	513 Rockdale Ave., New Bedford	At home	185
Scaccia, Angelo, M.	13, Suffolk	65 Belnel Rd., Mattapan	At home	165
Scalli, Anthony J.	2, Suffolk	60 Chestnut St., Charlestown	At home	163
Scelsi, Joseph S.	5, Berkshire	21 Daniels Ave., Pittsfield	Madison Motor Inn	110
Schneiders, Paul A.	7, Norfolk	645 Pleasant St., Canton	At home	146

NAME	District	Post-office Address	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Scibelli, Anthony M.	6, Hampden	200 Maple St., Springfield	Holiday Inn, Boston	13
Sclafani, Pasquale	9, Middlesex	163 Acton St., Watertown	At home	103
Segel, James	13, Norfolk	102 Cypress St., Brookline	At home	35
Semensi, Joseph J.	6, Norfolk	22 Tileston Rd., Randolph	At home	72
Serra, Emanuel G.	1, Suffolk	230 Orient Ave., East Boston	At home	61
Shattuck, George W.	35, Middlesex	Mt. Lebanon St., Pepperrell	at home	153
Shea, C. Vincent	20, Worcester	123 Granite St., Worcester	At home	108
Shea, Philip L.	31, Middlesex	130 West View Rd., Lowell	At home	55
Shortell, Edward	2, Franklin	48 Green River Rd., Greenfield	At home	167
Silva, Richard R.	1, Essex	13 Old Ford Rd., Gloucester	At home	63

Simons, Thomas G.	3, Franklin	11 Poplar St., Montague	2 Holyoke St., Cambridge	22
Sirianni, Ralph E. Jr.	18, Suffolk	257 Winthrop St., Winthrop.	At home	200
Smith, James E.	10, Essex	38 Gateway Lane, Lynn	At home	195
Sobil, Arthur S.	17, Essex	15 Fordham Rd., Lawrence	At home	46
Spence, William J.	1, Plymouth	14 Amber Rd., Hingham	At home	28
Sprague, George R.	41, Middlesex	200 Lake St., Sherborn	At home	97
Starzec, William A.	6, Worcester	58 East Main St., Webster	At home	122
Studenski, Paul V.	11, Plymouth	149 Edson St., Brockton	At home	96
Switzler, Royall H.	9, Norfolk	18 Lexington Rd., Wellesley	At home	176
Toomey, John J.	1, Middlesex	309 Broadway, Cambridge	At home	215
Towse, Daniel C.	21, Middlesex	7 Congress St., Stoneham	At home	134
Trudeau, Theodore J.	13, Hampden	221 Main St., Wilbraham	At home	187
Vigneau, Robert A.	23, Middlesex	5 Elm Ave., Burlington	At home	137

NAME	District	Post-office Address	Residence during the Session.	No. of Seat.
Viveiros, Carlton	5, Bristol	342 Sprague St., Fall River	At home	232
Volterra, Max	13, Bristol	65 Locust St., Attleboro	At home	173
Walker, Henry A.	21, Essex	258 Main St., Salisbury	At home	217
Weinberg, Norman S.	15, Suffolk	33 Wade St., Brighton	At home	109
Wetmore, Robert D.	2, Worcester	Hubbardston Rd., Barre	At home	74
White, W. Paul	12, Suffolk	47 Rosemont St., Dorchester	At home	204
Woods, George L., Jr.	14, Norfolk	192 Conlyn Ave., Franklin	At home	90
Young, George C.	2, Plymouth	20 Lawson Rd., Scituate	At home	88
Zeiser, Bruce H.	9, Norfolk	316 R. Washington St., Wellesley	At home	179

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RULES OF THE SENATE.

Authorization for Publication.

Ordered, that the clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives be directed to have printed for the use of the members of the General Court a pamphlet containing the rules of the Senate, House of Representatives and Joint Rules of the two branches, and such other appurtenant data as the committees on Rules of the two branches may determine necessary.

RULES OF THE SENATE.

[As finally adopted by the Senate on January 3, 1973.]

[The dates under each rule indicate when the rule and its amendments were adopted.

The date 1817 denotes the time when the several rules against which it is placed were first preserved. Previously to that year these rules are not to be found, although from the Senate Journal it appears that they were printed.

Numbers enclosed in parentheses following each rule indicate the corresponding House rule.]

THE PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, shall call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, shall proceed to business. (1.)

[1831; 1888.]

2. The President shall preserve order and decorum, may speak to points of order in preference to other members, and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the Senate. (2.) He shall rise to put a question, or to address the Senate, but may read sitting. (5.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888.]

3. The President may vote on all questions. (4.)

[1826.]

4. The President may appoint a member to perform the duties of the chair for a period not exceeding three days at any one time. Unless the Senate shall otherwise direct, the President, at the beginning of

each legislative year, shall appoint a Chaplain and in case of a vacancy in said office, he shall promptly fill said vacancy. (7.)

[1831; 1862; 1865; 1888; 1971.]

5. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, or in case the President, or the member appointed by him to perform the duties of the chair, is absent at the hour to which the Senate stands adjourned, the eldest senior member present shall call the Senate to order, and shall preside until a President, or a President *pro tempore,* is elected by ballot, and such election shall be the first business in order. (8.)

[1831; 1885; 1888; 1971.]

5A. In case of extreme emergency, the President of the Senate, may for a period not exceeding two days, in conformity with Article 6, Section II, Chapter 1 of the Constitution, cause a session of the Senate to be cancelled. Each member of the Senate insofar as is practicable shall be notified of such action. The President may also declare a session informal in nature, with prior notice given. Notice of such action shall be printed in the Journal of the Senate by the Clerk thereof and the printing of a Calendar shall be suspended with reference to an informal session under this rule.

In the case of an informal session, only reports of committees and matters not giving rise to formal motion or debate shall be considered. No motion or order of business shall lose its precedence but shall be carried over until the next formal session. [1971; 1973.]

Clerk.

6. The Clerk shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall cause the same to be

printed daily. (11.) He shall, in the journal, make note of all questions of order, and enter at length the decisions thereon. He shall insert in an appendix to the journal the rules of the Senate and the joint rules of the two branches. (12.)

[1882; 1888.]

7. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a calendar of matters in order for consideration; and shall include on Mondays and on such other days as he shall deem necessary a list of matters lying on the table; and such other memoranda as he may deem necessary, and as the Senate or the President may direct. The Clerk, with the approval of the President, may prepare the Calendar in any form he deems necessary, to properly facilitate the business of the Senate. (13.)

[1882; 1888; 1945; 1971.]

7A. The Clerk of the Senate shall be the official parliamentarian of the Senate.

[1973.]

8. [Omitted in 1969.]

9. When a bill or resolve coming from the other branch does not appear in print in the form in which it was passed in that branch, the Clerk shall either indicate the amendments on the Orders of the Day, or shall have the bill or resolve reprinted, at his discretion.

[1882.]

Members of the Senate.

10. No member shall be permitted to act on a

committee or to vote upon a question in which his private right, distinct from the public interest, is immediately concerned. (24, 63.)

[1855; 1888; 1889.]

11. No member shall absent himself from the Senate without leave, unless there is a quorum without his presence. (17.)

[1817.]

COMMITTEES.

12. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the first year of the two year General Court and the appointments shall be for the life of the General Court, to wit:—

A committee on Rules;
To consist of the President and ten other members.

A committee on Ways and Means;
To consist of fourteen members.

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
To consist of three members. (20.)

[1831; 1836; 1840; 1844; 1847; 1863; 1864; 1870; 1876; 1882; 1885; 1886; 1888; 1891; 1896; 1897; 1920; 1937; 1939; 1941; 1945; 1946; 1957; 1960; 1963; 1965; 1969; 1971; 1972.]

13. Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless the Senate shall otherwise specially order, and the member first named upon a committee shall be its chairman. (21.) In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest

number of votes shall act as chairman. The second named member shall be vice chairman. (22.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1888; 1973.]

13A. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the Senate to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the Senate and all motions or orders providing that information be transmitted to the Senate shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. All other motions that create main questions, except those that relate to privilege, to procedure and kindred matters, or to the subjects referred to in joint rules 29 and 30, shall also be referred without debate to the committee on Rules and be treated in like manner. (104.)

[1904; 1913; 1921; 1953.]

14. No committee shall be allowed to occupy the Senate Chamber without a vote of the Senate. (100.)

[1836; 1863; 1888.]

15. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee, except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by

public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting adversely for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (31.)

[1870; 1871; 1885; 1890; 1921; 1939; 1945; 1971.]

16. When the object of an application, by petition can be secured under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to whom the matter is referred shall report, ought not to pass, or a general law, as the case may be. The committee may report a special law on matters referred to it upon (1) a petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town; (2) a recommendation by the Governor; and (3) matters relating to erecting and constituting metropolitan or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities and towns, or established with other than existing city or town boundaries, for any general or special public purpose or purposes. (30.)

[1882; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1967; 1971; 1973.]

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

17. Bills, resolves, resolutions and orders shall be

prepared under supervision of the "Bill Drafting Division." Bills and resolves shall be presented in a legible form without material erasures or interlineations, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections or resolves. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is the best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law and no law which has expired by limitation, and no part of any such law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (42.)

[1844; 1857; 1880; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1889; 1947; 1972.]

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

18. Every petition (excepting as otherwise provided for in the Constitution, or laws of the Commonwealth), shall be presented by a member, who shall endorse his name thereon, and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (37.)

[1831; 1888; 1972; 1973.]

19. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition. Committees to whom messages from the Governor, reports of State officers, boards, commissions, and others authorized to report to the Legislature shall be referred, may report by bill or otherwise such legislation as may be germane to the subject-matter referred to them. (40.)

[1858; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1973.]

20. All petitions for legislation accompanied by bills or resolves embodying the subject-matter prayed for,

which are intended for presentation or introduction to the Senate, reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, and reports of special committees and commissions shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the President, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the Senate may make.

Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed, or papers received from the House, which are subject to the provisions of joint rules 7A, 7B or 9, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. Petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule 13.

All orders and resolutions intended for adoption shall be deposited with the Clerk. If they relate to questions of privilege or to procedure and kindred matters, they shall be laid before the Senate by the President as soon as may be. If they relate to other subjects, except as provided in rule 13A or in joint rules 29 and 30, they shall be inspected by the committee on Rules and laid before the Senate not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day of their deposit with the committee.

Special reports of State officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves accompanying petitions and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed on order

of the President, and under the direction of the Clerk. They shall retain, during all subsequent stages, their original numbers and shall also bear such new numbers as may be necessary.

Matters which have been placed on file may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any Senator or Senator-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided for above.

The Senate may at any time by order make any other disposition of petitions in the hands of the Clerk. (28.)

[1891; 1893; 1894; 1916; 1921; 1925; 1927; 1933; 1939; 1945; 1953; 1963; 1967; 1971; 1973.]

21. [Omitted in 1943.]

22. [Omitted in 1949.]

23. No bill or resolve shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the House of Representatives, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee. (47.)

[1881; 1882; 1888.]

24. The consideration of any order proposed for adoption, or of any motion to suspend Senate Rule 15, or joint rule 8, 9 or 12, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the order is proposed or request made, if any member asks such postponement. (41.) The consideration of any motion to lay a matter on the table shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the motion is made (except during the last week of the session).

[1885; 1891; 1971; 1973.]

25. [Omitted in 1929, the provisions thereof being covered by Joint Rule 9.] (32.)

Course of Proceedings.

26. Bills and resolves from the House, after they are read a first time, shall be referred to a committee of the Senate, unless they have been reported by a joint committee or substituted for the report of a joint committee. (45.) Bills and resolves reported in the Senate, and bills and resolves from the House reported by joint committees or substituted for the reports of joint committees, shall, after they have been read once, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for a second reading without a question, except as otherwise provided by rule 27. Bills introduced by initiative petition, when reported in the Senate or received from the House, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, the question being "upon the enactment of such law in the form in which it stands in such petition". Resolutions received from the House, or introduced or reported in the Senate, shall be read and, pending the question on their adoption, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (56.)

[1825; 1885; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1897; 1945.]

27. Bills and resolves involving public money, or a grant of public property, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means, shall, after the first reading, be referred in course to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. [See Rule 36.]

Orders reported in the Senate or received from the

House involving the expenditure of public money for special committees shall, before the question is taken on the adoption thereof, be referred to the Senate committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth.

Every such bill involving a capital expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, or any legislation, the cost of which, in the opinion of the committee, exceeds the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, when reported into the Senate by the committee on Ways and Means, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of public money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved.

Bills and resolves involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate, for report on their relation to the finances of the counties, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties. (44.)

[1871; 1882; 1887; 1888; 1889; 1896; 1921; 1941; 1946; 1947; 1953; 1963; 1967; 1968; 1971.]

28. No bill or resolve shall pass to be engrossed without three readings on three several days. (51.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

29. Bills and resolves, in their several readings, and resolutions, shall be read by their titles, unless objection is made. (48.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1890.]

30. If a committee to whom a bill or resolve is referred report that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill (or resolve) be rejected?" If the rejection is negatived, the bill or resolve, if it has been read but once, shall go to its second reading without a question; and if it has been read more than once it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or engrossment, as the case may be. (43.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885; 1897; 1921; 1939; 1945; 1971.]

31. If an amendment is offered by any member at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on adopting the amendment to the bill or resolve, if formally requested by two members, but the bill or resolve shall be laid over and placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is offered, with the amendment pending. The proposed amendment shall be printed in the Calendar and in the Journal. If an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill or resolve, substantially changing the greater part thereof, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill or resolve to a third reading or to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill or resolve, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when an amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition as amended shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (62.)

[1882; 1888; 1971.]

32. Bills or resolves ordered to a third reeading shall be placed in the Orders for the next day for such reading. (58.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1881; 1882; 1885.]

33. Bills and resolves when ordered to a third reading, and bills and resolves amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred forthwith to that committee, which shall examine and correct them, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes, and of giving effect to the provisions of section fifty-two of chapter three of the General Laws; but any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the Senate as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. Resolutions received from and adopted by the House or introduced or reported into the Senate, after they are read and before they are adopted, and amendments of bills, resolves and resolutions adopted by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence, shall also be referred, in like manner, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. When a bill, resolve or resolution has been so referred, no further action shall be taken until report thereon has been made by the committee. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 3 of Article LXII of the Amend-

ments to the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (26, 50.)

[1817; 1836; 1882; 1888; 1890; 1891; 1914; 1919; 1925; 1927; 1929; 1945; 1965; 1967.]

34. Bills and resolves prepared for final passage shall be certified by the Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian, after comparison, to be the same as the bills or resolves passed to be engrossed; and if found to be properly prepared, the Clerk shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question on enactment or final passage or adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon, without further reading, unless specifically ordered. When a bill for resolve prepared for final passage contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 or Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause

(2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the Clerk shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (27.)

[1817; 1831; 1882; 1888; 1914; 1919; 1965; 1967; 1971.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

35. The unfinished business in which the Senate was engaged at the time of the last adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day next after motions to reconsider. (60.)

[1830; 1870.]

36. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are made to the Senate or received from the House, as the case may be; except that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recommending that it be referred to another committee, or a report of a committee recommending that a matter be placed on file, shall be immediately considered. Amendments to a measure, which have been made by the House and sent back to the Senate for concurrence, shall be placed in the Orders of the next day after that on which they are received; provided, that amendments involving state money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means; and amendments involving the expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate.

Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule No. 23. (46, 57.)

[1845; 1853; 1888; 1891; 1919; 1947; 1953; 1965; 1968; 1971.]

37. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the Senate shall proceed with them in regular course, as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the calendar; then the matters that were passed over shall be considered and disposed of in like order. (59.)

[1817; 1836; 1841; 1859; 1878; 1882; 1885.]

38. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom or considered out of its regular course. (61.)

[1885.]

Rules of Debate.

39. Every member, when he speaks, shall stand in his place and address the President. When recognized, the member shall confine himself to the measure and question under debate and shall at all times avoid personalities. (73.)

[1817; 1831; 1871; 1973.]

40. When two or more members rise to speak at the same time, the President shall designate the member who is entitled to the floor. (74.)

[1831; 1888.]

41. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of any other member who has not spoken and desires to speak on the same question. (76.)

[1817; 1886.]

42. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order or to rise to a question of personal privilege or parliamentary inquiry. (75.)

[1817; 1831; 1971.]

43. After a question is put to vote no member shall speak to it.

[1817.]

43A. No appeal from a decision of the President shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and the question on the appeal shall be disposed of forthwith.

[1973.]

MOTIONS.

44. Any motion shall be reduced to writing, if the President so directs. (77.) A motion need not be seconded and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (78.)

[1817; 1844; 1871; 1888.]

45. A question containing two or more propositions, capable of division, shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (91.)

[1817; 1841; 1888.]

46. When a question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except a motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule of the Senate,

or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except:—

(1) To *lay on the table* (or take from the table);
(2) To *close debate at a specified time;*
(3) To *postpone to a day certain;*
(4) To *commit* (or recommit);
(5) To *amend;*
(6) To *postpone indefinitely.*

These motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand. (80.)

[Between 1821 and 1826; 1831; 1844; 1870; 1882; 1885; 1888; 1921; 1939; 1945; 1971.]

47. Debate may be closed at any time not less than one hour from the adoption of a motion to that effect. On this motion not more than ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (85.)

[1882.]

48. When motions are made to refer a subject to different committees, the committees proposed shall be considered in the following order:—

(1) A standing committee of the Senate;
(2) A special committee of the Senate;
(3) A joint standing committee of the two branches;
(4) A joint special committee of the two branches.
(88.)

[1884; 1888.]

49. No engrossed bill or resolve shall be amended; but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of

amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the House and sent to the Senate for concurrence. (53.)

[1837;1919; 1931.]

50. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration, and no measure which has been finally rejected or disposed of by the Senate, shall be admitted under the color of an amendment. (90.)

[1882; 1971.]

51. In filling blanks the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (87, 92.)

[1882.]

52. The motion to adjourn, and the call for yeas and nays, shall be decided without debate. On the motions to lay on the table and take from the table, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit (except with instructions), not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (69, 79.)

On a motion to reconsider not exceeding thirty minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (72.)

On a motion to suspend any of the joint rules or Senate rules debate shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (102.)

[1817; 1859; 1870; 1874; 1882; 1885; 1937; 1941.]

Reconsideration.

53. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote has passed, or on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present and before the Orders of the Day for that day have been taken up. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith: *provided, however,* that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration; and *provided, further,* that a motion to reconsider a vote on any incidental, subsidiary or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the Senate, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (70.)

There shall be no reconsideration of the vote on the question on adjourning, for the yeas and nays, on laying on the table or on taking from the table; and when a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered. (71.)

[1817; between 1821 and 1826; 1858; 1885; 1888; 1891; 1902; 1946.]

Rejected Measures.

54. When any measure has been finally rejected or finally disposed of by the Senate, no measure sub-

stantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the session, or moved as an amendment to another measure. (49.)

[1817; dispensed with in 1831; and revived in 1838; amended in 1841; 1844; 1877; 1882; 1971.]

VOTING.

55. The President shall declare all votes; but if a member doubts a vote, the President shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative, and in the negative, without further debate. (3, 66.)

[1831; 1888.]

56. The sense of the Senate shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by one-fifth of the members present. The President may wait a period not exceeding ten minutes before ordering the Clerk to start the yeas and nays, during which time the members shall be summoned to the Senate Chamber as the President may direct. Other business of the Senate may be taken up during the ten minute period. At the end of the ten minute interval, the President shall state the question to be roll called and then direct the Clerk to begin the call. If, before the vote is taken, a member states to the Senate that he has paired with another member and how each would vote on the pending question, the fact shall be entered on the journal immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting. If, after the yeas and nays have been ordered, an advanced notice

of at least sixty minutes is given by the President, he may set a time certain for the vote to be taken and the ten minutes waiting period above prescribed may be waived.

[1817; 1852; 1888; 1971; 1972.]

57. Whenever a question is taken by yeas and nays, the Clerk shall call the names of all the members, except the President, in alphabetical order, and every member present shall answer to his name, unless excused before the vote is taken; and no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair. (64, 68.)

[1837; 1844.]

Elections by Ballot.

58. In all elections by ballot a time shall be assigned for such election, at least one day previous thereto, except in case of an election of President or President *pro tempore,* under the provisions of Rule 5. (96.)

[1831; 1891.]

Reporters' Gallery.

59. Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the President after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association.

Except in the employ of the newspaper or publication which he represents as a legislative reporter, no person who is entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery shall seek to influence the action of the Senate or any member thereof, nor shall such person approach a member to seek to influence him in any place from which legislative agents are excluded by Rule 61. Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the Senate. (100.)

[1847; 1911; 1914; 1925.]

THE SENATE CHAMBER AND ADJOINING ROOMS.

60. No person not a member shall be allowed to sit at the Senate table while the Senate is in session. (99.)

[1853; 1888.]

61. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate, and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the re-

porters' gallery, shall, unless invited by the President, be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, or to the reception room or to the corridor between the reception room and the Senate Chamber, during the sessions of the Senate, or during the half hour preceding or succeeding said sessions, nor to the Senate reading room, cloak room corridor, cloak room or anterooms on any day when a session of the Senate is held, except upon written invitation bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the Senator extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered when the said person enters the apartment.

Publications desiring the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate Chamber for legislative reporters, not members of the State House Press Association, shall make written application to the President stating the purposes for which the privileges are required, and such privileges shall be granted only upon written approval by the President.

No legislative counsel or agent shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, nor, on any day when a session of the Senate is held, to the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms. No person, except members of the legislative and executive departments of the State government, persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate and legislative reporters who are entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery, shall be permitted to loiter in the reading room, the cloak room, the reception room or the Senate corridors or anterooms at any time. Smoking shall not be permitted in the reception room. (99.)

[1870; 1875; 1886; 1891; 1895; 1896; 1897; 1898; 1907; 1909; 1914; 1916; 1925.]

Parliamentary Practice.

62. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the Senate in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (101.)

[1847; 1858; 1882; 1895; 1963.]

Alterations, Suspension or Repeal of Rules.

63. This rule and rules 24, 31, 33, 34 and 53 shall not be suspended if objection is made; and no other rule shall be altered, suspended or repealed, except by vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting thereon. The committee on Rules may consider and suggest measures that shall, in its judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the Senate, and a majority vote of the Senate shall be required to approve such recommendations. (103.)

[1817; 1841; 1848; 1882; 1888; 1891; 1893; 1899; 1953; 1973.]

64. Twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the Senate and the transaction of business. [See Amendments to the Constitution, Art. XXXIII.]

[1973.]

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RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[As adopted on jan 8, 1973.]

RULES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

This schedule of Rules was adopted Jan. 27, 1874. Subsequent amendments are noted under each Rule which has been amended.

SPEAKER.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, proceed to business. (Senate Rule 1.)

2. He shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House. (2.) [With regard to appeals, see Rules 83 and 94.]

3. He shall declare all votes, subject to verification as hereinafter provided. (55.) [See Rules 65 to 69, inclusive.]

4. In all cases he may vote. (3.)

5. He shall rise to put a question, or to address the House, but may read sitting. (2.)

6. Upon a vacancy in the office of representative, the Speaker shall issue a precept, conformably with Section 141 of Chapter 54 of the General Laws, appointing such time as the House may order for an election to fill such vacancy; provided, that if such vacancy occurs during a recess between the first and second annual sessions of the same General Court, the Speaker may fix the time for an election to fill such vacancy.

[Adopted March 27, 1922. Amended Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945.]

7. He may appoint a member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding three days at one time. At the beginning of each session he shall, unless the House otherwise directs, appoint a Chaplin; and he shall promptly fill any vacancy in the office of Chaplain. (4.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 11, 1924; Jan. 9, 1939.]

8. In case of a vacancy in the office of Speaker, or in case the Speaker or the member named by him in accordance with the preceding rule is absent at the hour to which the House stands adjourned, the senior member present shall call the House to order, and shall preside until a Speaker *pro tempore* or a Speaker is elected by ballot, which shall be the first business in order. (5.)

MONITORS.

9. Two monitors shall be appointed by the Speaker for each division of the House, whose duty it shall be to see to the due observance of the rules, and, on request of the Speaker, to return the number of votes and members in their respective divisions.

10. If a member transgress any of the rules after being notified thereof by a monitor, it shall be the duty of such monitor to report the case to the House. [See Rule 19.]

CLERK.

11. The Clerk shall keep the Journal of the House. He shall enter therein a record of each day's proceedings, and submit it to the Speaker before the hour fixed for the next sitting, and shall cause the same to be printed daily. (6.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888.]

12. Every question of order with the decision thereon shall be entered at large in the Journal, and shall be noted in an appendix, which shall also contain the rules of the House and of the two branches. (6.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

13. The Clerk shall prepare and cause to be printed each day a Calendar of matters in order for consideration and such other memoranda as the House or the Speaker may direct. (7.)

[Amended Jan. 16, 1888; Feb. 20, 1969.]

14. Any objection to the Calendar shall be made and disposed of before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920.]

15. [Adopted, 1874. Amended Feb. 27, 1919; Mar. 2, 1943. Repealed Feb. 20, 1969.]

MEMBERS.

16. No member shall stand up, to the inconvenience of others, while a member is speaking; or pass unnecessarily between the Speaker of the House and the member speaking; or stand in the passages, or in the area in front of the Chair; or stand at the Clerk's desk while a roll call is in progress.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

17. No member shall be absent more than two days, without leave of the House. No member shall absent himself from the House without leave, unless there be a quorum without his presence. When it appears to the presiding officer that the presence of a quorum is endangered, he shall order the doors to be closed until the House takes action thereon. (11.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

18. [Repealed Jan. 11, 1971.]

19. If a member is guilty of a breach of any of the rules, he may be required by the House, on motion, to make satisfaction therefor; and, until he has done so, he shall not be allowed to vote or speak, except by way of excuse. All violations of rules and all questions of conduct shall be referred to a subcommittee of the committee on Rules consisting of the Speaker acting as chairman and four additional members to be appointed by the Speaker no more than two of whom shall be members of the same political party and one of whom shall be the Minority Leader. [See Rule 10.] [Amended June 13, 1967.]

COMMITTEES.

20. At the beginning of the political year, standing committees shall be appointed as follows: (12.)

A committee on Rules;
(to consist of the Speaker, who shall be chairman of the committee, and twenty other members).

A committee on Ways and Means;
(to consist of twenty-one members).

A committee on Bills in the Third Reading;
(to consist of three members).

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 7, 1901; Jan. 5, 1921; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946; Jan. 13, 1958; Jan. 11, 1965; Jan. 11, 1967; Jan. 11, 1971; Jan. 8, 1973.]

21. Unless other provision is made in any case, all committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, and the member first named shall be chairman. (13).

22. In case of the election of a committee by ballot, the member having the highest number of votes shall be chairman. (13.)

23. No member shall be required to be on more than two committees at the same time, or chairman of more than one.

24. No member shall serve on any committee in any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 63.]

25. Subject to the provisions of Sections 3 and 4 of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution, the committee on Ways and Means shall report in appropriation bills only such items of expenditure

as are based on existing law, on the Governor's recommendations or on propositions for legislation duly referred to the committee, or which the committee has been directed by the House to insert; and the committee shall report the total amount appropriated in each bill. Appropriation bills and capital outlay bills shall be in printed form at least seven calendar days prior to consideration thereof by the House. [See Rules 40 and 44.]

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 2, 1896; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 8, 1973.]

26. The committee on Bills in the Third Reading shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitious and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of existing statutes: provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as an amendment. The committee may consolidate into one bill any two or more related bills referred to it, whenever legislation may be simplified thereby. If a bill or resolve referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading contains an emergency preamble, or if it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause

(2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the committee shall plainly indicate the fact on the outside of the bill or resolve, or on a wrapper or label attached thereto. (33.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922; June 9, 1965; June 13, 1967.]

27. Bills and resolves prepared for final passage shall be certified by the Clerk of the House, after comparison, to be the same as the bills or resolves passed to be engrossed; and if found to be properly prepared, the Clerk shall so endorse on the envelope thereof; and the question on enactment or final passage or adopting an emergency preamble shall be taken thereon, without further reading, unless specifically ordered. When a bill or resolve prepared for final passage contains an emergency preamble or when it provides for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of Section 3 of Article LXII of the Amendments of the Constitution, or provides for the giving, loaning or pledging of the credit of the Commonwealth and comes within the provisions of section 1 of Article LXII (as amended by Article LXXXIV) of the Amendments to the Constitution, or provides, upon recommendation of the Governor, for a special law relating to an individual city or town and comes within the provisions of clause (2) of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution, the Clerk shall plainly indicate the fact on the envelope thereof. (34.) [See Rule 53.]

[Amended Feb. 25, 1914; Feb. 27, 1919; June 9, 1965; June 13, 1967; Jan. 11, 1971.]

28. (1) Petitions, recommendations and reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards,

and reports of special committees and commissions, shall be filed with the Clerk, who shall, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the two branches, refer them, with the approval of the Speaker, to the appropriate committees, subject to such change of reference as the House may make. The reading of all such documents may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference, except as provided in joint rule thirteen. [See Rules 36 and 37.]

(2) Orders, resolutions and other papers intended for presentation, except those hereinbefore mentioned, shall be filed with the Clerk; and not later than the fifth legislative day thereafter, the Speaker shall present them to the House for reference to appropriate committees or for such other disposition as the rules of the House or of the two branches may require. [See Rules 47 and 104.]

(3) Provided, that petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, or nine, shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. Petitions and other papers so filed which are subject to the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12 (as amended), shall be referred by the Clerk to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. The reading of all such papers may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. [See Rule 33.]

(4) Matters which have been placed on file during the preceding year, may be taken from the files by the Clerk upon request of any member or member-elect; and matters so taken from the files shall be referred or otherwise disposed of as provided above.

(5) Recommendations and special reports of state officials, departments, commissions and boards, reports of special committees and commissions, bills and resolves accompanying petitions, recommendations and reports, and resolutions, shall be printed under the direction of the Clerk, who also may cause to be printed, with the approval of the Speaker, any other documents filed as herein provided. (20.)

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893; Amended Jan. 11 and March 30, 1894; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; June 13, 1967; Jan. 11, 1971; March 22, 1971; October 18, 1971; Jan. 8, 1973.]

29. Every petition for legislation shall be accompanied by a bill or resolve embodying the legislation prayed for. [See Joint Rule 12.]

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1893; Amended Jan. 11, 1894; Jan. 10, 1898; Feb. 21, 1905; Feb. 1, 1910; Dec. 20, 1920; May 25, 1923; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 3, 1949; Jan. 8, 1973.]

30. When the object of an application can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or, without detriment to the public interests, by a general law, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law or ought not to pass, as the case may be. The committee may report a special law on matters referred to it upon (1) a petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town, with respect to a law relating to that city or town: (2) a recommendation by the Governor; and (3) matters relating to erecting and constituting metropolitan or regional entities, embracing any two or more cities and towns, or established with other than existing city or town boundaries, for any general or special public

purpose or purposes. (16.) [See Joint Rule 7.]

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Jan. 13, 1893; June 13, 1967; Jan. 11, 1971.]

31. No proposition contemplating legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall, except as provided in rule forty, be proposed or introduced except upon a petition; nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred; nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given, by public advertisement or otherwise, to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting adversely, for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof, shall set forth this fact in its report, and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for or amendment of such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading. (15)

[Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; Jan. 11, 1971.]

32. [Adopted Feb. 11, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 18, 1898; Feb. 6, 1902; Dec. 20, 1920. Repealed Feb. 27, 1929, being covered by Joint Rule 9.]

33. With the exception of matters referred to the committee on Rules under the provisions of paragraph (3) of rule twenty-eight, and of rule thirty-eight, committees shall report on all matters referred to them. The committee on Ways and Means shall report the general appropriation bill not later than the second Wednesday of May.

[Amended Feb. 15, 1883; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937; Jan. 1, 1947; Feb. 1, 1971.]

34. [Repealed Jan. 11, 1971.]

35. [Repealed Jan. 11, 1971.]

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions, etc., and Reports of Committees.

36. Petitions and papers of a like nature, and reports of committees, shall be presented before the House proceeds to the consideration of the Orders of the Day.

[Amended Dec. 20,1920. Jan. 8, 1973.]

37. The member presenting a petition shall indorse his name thereon; and the reading thereof shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. (18.)

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 8, 1973.]

Papers from the Senate.

38. Papers from the Senate shall be laid before the House by the Speaker, and received for action conformably to such of these rules as are applicable thereto; except that petitions and other papers which are subject to the provisions of joint rule seven A, seven B, nine or twenty-nine shall be referred by the Clerk to the committee on Rules. The reading of all such papers, and of other papers intended for

direct reference, in concurrence, to committees, may be dispensed with, but they shall be entered in the Journal of the same or the next legislative day after such reference. (26.) [See Rule 33.]

[Amended Jan. 28, 1925; June 13, 1967; Jan. 8, 1973.]

Papers other than Petitions, etc.

39. Papers addressed to the House or to the General Court, other than petitions, or those received from the Senate, may be presented by the Speaker, and shall be read, unless it is specially ordered that the reading be dispensed with.

[Amended Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 8, 1973.]

Motions contemplating Legislation, etc.

40. All motions contemplating legislation shall be founded upon petition, except as follows:

The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills as provided in rule twenty-five. Messages from the Governor shall, unless otherwise ordered, be referred to the appropriate committee, which may report by bill or otherwise thereon. A similar disposition shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made of reports by state officers and committees authorized to report to the Legislature, and similar action may be had thereon. (19.) [See Rules 25, 33 and 44.]

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 28, 1920; March 27, 1922; June 13, 1967; Jan. 8, 1973.]

Postponement to the Next Day on Request of a Member.

41. The consideration of any motion to suspend joint rules eight or thirteen or House rules thirty-one,

forty-five or forty-six, shall be postponed without question to the day after that on which the request or motion is made, if any member asks such postponement. (24.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893; March 14, 1899; Jan. 26, and Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 8, 1973.]

Bills and Resolves. [See Rule 95.]

42. Bills shall be printed or written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins and spaces between the several sections. Bills amending existing laws shall not provide for striking words from, or inserting words in, such laws, unless such course is best calculated to show clearly the subject and nature of the amendment. No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely. (17.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 1, 1947.]

43. If a committee to whom a bill is referred reports that the same ought not to pass, the question shall be "Shall this bill be rejected?" If the question on rejection is negatived, the bill, if it has been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question; otherwise it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, pending the question on ordering to a third reading, or to engrossment, as the case may be. (30.)

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; March 27, 1922; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; Jan. 11, 1971.]

44. Bills involving an expenditure of public money or grant of public property, or otherwise affecting the state finances, unless the subject-matter has been acted upon by the joint committee on Ways and Means,

shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, for report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Orders reported in the House or received from the Senate involving the expenditure of public money for special committees shall, before the question is taken on the adoption thereof, be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, whose duty it shall be to report on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth. Every such bill involving a capital expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, or any legislation, the cost of which, in the opinion of the committee, exceeds the sum of one hundred thousand dollars when reported into the House by the committee on Ways and Means, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of public money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved. Bills involving an expenditure of county money shall, after their first reading, be referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, for report on their relation to the finances of the county affected, unless the subject-matter thereof has been previously acted upon by the joint committee on Counties; and no new provisions shall be added to such bills by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof. Every such bill involving a capital expenditure for new projects, or an appropriation for repairs, or any legislation, the cost of which, in the opinion of the committee, exceeds the sum of one hundred thousand dol-

lars, when reported into the House by the committee on Counties on the part of the House, shall be accompanied by a fiscal note indicating the amount of county money which will be required to be expended to carry out the provisions of the proposed legislation, together with an estimate of the cost of operation and maintenance for the first year if a new project is involved. (27.) [See Rules 25 and 40.]

[Amended Jan. 24, 1887; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 25 and 29, 1895; Jan. 2 and 27, 1896; Jan. 10, 1898; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 2 and 22, 1946; Jan. 1, 1947; May 10, 1966; Jan. 25, 1968; Oct. 18, 1971.]

45. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, shall be referred to a committee of the House, unless they were reported to the Senate by a joint committee. (26.)

46. Amendments proposed by the Senate, and sent back to the House for concurrence, shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, unless such committee is composed of members of both branches, in which case such amendments shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day; provided, that amendments affecting the state finances or involving an expenditure of county money shall be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, or Counties on the part of the House, as the case may be. (36.) [See Rules 50 and 53.]

[Amended April 9, 1878; March 27, 1922; March 2, 1943; Jan. 2, and 22, 1946; Jan. 25, 1968.]

47. No bill shall be proposed or introduced unless received from the Senate, reported by a committee, or moved as an amendment to the report of a committee. (23.) [See Rule 28 (2).]

[Amended Jan. 8, 1973.]

48. Bills, resolves and other papers that have been, or, under the rules or usage of the House, are to be, printed, shall be read by their titles only, unless the full reading is requested. (29.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1883.]

49. When a bill, resolve, order, petition or memorial has been finally rejected or disposed of by the House, no measure substantially the same shall be introduced by any committee or member during the same session. (54.)

[Amended April 26, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Dec. 20, 1920.]

50. Bills ordered to a third reading, and bills amended subsequently to their third reading unless the amendment was reported by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, shall be referred to that committee for examination, correction and report. Resolutions reported in the House or received from and adopted by the Senate, and amendments of bills and resolutions adopted by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by rule forty-six in respect to amendments, also be referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. A bill, resolution or amendment so referred shall not be acted upon until report thereon has been made by said committee. (33.) [See Rule 26.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 11, 1924; March 15, 1937.]

51. No bill shall pass to be engrossed without having been read on three several days. (28.)

52. [Repealed Jan. 11, 1971.]

53. No engrossed bill shall be amended, except by

striking out the enacting clause [see Rule 93]: but this rule shall not apply to a bill or resolve returned by the Governor with a recommendation of amendment in accordance with the provisions of Article LVI of the Amendments of the Constitution; nor shall it apply to amendments of engrossed bills proposed by the Senate and sent to the House for concurrence, which amendments shall be subject to the provisions of rule forty-six. (49.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922.]

54. [Repealed Jan. 11, 1971.]

55. [Repealed Jan. 11, 1971.]

Orders of the Day.

56. Bills from the Senate, after their first reading, when not referred to a committee of the House, bills favorably reported in the House by committees, and bills the question of the rejection of which is negatived, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day, and if they have been read but once, shall go to a second reading without question. Resolutions received from and adopted by the Senate, or reported in the House by committees, shall, after they are read, be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day. (26.) [See Rule 50.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1883; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 10, 1898.]

57. Reports of committees not by bill or resolve shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which they are received from the Senate, or made in the House, as the case may be; provided, that the report of a committee asking to be discharged from the further consideration of a subject, and recom-

mending that it be referred or recommitted to another committee, or a report of a committee recommending that a matter be placed on file, shall be immediately considered. Reports of committees on proposals for amendment of the Constitution shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of joint rule twenty-three. (36.)

[Amended Jan. 15, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 27, 1919; March 27, 1922; Feb. 20, 1969; Feb. 1, 1971.]

58. Bills ordered to a third reading shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day for such reading. (32.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 10, 1898.]

59. The Speaker may designate when an informal session of the House shall be held provided he gives notice of such informal session at a prior session of the House. The Speaker, however, may declare any session of the House to be an informal session in cases of emergency. At such session the House shall only consider reports of committees and the matters in the Orders of the Day. Motions to reconsider moved at such informal sessions shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day, and no new business shall be entertained, except by unanimous consent. After entering upon the consideration of the Orders of the Day, the House shall proceed with them in regular course as follows: Matters not giving rise to a motion or debate shall first be disposed of in the order in which they stand in the Calendar; after which the matters that were passed over shall be considered in like order and disposed of. (37.) [See Rule 61.]

[Amended Feb. 20, 1969.]

60. When the House does not finish the considera-

tion of the Orders of the Day, those which had not been acted upon shall be the Orders of the Day for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered in the Calendar, without change in their order, to precede matters added under rules fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight. The unfinished business in which the House was engaged at the time of adjournment shall have the preference in the Orders of the Day for the next day, after motions to reconsider. (35.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893.]

Special Rules affecting the Course of Proceedings.

[For postponements to the next day, on request of a member, see Rule 41.]

61. No matter which has been duly placed in the Orders of the Day shall be discharged therefrom, or considered out of the regular course. This rule shall not be rescinded or revoked or suspended except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon. (38.) [See Rule 59.]

[Amended Jan. 10, 1895.]

62. If, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an amendment is made at the second or third reading of a bill substantially changing the greater part of such bill, the question shall not be put forthwith on ordering the bill to a third reading or passing it to be engrossed, as the case may be, but the bill, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment is made, and shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put. In like manner, when, under the operation of the previous question or otherwise, an

amendment is made in any proposition of such a nature as to change its character, as from a bill to an order, or the like, the proposition, as amended, shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day after that on which the amendment was made. (31.)

Voting.

63. No member shall vote upon any question where his private right is immediately concerned, distinct from the public interest. (10.) [See Rule 24.]

64. Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application to that effect before the division of the House or the taking of the yeas and nays is begun. Such application may be accompanied by a brief statement of reasons by the member making it, but shall be decided without debate, and shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight. (57.)

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Feb. 5, 1886; Jan. 13, 1893.]

65. A quorum call shall be decided by the use of the electric voting machine. Members answering a quorum call shall vote "Yea" on the electric voting machine at their own seats. When a yea and nay vote is taken, the members, with the exception of the Speaker, shall vote only from their own seats. A member who has been appointed by the Speaker to perform the duties of the chair, or a person who has been elected Speaker *pro tempore,* may designate some other member to cast his vote for him on any vote taken on the electric voting machine while he is presiding. The Speaker shall state the pending question before opening the machine for voting.

If any member is prevented from voting personally on the electric voting machine at his assigned seat be-

cause of physical disability, said member shall, if present, be excused from so voting and the Speaker shall, when requested in writing by said member, assign a court officer to cast said member's vote in the member's presence so long as said physical disability continues.

[Adopted June 9, 1965. Amended Feb. 7, 1966; June 13, 1967.]

66. When a question is put, the sense of the House shall be taken by the voices of the members, and the Speaker shall first announce the vote as it appears to him by the sound. If the Speaker is unable to decide by the sound of the voices, or if his announcement made thereupon is doubted by a member rising in his place for that purpose, the Speaker shall order a division of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without further debate upon the question. (55.) [For duty of monitors in case of a division, see Rule 9.]

[Amended June 9, 1965.]

67. When a return by division of the members voting in the affirmative and in the negative is ordered, the members for or against the question, when called on by the Speaker, shall rise in their places, and stand until they are counted. If, upon the taking of such a vote, the presence of a quorum is doubted, a count of the House shall be had, and if a quorum is present the vote shall stand. [For duty of monitors in case of a division on the question, see Rule 9.]

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 9, 1965; Feb. 7, 1966.]

68. The sense of the House shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty of the members present. The Speaker may wait an interval not exceed-

ing twelve minutes before the yeas and nays are taken, during which time the members shall be summoned to the House Chamber by the court officers at such places in the State House as shall be determined by the committee on Rules. At the end of such interval, the Speaker, after stating the pending question, shall open the electric voting machine and instruct the members to vote for or against the question. After the electric voting machine has remained open for two minutes, the Speaker shall close said machine and cause the totals to be displayed and a record made how each member present voted.

Any member desiring to be recorded as being "present" when a yea and nay vote is taken on the electric roll call machine shall so notify the Clerk in person after said vote is ordered and before the vote is announced.

If an advance notice of at least sixty minutes is given by the Speaker a yea and nay vote may be taken at any prescribed time without observing the waiting period specified above.

In the event the electric voting machine is not in operating order, the roll of the House shall be called in alphabetical order but however said vote may be taken no member shall be allowed to vote or to answer "present" who was not on the floor before the vote is declared. Once the voting has begun it shall not be interrupted except for the purpose of questioning the validity of a member's vote before the result is announced. Except as heretofore provided, any member who shall vote or attempt to vote for another member or any person not a member who votes or attempts to vote for a member, or any member or other person who wilfully tampers with or attempts to impair or destroy in any manner whatsoever the electrical voting equipment

used by the House, or change the records thereon shall be punished in such manner as the House determines. (56.) (57.) [For duty of monitors, see Rules 9 and 10.]

[Amended Jan. 4 and April 2, 1878; April 1, 1879; Feb. 2, 1861; Jan. 10, 1895; Jan. 21, 1909; Jan. 18, 1910; July 23, 1941; June 9, 1965.]

69. The call for yeas and nays shall be decided without debate. If the yeas and nays have been ordered before the question is put, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven relative to verification of the vote by the voices of the members or by a return of divisions shall be omitted; if not, they may be called for in lieu of a return by sections when the Speaker's announcement is doubted by a member rising in his place, and, if then ordered, the proceedings under rules sixty-six and sixty-seven shall be omitted. (52.)

[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; June 9, 1965.]

Reconsideration.

70. No motion to reconsider a vote shall be entertained unless it is made on the same day on which the vote was passed, or before the Orders of the Day have been taken up on the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present. If reconsideration is moved on the same day, the motiion shall (except during the last week of the session) be placed first in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; but, if it is moved on the succeeding day, the motion shall be considered forthwith except if said motion is moved on a day on which an informal session has been designated, it shall be placed in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day; provided, however, that this rule shall not prevent the reconsideration of a vote on a subsidiary, incidental or dependent question at any time when the main ques-

tion to which it relates is under consideration; and provided, further, that a motion to reconsider a vote on any subsidiary, incidental or dependent question shall not remove the main subject under consideration from before the House, but shall be considered at the time when it is made. (53.)

[Amended June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1902; Feb. 20, 1969.]

71. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

to adjourn,

for the previous question, or,

for the suspension of Rules 28, 72, 79 or 102. (53.)

[Amended Feb. 20, 1969.]

72. Debate on motions to reconsider shall be limited to thirty minutes, and no member shall occupy more than five minutes; but on a motion to reconsider a vote upon any subsidiary or incidental question, debate shall be limited to ten minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes.

[Amended Feb. 5, 1886; June 13, 1890.]

Rules of Debate.

73. Every member, when about to speak, shall rise and respectfully address the Speaker; shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personalities; and shall sit down when he has finished. No member shall speak out of his place without leave of the Speaker. (39.)

74. When two or more members rise at the same time, the Speaker shall name the member entitled to the floor, preferring one who rises in his place to one who does not. (40.)

75. No member shall interrupt another while speaking, except by rising to call to order. (42.)

76. No member shall speak more than once to the prevention of those who have not spoken and desire to speak on the same question. (41.)

Motions.

77. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker so directs. (44.)

78. A motion need not be seconded, and may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made. (44.) [See Rule 94.]

Limit of Debate.

[For questions to be decided without debate, see Rules 64, 69 and 83.]

79. A motion to adjourn shall always be first in order, and shall be decided without debate; and on the motions for the previous question, to close debate at a specified time, to postpone to a time certain, to commit or recommit, not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate, and no member shall speak more than three minutes. (52.) [See Rules 72 and 102.]

[Amended Feb. 19, 1878; Jan. 26, 1880; Feb. 2, 1891; March 14, 1899; Feb. 20, 1969.]

80. When a question is before the House, until it is disposed of, the Speaker shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn, or some other motion that has precedence

either by express rule of the House, or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except,—

for the previous question	See Rules 79, 81-86.
to close debate at a specified time,	See Rules 79, 85, 86.
to postpone to a time certain,	See Rules 79 and 87.
to commit (or recommit),	See Rules 79 and 88.
to amend,	See Rules 89-92

—which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are arranged in this rule. (46.)

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Dec. 20, 1920; Jan. 9, 1939; Jan. 22, 1945; Feb. 20, 1969; Jan. 11, 1971.]

Previous Question.

81. The previous question shall be put in the following form: *"Shall the main question be now put?"* —and all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided.

82. On the previous question, debate shall be allowed only to give reasons why the main question should not be put.

[Amended March 14, 1899.]

83. All questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question shall be decided without debate, except on appeal; and on such appeal no member shall speak more than once without leave of the House. [See Rules 2 and 94.]

84. The adoption of the previous question shall put an end to all debate, except as provided in rule eighty-six, and bring the House to a direct vote upon pending amendments, if any, in their regular order, and then

upon the main question.

[Amended Jan. 14, 1892; Jan. 13, 1893.]

Motion to Close Debate at a Specified Time.

85. Debate may be closed at any time not less than thirty minutes from the adoption of a motion to that effect. In case the time is extended by unanimous consent, the same rule shall apply at the end of the extended time as at the time originally fixed. (47.) [See Rule 86.]

[Amended Jan. 8, 1877; Jan. 15, 1880; March 14, 1899.]

When Debate is Closed. Ten Minutes allowed, etc.

86. When debate is closed by ordering the previous question, or by a vote to close debate at a specified time, the member in charge of the measure under consideration shall be allowed to speak ten minutes, and may grant to any other member any portion of his time. When the measure under consideration has been referred as provided in rule forty-four, the member originally reporting it shall be considered in charge, except where the report of the committee on Ways and Means or Counties on the part of the House is substantially different from that referred to them, in which case the member originally reporting the meassure and the member of either of said committees reporting thereon shall each be allowed to speak five minutes, the latter to have the close. When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent, the member standing first in order upon the committee reporting the measure, who is present and joined in the report, shall have the right to occupy such time.

[Amended March 28, 1877; Feb. 11, 1890; Jan. 13, 1893, Jan. 2, 1896; Dec. 20, 1920; Mar. 2, 1943; Jan. 2, and 22, 1946; Jan 25, 1968.]

Motion to Postpone to a Time Certain.

87. When a motion is made to postpone to a time certain, and different times are proposed, the question shall first be taken on the most remote time; and the time shall be determined before the question is put on postponement, which may then be rejected if the House see fit. (51.) [See Rule 92.]

Motion to Commit.

88. When a motion is made to commit, and different committees are proposed, the question shall be taken in the following order:

a standing committee of the House,
a select committee of the House,
a joint standing committee,
a joint select committee;

and a subject may be recommitted to the same committee or to another committee at the pleasure of the House. (48.)

Motions to Amend.

89. A motion to amend an amendment may be received; but no amendment in the third degree shall be allowed.

90. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment. (50.)

91. A question containing two or more propositions capable of division shall be divided whenever desired by any member. When a motion to strike out and insert is thus divided, the failure of the motion

to strike out shall not preclude amendment; or, if the motion to strike out prevails, the matter proposed to be inserted shall be open to amendment before the question is taken on inserting it. (45.)

92. In filling blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be put first. (51.) [See Rule 87.]

93. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall only be received when the bill is before the House for enactment. [See Rule 53.]
[Amended June 13, 1890.]

Appeal.

94. No appeal from the decision of the Speaker shall be entertained unless it is seconded; and no other business shall be in order until the question on the appeal has been disposed of. [See Rules 2 and 83.]

Resolves.

95. Such of these rules as are applicable to bills, whether of the House or of the Senate, shall apply likewise to such resolves as require the concurrence of the Senate and approval by the Governor in order to become laws and have force as such.
[Amended Jan. 13, 1893; Jan. 22, 1971.]

Elections by Ballot.

96. A time shall be assigned for elections by ballot, at least one day previous thereto, except in the cases provided for in rule eight. (58.)
[Amended Feb. 2, 1891.]

Secret Session.

97. All proceedings in secret session, and matters relating thereto, shall be kept secret until the House removes the injunction of secrecy.

Seats.

98. (1) The desk on the right of the Speaker shall be assigned to the use of the Clerk and such persons as he may employ to assist him, and that on the left to the use of the chairman and vice-chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading.

[Amended Jan. 8, 1973.]

(2) The senior member of the House, and the oldest member of the House who is not the senior member, shall be allowed to select their seats from those not otherwise assigned, before the drawing of seats by the members.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878.]

(3) The seat numbered 30, in the first division, shall be assigned to the use of the chairman of the committee on the Judiciary: that numbered 13, in the fourth division, to the use of the chairman of the committee on Ways and Means; and the seats numbered 110, in the first division, 7, 8 and 103, in the second division, 5, 6 and 102, in the third division, and 95, in the fourth division, shall be assigned to the use of members designated by the Speaker.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1878; Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 2, 1806; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1893; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 3, 1945.]

(4) The following seats shall be assigned to the use of the monitors:

Those numbered 86 and 78, in the first division:

77 and 72, in the second division;
71 and 66, in the third division;
65 and 57, in the fourth division.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 7, 1895.]

(5) The first business in order, after the appointment of the standing committees and monitors is announced by the Speaker, shall be the drawing of the other seats upon the floor of the House.

(6) The Clerk shall call the roll of the members in alphabetical order, omitting the names of the Speaker, the senior member, the oldest member, those designated in paragraphs (1) and (3) of this rule, and the monitors; and the drawing shall be had in presence of the House, under the supervision of a committee of three selected from the members mentioned in this paragraph.

(7) The seat assigned to any member, or drawn by him, other than seats assigned under paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) of this rule, shall be his seat for the year and for such additional years as he may elect so long as his service in the House remains continuous, unless an exchange is made and notice thereof given to the Sergeant-at-Arms within five days from the day of the drawing or thereafter an exchange is made with the approval of the Speaker.

[Amended Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; June 13, 1967.]

Privilege of the Floor.

99. The following persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House, during the session thereof, to occupy seats not numbered:

(1) The Governor and the Lieutenant-Governor, members of the Executive Council, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer and Receiver-General, Auditor of the Commonwealth, Attorney-General, Librarian and Assistant Librarian.

(2) The members of the Senate.

(3) Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.

(4) The legislative reporters entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery. (59.)

Contestants for seats in the House, whose papers are in the hands of the committee on Elections, may be admitted, while their cases are pending, to seats to be assigned by the Speaker.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker. (60.) (61.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1890. Amended Jan. 25, 1894; March 14, 1899; Feb. 25, 1914.]

Representatives' Chamber and Adjoining Rooms.

100. Use of the Representatives' Chamber shall not be granted except by a vote of four-fifths of the members present and voting thereon.

No person shall be admitted to the members' corridor and adjoining rooms, except persons entitled to the privilege of the floor of the House, unless upon written invitation, bearing the name of the person it is desired to invite and the name of the member extending the invitation, which invitation shall be surrendered upon the person entering the corridor. No

legislative agent or counsel shall be admitted to said corridor and adjoining rooms.

No smoking shall be allowed in the writing room of the House or in the ladies' parlor.

No person shall be admitted to the north gallery of the House except upon a card of the Speaker; and no person shall be so admitted except ladies, or gentlemen accompanied by ladies.

Subject to the approval and direction of the committee on Rules during the session and of the Speaker after prorogation, the use of the reporters' gallery of the House Chamber shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association.

Every legislative reporter desiring admission to the reporters' gallery shall state in writing that he is not the agent or representative of any person or corporation interested in legislation before the General Court, and will not act as representative of any such person or corporation while he retains his place in the gallery; but nothing herein contained shall prevent such legislative reporter from engaging in other employment, provided such other employment is specifically approved by the committee on Rules and reported to the House. (59.)

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 5, 1895; Feb. 6, 1900; Jan. 26, 1911; Jan. 27, 1914; Dec. 20, 1920.]

Parliamentary Practice.

101. The rules of parliamentary practice shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules or the joint rules of the two branches. (62.)

Debate on Motions for Suspension of Rules.

102. Debate upon a motion for the suspension of any of the joint rules or House rules shall be limited to fifteen minutes, and no member shall occupy more than three minutes. (52.)

[Amended Feb. 11, 1889; June 13, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891.]

Suspension, Alteration and Repeal of Rules.

103. Nothing in these rules shall be dispensed with, altered or repealed, unless two-thirds of the members present consent thereto; but this rule, and rules forty-one, forty-nine, fifty, fifty-nine, sixty-two, seventy, seventy-one, ninety-nine and one hundred, shall not be suspended, unless by unanimous consent of the members present. (63.)

[Amended Jan. 10 and June 13, 1890, Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 13, 1983; Feb. 20, 1969.]

References to Committee on Rules.

104. All motions or orders authorizing committees of the House to travel or to employ stenographers, all propositions involving special investigations by committees of the House, all resolutions presented for adoption by the House only, and all motions and orders except those which relate to the procedure of the House or are privileged in their nature or are authorized by rule eighty, shall be referred without debate to the committee on Rules, who shall report thereon, recommending what action should be taken. The committee shall not recommend suspension of joint rule nine, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that the petitioners have previously given notice, by public advertisement or otherwise, equiva-

lent to that required by Chapter 3 of the General Laws. (13A.)

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended March 14, 1899; Jan. 22, 1904; Feb. 21, 1905; Jan. 28, 1913; Jan. 14 and 26 and Dec. 20, 1920; March 27, 1922; Jan. 29, 1923; Jan. 28, 1925; Feb. 27, 1929; March 15, 1937.]

QUORUM.

105. One hundred and twenty-one members shall constitute a quorum for the organization of the House and the transaction of business. [See Amendments of the Constitution, Art. XXXIII.]

[Adopted Feb. 8, 1892.]

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JOINT RULES

OF THE TWO BRANCHES

JOINT RULES OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

[As finally adopted by the Senate on January 3, 1973 and by the House of Representatives on January 15, 1973.]

Committees.

1. Joint standing committees shall be appointed at the beginning of the political year as follows: —

A committee on Banks and Banking;
A committee on Commerce and Labor;
A committee on Counties;
A committee on Education;
A committee on Election Laws;
A committee on Federal Financial Assistance;
A committee on Government Regulations;
A committee on Insurance;
A committee on the Judiciary;
A committee on Local Affairs;
A committee on Natural Resources and Agriculture;
A committee on Post Audit and Oversight;
A committee on Public Safety;
A committee on Public Service;
A committee on Social Welfare;
A committee on State Administration;
A committee on Taxation;
A committee on Transportation;
A committee on Urban Affairs;

Each to consist of six members of the Senate, and fifteen on the part of the House.

Matters referred by either the Senate or the House to its committee on Ways and Means shall be consid-

1A. Private or executive meetings of joint committees, committees acting concurrently, Senate and House standing committees, special committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, and joint special committees shall be open to the public, unless a majority shall vote otherwise. Adopted H.R., July 16, 1973; Senate, July 17, 1973.

ered by the respective committees of the two branches, acting as a joint committee, when, in the judgment of the chairmen of the respective committees of the two branches, the interests of legislation or the expedition of business will be better served by such joint consideration. Matters may also be referred to the committees on Ways and Means, of the two branches, as a joint committee.

The committees on Rules, together with the presiding officers of the two branches, acting concurrently, may consider and suggest such measures as shall, in their judgment, tend to facilitate the business of the session and a majority vote of the two branches shall be required to approve such recommendations.

[Amended Jan. 6, 1882; Jan. 5, 1883; Jan. 7, 1884; Jan. 8 and 26, 1885; Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 12, 1887; Jan. 9, 1888; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 8, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 11 and Feb. 10, 1892; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 8, 1894; Jan. 7, 1895; Jan. 7, 1896; Jan. 11, 1897; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Jan. 22 and 29, 1901; Jan. 6, 1902; Jan. 9, 1903; Jan. 8, 1904; Jan. 6, 1905; Jan. 4, 1907; Jan. 5, 1910; Jan. 4, 1911; Jan. 1, 1913; Jan. 12, 1914; Jan. 2, 1918; Jan. 1 and 8, and Feb. 21, 1919; Jan. 7, 1920; Jan. 5, 1921; April 17 and 30, 1925; Jan. 5, 1927; Jan. 7, 1931; Jan. 6, 1937; Jan. 4, 1939; Jan. 1, 1941; Jan. 3, 1945; Jan. 2, 1946; Jan. 6, 1947; Feb. 1, 1949; Jan. 7, 1953; Jan. 7, 1959; Jan. 30, 1961; Jan. 7, 1963; Jan. 12, 1965; Feb. 24, 1965; Mar. 10, 1966; Jan. 30, 1967; Jan. 7, 1971.]

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2. No member of either branch shall act as counsel for any party before any committee of the Legislature.

2A. No member of either branch shall purchase, directly or indirectly, the stock or other securities of any corporation or association knowing that there is pending before the General Court any measure specially granting to such corporation or association any immunity, exemption, privilege or benefit or any measure providing for the creation of, or directly affecting any, contractual relations between such corporation or association and the Commonwealth.

This rule shall not apply to the purchase of securities issued by the Commonwealth or any political subdivision thereof. [See G.L., 268, § 10.]

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1922.]

3. (a) When the General Court is in session authorization for any committee of the Senate or House of Representatives to travel during the session of the General Court shall be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members of its branch present and voting. (b) When the General Court is in session, authorization for any committee of the Senate or House of Representatives to sit and travel during the recess of the General Court shall be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. (c) During the recess of the General Court, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives may, by written consent, allow standing committees of their respective branches or appoint special committees to sit, travel and incur expenses not exceeding sums authorized in writing by said presiding officers and appropriated for such purposes. (d) When the General Court is in session, authorization for any joint committee to travel during the session, or to sit or travel during the recess, of the General Court shall be approved by a vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting. (e) During the recess of the General Court, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, acting jointly, may, by written consent, allow joint committees or appoint joint special committees to sit, travel and incur expenses not exceeding sums authorized in writing by said presiding officers

and appropriated for such purposes. The Clerks of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be notified of any appointments made and authorizations granted during the recess for said committees to sit, travel and incur expenses during the recess and the Clerks shall enter such information in the journals for the next year, as soon as may be practicable. Committees authorized by the presiding officers to sit during the recess in the odd numbered year shall report not later than the fourth Wednesday of January during the following year and committees authorized by the presiding officers to sit during the recess in the even numbered year shall report not later than the fourth Wednesday of December during the same year.

No committee shall travel except at the expense of the Commonwealth. In any case when a committee is authorized to travel, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall provide transportation only for members of the committee and the officer accompanying them, and the reasonable travelling expenses of such members and officers only shall be charged to or paid by the Commonwealth. Neither the Sergeant-at-Arms nor the officer detailed by him shall permit any person to accompany such committee while in the discharge of its official duties unless invited by vote of the committee.

All bills for the travelling expenses of committees shall be submitted by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the committee by whom they have been incurred and shall be approved by a majority of said committee before being presented to the Comptroller for payment.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan 20, 1904; April 17, 1925; March 2, 1943; July 27, 1950; Oct. 18, 1971; March 28, 1972; Jan. 15, 1973.]

4. Favorable reports, and adverse reports on sub-

jects of legislation other than petitions, by joint committees may be made to either branch, at the discretion of the committee, having reference to an equal distribution of business between the two branches, except that reports on money bills shall be made to the House. Adverse reports by joint committees on petitions shall be made to the branch in which the petition was originally introduced, excepting that such adverse reports on petitions accompanied by proposed "money bills" shall be made to the House; and, if accepted by the branch in which they are made, shall be considered as a final rejection. When a report is made from any committee to either branch, and the subject-matter thereof is subsequently referred therein to a joint committee, such committee shall report its action to the branch in which the reference originated. [See also next rule.]

[Amended Jan. 3, 1952; April 8, 1959; June 7, 1965; Jan. 7, 1971.]

; and if adverse reports on matters other than petitions which are accompanied by "money bills" are accepted by the House, this shall constitute final rejection

4A. In compliance with the provisions of section 38A of chapter 3 of the General Laws, all joint committees of the General Court when reporting on bills referred to them shall include therewith a fiscal note prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 3A of chapter 29 of the General Laws, showing the estimated cost or the fiscal effect of the proposed legislation, if, in the opinion of said committee, such cost exceeds the sum of one hundred thousand dollars.

[Adopted Jan. 15, 1973.]

5. Matters reported adversely by joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may be recommitted to the same committees at the pleasure of the branch first acting thereon, and bills or resolves may be recommitted in either branch. If a bill or resolve is laid aside in either

branch for the reason that it is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter upon which it is based, the subject-matter shall be recommitted to the committee. A concurrent vote shall, however, be necessary for recommittal, with instructions. After recommitment, report shall, in all cases, be made to the branch originating the recommitment.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953; March 26, 1963; Jan. 30, 1967; Jan. 7, 1971.]

6. Bills and resolves reported by joint committees shall be printed or fairly written in a legible hand, without material erasure or interlineation, and on not less than one sheet of paper, with suitable margins, and with spaces between the several sections.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 9, 1941; Feb. 8, 1949.]

Joint Petitions.

6A. A member of the Senate and a member of the House of Representatives may file a joint petition in either branch and shall endorse their name thereon and a brief statement of the nature and object of the instrument; and the reading of the instrument shall be dispensed with, unless specially ordered. The petition shall be filed in the office of the clerk of either the Senate or House of Representatives, depending on whether it is a "Joint Senate-House Petition" or "Joint House-Senate Petition" but the Journal records in the Senate and House of Representatives shall carry both members names as presentors of the petition.

[Adopted Jan. 15, 1973.]

7. Whenever, upon any application for an act of incorporation or other legislation, the purpose for which such legislation is sought can be secured with-

out detriment to the public interests by a general law or under existing laws, the committee to which the matter is referred shall report such general law, or "ought not to pass".

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 7, 1971.]

7A. A petition for legislation to authorize a county to reinstate in its service a person formerly employed by it, or to retire or pension or grant an annuity to any person, or to increase any retirement allowance, pension or annuity, or to pay any sum of money in the nature of a pension or retirement allowance, or to pay any salary which would have accrued to a deceased official or employee but for his death, or to pay any claim for damages or otherwise, or to alter the benefits or change the restrictions of any county retirement or pension law, shall, subsequently to the procedure required by Senate Rule No. 20 and by House Rule No. 28, be reported adversely, unless, when filed it be the petition of, or be approved by, a majority of the county commissioners.

[Adopted April 29, 1915. Amended Jan. 13, Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951; Jan. 30, 1967; Jan. 7, 1971; Jan. 15, 1973.]

7B. A petition, the operation of which is restricted to a particular city or town (and which does not affect the powers, duties, etc., of state departments, boards, commissions, etc., or which does not affect generally the laws of the Commonwealth) and which is not filed in conformity with Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution shall, subsequent to the procedure required by Senate Rule 20 and House Rule 28, be reported adversely, unless when filed, be on petition filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or

other legislative body, of a city, or the town meeting of a town. A joint committee to which is inadvertently referred a petition or other subject of legislation the operation of which is restricted to a particular city or town and which is not in conformity with Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution — shall report a general law which applies alike to all cities, or to all towns, or to all cities and towns, or to a class of not fewer than two; or shall report "ought not to pass", with the further endorsement that it "would be unconstitutional to enact such special law".

[Adopted Jan. 13, 1920. Amendment Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945; Feb. 20, 1951; Jan. 30, 1967; Jan. 7, Mar. 22, 1971; Jan. 15, 1973.]

Notice to Parties Interested.

8. No legislation affecting the rights of individuals or the rights of a private or municipal corporation, otherwise than as it affects generally the people of the whole Commonwealth or the people of the city or town to which it specifically applies, shall be proposed or introduced except by a petition, nor shall any bill or resolve embodying such legislation be reported by a committee except upon a petition duly referred, nor shall such a bill or resolve be reported by a committee, whether on an original reference or on a recommittal with instructions to hear the parties, until it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the committee that proper notice of the proposed legislation has been given by public advertisement or otherwise to all parties interested, without expense to the Commonwealth, or until evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. A committee reporting adversely for want of proper notice or of a waiver thereof

shall set forth this fact in its report and no bill or resolve shall be in order as a substitute for, or amendment of, such report. Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Dec. 22, 1920; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 7, 1971.]

9. A petition for the incorporation of a city or town, for the annexation of one municipality to another, for the consolidation of two or more municipalities or for the division of an existing municipality, or for the incorporation or revival of a railroad, street railway, elevated railroad, canal, telephone, telegraph, water, gas, electric light, power or other public service corporation, for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any such company, whether specially incorporated or organized under general laws, or for authority to take water for a water supply, or relative to building structures in or over navigable or tide waters, shall be placed on file, and not referred to a committee, unless the petitioner has given the notice and followed the procedure required by section 5 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as most recently amended by chapter 31 of the acts of 1956. But if, no objection being raised, any such petition is referred to a committee without such required notice or procedure, the committee shall forthwith report adversely, setting forth as the reason for such report failure to comply with the provisions of law, unless evidence satisfactory to the committee is produced that all parties interested have in writing waived notice. In case a bill or resolve is reported upon such a petition, after proof of such waiver of notice, this fact shall be set forth in the report

of the committee. When an adverse report is made by a committee, on account of failure to give the required notice, no bill or resolve shall be substituted for such report, nor shall such report be recommitted or referred to another committee.

A petition for the establishment or revival, or for the amendment, alteration or extension of the charter or corporate powers or privileges, or for the change of name, of any corporation, except a petition subject to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the branch in which it is filed to the office of the State Secretary. If such a petition is returned by said Secretary with a statement that the petitioner has failed to comply with the requirements of section 7 of chapter 3 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, as amended by section 3 of chapter 364 of the acts of 1937, section 2A of chapter 549 of the acts of 1943 and section 1 of chapter 750 of the acts of 1962, said petition shall be placed on file, and shall not be referred to a committee.

Any petition placed on file for want of proper notice or procedure under this rule shall not affect action upon any other measure involving the same subject-matter.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 3, 1898; Jan. 16, 1903; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; May 24, 1926; Feb. 27, 1929; April 11, 1935; Jan. 6, 1938; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 15, 1945; April 8, 1959; Jan. 7, 1963; Jan. 7, 1971; Jan. 15, 1973.]

Limit of Time allowed for Reports of Committees.

10. Joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall make final report not later than the fourth Wednesday of April on all matters referred to them previously to the fifteenth day of April, and within ten days on all matters referred to them on and after the fifteenth day of April. When the time within which said commit-

tees are required to report has expired, all matters upon which no report has then been made shall forthwith be reported by the chairman of the committee on the part of the branch in which they were respectively introduced, with an adverse recommendation under this rule. If the chairman fails to make such report by the end of the legislative day next following the expiration date, all matters remaining unreported shall be placed in the Orders of the Day by the Clerk of the branch in which the matter was originally filed with an adverse report under this rule. Matters which have been referred under the provisions of Joint Rule 29, upon which the chairmen of the committees on Rules fail to make a report shall be placed by the respective Clerks in the Orders of the Day of the branch in which the subject-matter was referred to said committees. Committees to whom are referred subjects of legislation may combine petitions of similar subject-matter, or other forms of legislation of similar subject-matter, into one adverse report, and the report thereon shall be that said petitions or other forms of legislation 'ought NOT to pass', and if the report is accepted, all the matters contained therein shall be disposed of. However, petitions upon which an adverse report is accepted in only one branch, may not be combined with other subjects of legislation upon which adverse reports must be accepted, in concurrence. The provisions of this rule shall not apply to petitions referred to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, under the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Jan. 25, 1894; Jan. 16, 1903; Jan. 20, 1904; Dec. 22, 1920; April 17, 1925; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 7, 1953; Jan. 27, 1955; Jan. 30, 1967; Jan. 7, 1971; Feb. 4, 1974.]

10A. The form for all subjects of legislation receiving a favorable report shall be "ought to pass". The form for all subjects of legislation receiving an adverse report shall be "ought NOT to pass". A committee to whom is referred any other matter may report recommending that the same be placed on file.

[Adopted Jan. 7, 1971.]

Committees of Conference.

11. Committees of conference shall consist of three members on the part of each branch, representing its vote; and their report, if agreed to by a majority of each committee, shall be made to the branch asking the conference, and may be either accepted or rejected, but no other action shall be had, except through a new committee of conference.

Committees of conference to whom are referred matters of difference in respect to bills or resolves, shall, before filing their reports, have the same approved by the committee on Bills in the Third Reading of the branch to which the report is to be made.

[Amended April 22, 1937.]

Limit of Time allowed for New Business.

12. Resolutions intended for adoption by both branches of the General Court, petitions, and all other subjects of legislation, shall be deposited with the Clerk of either branch prior to five o'clock in the afternoon on the first Wednesday in December preceding the annual session of the General Court.

All such matters (except messages from the Governor, reports required or authorized to be made to the Legislature and petitions filed or approved by the voters of a city or town, or the mayor and city council, or other legislative body, of a city, or the town meet-

ing of a town for the enactment of a special law in compliance with the requirements of Section 8 of Article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution and which do not affect the powers, duties, etc., of state departments, boards, commissions, etc., or which do not affect generally the laws of the Commonwealth) deposited with the respective clerks subsequent to five o'clock on the first Wednesday of December preceding the annual session of the General Court shall be referred by the clerks to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. No such matter shall be admitted for consideration except on report of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, and then upon approval of four-fifths of the members of each branch voting thereon. Matters upon which suspension of Joint Rule 12 has been negatived, shall be placed on file.

At any special session called under Rule 26A, however, matters relating to the facts constituting the necessity for convening such session shall, if otherwise admissible, be admitted as though filed seasonably in accordance with the first sentence of this rule. Any recommendations from the Governor shall be similarly considered. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1890; Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 10, 1898; Jan. 9, 1899; Feb. 15, 1901; May 4, 1904; Jan. 31, 1910; Feb. 2, 1917; Dec. 22, 1920; March 30, 1921; Jan. 30, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12 and Aug. 7, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Jan. 6, 1947; May 27, 1948; Jan. 30, 1967; March 24(S), 26(H), 1969; Jan. 7, 1971; Jan. 15, 1973, Oct. 2, 1973.]

Papers to be deposited with the Clerks.

13. Papers intended for presentation to the General Court by any member thereof shall be deposited with the Clerk of the branch to which the member belongs; and all such papers, unless they be subject to other provisions of these rules or of the rules of the Senate or House, shall be referred by the Clerk, with the approval of the President or Speaker, to appropriate committees, subject to such changes as the Senate or House may make. The reading of papers so referred may be dispensed with, but they shall, except as hereinafter provided, be entered in the Journal of the same of the next legislative day after such reference.

Papers so deposited previously to the convening of the General Court by any member-elect shall be referred in like manner and shall be printed in advance, conformably to the rules and usages of the Senate or House, and shall be entered in the Journal as soon as may be practicable.

[Adopted Feb. 7, 1890. Amended Feb. 2, 1891; Feb. 7, 1893; Jan. 25, 1894; Dec. 22, 1920; May 25, 1923; Feb. 15, 1933; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 9, 1941; Jan. 7, 1971.]

Dockets of Legislative Counsel and Agents.

14. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, shall have authority to prescribe the manner and form of keeping the dockets of legislative counsel and agents which are required by law.

[Adopted Feb. 2, 1891. Amended Feb. 19, 1920.]

Duties of the Clerks.

15. If any part of the report of a committee over the signature of the chairman or members of the committee is amended in either branch, the Clerk of that branch shall endorse upon the report such amendment.

16. All papers, while on their passage between the two branches, may be under the signature of the respective Clerks, except as to the adopting of emergency preambles and the final passage of bills and resolves. Messages may be sent by such persons as each branch may direct.

[Amended Feb. 21, 1919.]

17. After bills and resolves have passed both branches to be engrossed, they shall be in the charge of the Clerks of the two branches, who shall prepare the same for final passage in the manner prescribed by law; and when so prepared the same shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives; and when the bills have been passed to be enacted or the resolves have been passed in the House, they shall, in like manner, be delivered to the Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian. If a bill or resolve contains an emergency preamble, it shall be delivered, in like manner, to the Senate after the preamble has been adopted by the House of Representatives and before the bill or resolve is put upon its final passage in that branch. If the Senate concurs in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall be returned to the House to be there first put upon its final passage, in accordance with the requirements of Joint Rule No. 22.

[Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 21, 1919, Jan. 7, 1971.]

18. [Omitted in 1971.]

19. The Clerk of the branch in which a bill or a resolve originated shall make an endorsement on the envelope of the engrossed copy thereof, certifying in which branch the same originated, which endorsement shall be entered on the journals by the Clerks respectively.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Feb. 24, 1914.]

20. Bills, resolves and other papers requiring the approval of the Governor shall be laid before him for his approbation by the Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian, who shall enter upon the journal of the Senate the day and date on which the same were so laid before the Governor.

[Amended Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 7, 1971.]

Printing and Distribution of Documents.

21. The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make regulations for the distribution of all documents printed or assigned for the use of the Legislature not otherwise disposed of, and such regulations shall be reported to and be subject to the order of the two branches.

Under the general order to print a bill or other document, the number printed shall be determined by the Clerks of the two branches as approved by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, except that such number, not exceeding two thousand, shall be printed as determined by the committee on Rules on the part of the branch in which the report is filed.

The Clerks of the Senate and House of Representa-

tives, with the approval of the President and Speaker, may have printed, documents for use of committees.

Leave to report in print shall not be construed to authorize the printing of extended reports of evidence.

Bills, reports and other documents, printed under the general order of either branch, shall be distributed as follows, to wit: two copies to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives (to be placed on his file under the direction of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if desired by the member); three copies to each Clerk in either branch, and three copies to each reporter in regular attendance, to whom a seat has been assigned in either branch; twenty copies to the Executive; twenty copies to the Secretary's office; six copies to the State Library; one copy to each Public Library in the Commonwealth, which shall make due application therefor to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall make proper provision for the transmission and preservation thereof; and, when the document is the report of a committee, ten copies shall be assigned to the committee making the report. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall preserve as many as may be necessary for the permanent files to be placed in the lobbies, and distribute the remainder under such regulations as may be prescribed by said committees, acting concurrently.

The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may make such changes in distribution of documents as they deem necessary for expediting the work of the legislature.

[Amended Jan. 8, 1886; Jan. 28, 1889; Jan. 27, 1911; Feb. 19, 1920; Jan. 6, 1947; Apr. 5, 1967; Jan. 7, 1971.]

Emergency Measures.

22. The vote on the preamble of an emergency law, which under the requirements of Article XLVIII as amended by Article LXVII of the Amendments of the Constitution must, upon request of two members of the Senate or of five members of the House of Representatives, be taken by call of the yeas and nays, shall be had after the proposed law has been prepared for final passage; and neither branch shall vote on the enactment of a bill or on the passage of a resolve containing an emergency preamble until it has been determined whether the preamble shall remain or be eliminated. If the two branches concur in adopting the preamble, the bill or resolve shall first be put upon its final passage in the House of Representatives. If either branch fails to adopt the preamble, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and the bill or resolve, duly endorsed, shall again be prepared for final passage without the said preamble and without any provision that the bill or the resolve shall take effect earlier than ninety days after it has become law. Procedure shall be otherwise in accordance with the joint rules and the rules of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended Jan. 30, 1923; Jan. 7, 1971.]

22A. Bills and resolves passed to be engrossed by both branches and before being transmitted by the clerks to the Legislative Engrossing Division shall be made available to the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two branches, acting jointly, who shall examine them to insure accuracy in the text; that the legislation is correct as to form; that references to previous amendments to any particular law are correct and to insure proper consistency with the language of existing statutes. These committees, with the approval of

the majority and minority leadership of both branches may make corrections which are not substantive in nature. The clerks of both branches shall be immediately notified, in writing, of any such changes. Errors discovered by the committees of a substantive nature shall be reported to the General Court, which in turn shall take appropriate action under its rules. Upon completion of examination and possible correction of any such bills and resolves, the bills and resolves shall be returned to the clerks, who in turn, shall transmit them to the Legislative Engrossing Division to be prepared for final passage.

[Adopted Sept. 16, 1971.]

Legislative Amendments to the Constitution.

23. A joint committee to which is referred any proposal for a specific amendment to the Constitution shall, when recommending final action, make in each branch a separate report of its recommendation, and shall then file the said proposal, together with any official papers in its possession that relate thereto, with the Clerk of the Senate. If the committee recommends adverse action on a petition for an amendment to the Constitution, the form of the report shall be that the amendment ought not to pass. In each branch the report shall be read and forthwith placed on file; and no further legislative action shall be taken on the measure unless consideration in joint session is called for by vote of either branch, in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of Part IV of Article XLVIII (as amended by Article LXXXI) of the Amendments to the Constitution. A joint committee to which is referred any recommendation for an amendment to the Constitution made by the Governor or contained in a report authorized to be made to the General Court

may report thereon a proposal for a legislative amendment, which shall be deemed to have been introduced by the member of the Senate who reports for the committee; and the procedure as regards reporting, filing and subsequent action shall be that provided for legislative amendments by this rule. Or it may report ought not to pass for the reason that no legislation is necessary or that the recommendation ought not to pass; and in such cases the usual procedure as regards similar reports by joint committees shall be followed. If such an adverse report is amended in the Senate by substituting a proposal for a legislative amendment, notice of the Senate's action shall be sent to the House and the said proposal, together with the official papers relating to the subject, shall be in the custody of the Clerk of the Senate; and if the said report is so amended in the House, the proposal, duly endorsed, together with the other papers, shall be sent to the Senate for its information and shall be kept in the custody of its Clerk. No further legislative action shall be taken in either branch on a proposal so substituted unless consideration in joint session is called for in accordance with the before mentioned provisions of the Constitution. If either branch calls for the consideration of any proposal in joint session, notice of its action shall be sent to the other branch; and it shall then be the duty of the Senate and the House of Representatives to arrange for the holding of the joint session not later than the second Wednesday in May. Subject to the requirements of the Constitution, joint sessions or continuances of joint sessions of the two branches to consider proposals for specific amendments to the Constitution, and all rules or provisions concerning procedure therein, shall be determined only by concurrent votes of the two branches. The rules relative to

joint conventions shall apply to the joint sessions of the two houses.

[Adopted Feb. 21, 1919. Amended March 30, 1921; April 11, 1935; Jan. 12, 1939; Jan. 15, 1945; Nov. 9, 1951; Jan. 15, 1973.]

Executive Reorganization Plans.

23A. Any reorganization plan (accompanied by a bill) submitted by the Governor under the provisions of Article LXXXVII of the Amendments to the Constitution shall be referred by the Clerks of the Senate and the House to the Senate and House committees on Rules, acting jointly, within five days of the presentation thereof.

Said committee, to which is referred any such reorganization plan, shall, as required by said Article, not later than thirty days after the presentation of such plan by the Governor, hold a public hearing thereon; and shall not later than ten days after such hearing report that it either approves or disapproves such plan.

When recommending action, the committee shall make, in each branch, a separate report of its recommendations, and shall file said report, together with the committee's recommendations and the reasons therefor in writing. Majority and minority reports shall be signed by the members of said committee. Any official papers in the possession of said committee that relate thereto shall be filed with the Clerk of the Senate.

If the committee recommends favorable action, the report shall be that the reorganization plan "ought to be approved". If the committee recommends adverse action, the report shall be that the reorganization plan "ought NOT to be approved". In each instance, the question shall be "Shall this reorganization plan be approved?".

In each branch, the report shall be read and forthwith recorded in the Journal. On the legislative day next following the Journal record, the report shall be placed in the Orders of the Day of the Senate and the House.

When the time within which a joint committee is required to report on a reorganization plan has expired, a matter upon which no report has been made shall forthwith be placed in the Orders of the Day by the Clerks of each branch and the question shall be "Shall this reorganization plan be approved?".

The sense of each branch shall be taken by the yeas and nays on the question of approving the plan, as reported in each branch, and when such plan is before either branch, no motion relating to said plan shall be allowed except the motions to lay on the table, to postpone to a time certain, or to commit or recommit (at the pleasure of either branch). All of which motions shall be decided by the yeas and nays. The motions to take a recess, to adjourn, the previous question (if provided in the branch debating the issue), to close debate at a specified time, and the motion to reconsider shall also be in order.

A motion to discharge any committee to which is referred or to which is recommitted a reorganization plan shall not be in order prior to the expiration of forty days after the Governor's presentation of such plan. After the expiration of said forty days, a motion to discharge a committee shall be decided by a majority vote of the branch in which the motion is made.

Unless disapproved by a majority vote of the members of either of the two branches of the General Court present and voting, the General Court not having prorogued within sixty days from the date of presentation by the Governor, the plan shall be approved

and shall take effect as provided by Article LXXXVII of the Amendments to the Constitution.

Within seven days of the expiration of the sixty days from the date of presentation of said plan by the Governor, unless the question has already been decided, the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives shall place the plan in the Orders of the Day; and no motions except the motions to take a recess, to adjourn, the previous question, or to close debate at a specified time, shall be in order.

No such reorganization plan presented to the General Court shall be subject to change or amendment before expiration of such sixty days.

[Adopted June 13, 1967, March 24(S), 27(H), 1969.]

Joint Conventions.

24. The President of the Senate shall preside in Conventions of the two branches, and such Conventions shall be holden in the Representatives' Chamber; the Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian shall be Clerk of the Convention, and a record of the proceedings of the Convention shall be entered at large on the journals of both branches.

25. When an agreement has been made by the two branches to go into Convention, such agreement shall not be altered or annulled, except by concurrent vote, excepting that it shall be in order to recess the convention from time to time upon a majority vote of said convention.

[Amended Jan. 7, 1971.]

26. No business shall be entered on, in Convention, other than that which may be agreed on before the Convention is formed.

Special Sessions.

26A. If written statements of twenty-one members of the Senate and one hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Representatives, that in their opinion it is necessary that the General Court assemble in special session on a particular date and time specified therein during a recess of the General Court, are filed with their respective Clerks, such Clerks shall forthwith notify all the members of their respective branches to assemble at the State House in Boston on said date at the time so specified. When so assembled, the first business to be taken up shall be the question of the necessity of so assembling, in accordance with Article I of Section I of Chapter I of Part the Second of the Constitution of the Commonwealth. If twenty-one members of the Senate and one hundred and twenty-one members of the House of Representatives judge by vote taken by call of the yeas and nays that such asembling of the General Court is necessary, specifying in such vote the facts constituting such necessity, the General Court shall then complete its organization as a special session and proceed to the consideration of matters properly before it. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling in any other constitutional manner when it judges necessary.

[Adopted Aug. 7, 1939. Amended March 2, 1943, March 24(S). 27(H), 1969.]

Joint Elections.

27. In all elections by joint ballot a time shall be assigned therefor at least one day previous to such election.

27A. In all cases of elections by ballot a majority of

the votes cast shall be necessary for a choice, and where there shall be no such a majority on the first ballot the ballots shall be repeated until a majority is obtained; and in balloting, blanks shall be rejected and not taken into the count in the enumeration of votes, excepting that when the number of blanks shall be more than the number of votes received by the candidate having the highest number of votes, then the election shall be declared void and the balloting shall be repeated as provided herein.

[Adopted March 24(S), 27(H), 1969.]

28. [Omitted March 28, 1972.]

References to the Committees on Rules.

29. All motions and orders authorizing joint committees to travel or to employ stenographers, or authorizing joint committees or special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court to make investigations or to file special reports, all propositions reported by joint committees which authorize investigations or special reports by joint committees or by special commissions composed as a whole or in part of members of the General Court, all motions or orders proposed for joint adoption which provide that information be transmitted to the General Court, and all matters referred under the provisions of the second paragraph of Joint Rule 12, shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report thereon, in accordance with the provisions of Joint Rule 10. All matters which have been referred under this rule shall, in each instance, be reported back into the branch making such reference.

[Adopted Jan. 10, 1898. Amended Jan. 20, 1904; Jan. 28; 1913; Feb. 19 and Dec. 22, 1920; April 11, 1935; April 22, 1937; Jan. 27, 1955; Jan. 30, 1967; Oct. 18, 1971.]

30. All motions or orders extending the time within which joint committees and the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are required to report shall be referred without debate to the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, who shall report recommending what action should be taken thereon. Such extension shall be granted by a concurrent majority vote if recommended by the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently; but no such extension shall be granted, against the recommendation of the said committees, except by a four-fifths vote of the members of each branch present and voting thereon. This rule shall not be rescinded, amended or suspended, except by a concurrent vote of four-fifths of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Adopted Jan. 16, 1903. Amended Feb. 6, 1912; Feb. 19, 1920; Jan. 6, 1947; Jan. 27, 1955; June 7, 1965.]

Members.

31. A member of either branch who directly or indirectly solicits for himself or others any position or office within the gift or control of a railroad corporation, street railway company, gas or electric light company, telegraph or telephone company, aqueduct or water company, or other public service corporation, shall be subject to suspension therefor, or to such other penalty as the branch of which he is a member may see fit to impose. [See G. L. 271, § 40.]

[Adopted May 22, 1902.]

Accommodations for Reporters.

32. Subject to the approval and direction of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, during the session and of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House after prorogation, the use of the rooms and facilities assigned to reporters in the State House shall be under the control of the organization of legislative reporters known as the Massachusetts State House Press Association. No person shall be permitted to use such rooms or facilities who is not entitled to the privileges of the reporters' gallery of the Senate or of the House. Within ten days after the General Court convenes the Massachusetts State House Press Association shall transmit to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Sergeant-at-Arms a list of the legislative reporters with the principal publication or news service which each represents.

[Adopted Jan. 27, 1911. Amended Feb. 24, 1914; Feb. 19, 1920; April 17, 1925.]

Suspension of Rules.

33. Any joint rule except the tenth, twelfth and thirtieth may be altered, suspended or rescinded by a concurrent vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon.

[Amended Feb. 7, 1893. Adopted in revised form Jan. 9, 1899. Amended Jan. 16, 1903.]

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NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS

FROM THE YEAR 1833.

PREPARED BY THE HONORABLE GEORGE G. CROCKER AND CONTINUED BY HIM UNTIL 1913. SUBSEQUENT NOTES HAVE BEEN ADDED BY THE CLERKS OF THE TWO BRANCHES.

MEMORANDA. — S. stands for Senate Journal, H. for House Journal. Citations from Journals which have never been printed refer to the duplicate manuscript copy in the State Library.

NOTES OF RULINGS

OF THE

PRESIDING OFFICERS ON THE CONSTITUTION OF MASSACHUSETTS

POWER OF PRESIDING OFFICERS TO DECIDE CONSTITIONAL QUESTIONS. — In a decision on a money bill, in which it was held that it was within the province of the Chair to decide the constitutional question involved, the following statement was made: "It is of course not intended to assume to the Chair any right of decision as to the constitutionality of matters of legislation in relation to their substance; but where the question relates to form and manner of proceeding in legislation, or, in other words, is one of order, it is the duty of the Chair to rule upon the same, although it may depend upon the provisions of the Constitution for its solution." Cases of a proposition to adjourn for more than two days, of proceedings without a quorum, of a faulty enacting form, and of neglecting to take the yeas and nays on a vetoed bill, are cited. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 341. See also STONE, H. 1866, p. 436; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 386; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 648; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 509, 1399; DARLING (acting President), S. 1895, p. 578; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506; YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 683; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 528; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1591.

A point of order having been raised that a proposed amendment was not in order for the reason that it was

unconstitutional, it was held that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of the amendment. BATES, H. 1897, p. 979. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1480; BLANCHARD (acting President), S. 1911, p. 1497; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 999; HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 1344.

That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on the constitutional question that the House was in session on the Lord's Day contrary to the provisions of the Constitution; or whether the passage of a resolve would result in abridging the rights of a contract. HERTER, H. 1939, p. 2112; GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 927.

That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on questions as to legality or form of legislation involving decisions of the courts. HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 1429.

That an amendment to the General Appropriation Bill which, if adopted, would delegate the powers of the General Court to change general statutes to a commission and as such was clearly beyond the power of the House, raises a question of law, or of the Constitution, that was beyond the prerogative of the Chair to pass on. See GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1556.

For further rulings regarding the power of the presiding officer to decide constitutional questions, see MEYER H. 1896, p. 254; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1352; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 315; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 836; COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 784; ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 1095. See also notes under Declaration of Rights, ART. XXX., CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II., CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII., CHAP. VI., ART. II. and ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT XLVIII, LXII, and LXIII.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, ART XXX. — For a case in which it was ruled that it was not within the province of the Chair to decide as to the constitutionality of a bill that delegated legislative power to the Supreme Judicial Court, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 487. See also note to CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V.

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II. — *"No bill or resolve."* See LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

"Laid before the Governor for his revisal." If either branch desires for any reason to revise an enacted bill, concurrent action of the two branches must be had, and the motion should be one providing that a message be sent by the two branches requesting the Governor to return the bill to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 645. Notwithstanding this ruling, it is customary for the Senate, when it desires to revise an enacted bill, to request the return of the bill, without asking the concurrent action of the House. See SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 710.

A motion to request the Governor to return a bill to the Senate having been made on the fifth day after the bill had been laid before the Governor and, during debate on this motion the five days within which executive action was required to be taken having expired at midnight, the motion was then ruled out of order. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1954, p. 1160.

"Who shall enter the objections . . . and proceed to reconsider the same." In a case in which a resolve and the objections thereto were laid on the table, it was held that it was then out of order to introduce a new resolve of a similar nature. GOODWIN, H. 1890, p. 613.

"But if, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the said Senate or House of Representatives shall, notwith-

standing the said objections, agree to pass the same, it shall, together with the objections, be sent to the other branch of the Legislature, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, shall have the force of a law." Under this provision it has been held that in the branch first taking action a vote of two-thirds of the members present is sufficient to pass a bill. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625; BULLOCK, H. 1862, p. 586 (full discussion). See Kay Jewelry Company *v.* Board of Registration in Optometry, 305 Mass. 581. See also Walker *v.* State, 12 S. C. 200; Frillsen *v.* Mahan, 21 La. Ann. 79. *Contra*, see Co. of Cass *v.* Johnston, 95 U.S. 360; 2 Op. Att. Gen., 513 (1904, July 11).

In 1862, in a case in which, the President not voting, 33 votes were cast, of which 22 were in favor of the passage of the bill, it was held that the record of the yeas and nays was the only evidence of the number or the names of the members present, and that the necessary two-thirds had been obtained. CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625. Later decisions do not support this position. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also House Rule 67. See Brown *v.* Nash, 1 Wyoming Terr. 85.

It is permissible to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a reconsideration of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. But see Sank *v.* Phila., 4 Brewster, 133. Wilson's Digest, 2058, 2151.

"Returned by the Governor within five days." It is not within the province of the Chair to rule on a point of order that a bill is not properly before the House for the reason that it was not returned by the Governor

with his objections thereto in writing within the time fixed by the Constitution. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1399.

"Both Sunday and a legal holiday...are to be excluded in computing the five-day period." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 838. *Contra*, see Op. Att. Gen., Vol. III, p. 414.

Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day, with no official record whether left before or after midnight, is not such a return. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1879. [See notes to Articles of Amendment, LVI.] [Number of days Governor has to consider bills and resolves changed to *ten* (10), see Article LXXXX of the Amendments.]

CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. IV. — *"All manner of wholesome and reasonable orders."* An order may not be used as the form for anything "on its way to become law." LONG, H. 1878, p. 60; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229.

"To set forth the several duties, powers and limits of the several civil and military officers." For certain resolves defining the powers of the Legislature, especially the power to prescribe duties to the Governor and other executive officers, see PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 557.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VI. — See note to CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VII. — For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3. See also Op. Att. Gen., H. 1921, p. 1027.

CHAP. I., SECT. II., ART. VIII. — For discussion of impeachment of public officers, see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VI. — For a case of an arraignment of a State official at the bar of the House, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 149. [For discussion of impeachment of public officers, see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.]

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VII. — *"All money bills shall originate in the House of Representatives."* The exclusive constitutional privilege of the House of Representatives to originate money bills is limited to bills that transfer money or property from the people to the State, and does not include bills that appropriate money from the treasury of the Commonwealth to particular uses of the government or bestow it upon individuals or corporations. The Senate can originate a bill or resolve appropriating money from the treasury of the Commonwealth, or directly or indirectly involving expenditures of money from the treasury, or imposing a burden or charge thereon. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1878, appendix; 126 Mass. 557; PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 340; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 279; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p, 1317; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, pp. 806, 815, 859. *Contra*, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 385; JEWELL, H. 1869, p. 630; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 197, 563.

See LORING, S. 1873, p. 409, for opinion that money bills should be allowed to originate in either branch.

It is the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate to observe with punctilious care the constitutional prerogatives of the House of Representatives. Without waiting for a point of order to be raised, he should cause a money bill which originates in the Senate to be laid aside or recommitted. In such case the action on the bill previously taken by the Senate is to be considered as not having been taken. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 555; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 378; SOULE, S. 1901, p. 753;

McKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 583; ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 450; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, pp. 376, 447, and S. 1926, p. 372; BACON, S. 1932, p. 670; FISH, S. 1933, p. 282 and S. 1934, p. 360.

It was formerly held that bills designating certain property as subject to or exempted from taxation, as well as bills imposing a tax in terms, were "money bills." BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 419; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 811. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 283; STONE, H. 1866, p. 436. Later, an important bill exempting certain kinds of personal property from taxation was held not to be a "money bill." In rendering his decision, President BUTLER called attention to the fact that conditions which led to the adoption of this constitutional provision no longer exist, that the members of the Senate, like the members of the House, are now elected directly by the people, that the property qualifications of senators have been abolished, that representation in both branches alike is based on the number of legal voters, and that there remains no reason or excuse for construing into the Constitution a prohibition which does not clearly appear, that the bill was not in itself a proposition to impose a tax, and that in determining the point of order it was unnecessary to conjecture what results might accrue from its passage. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 737.

It has been held that a bill exempting from taxation certain property in a particular town is not a "money bill." PILLSBURY (acting President), S. 1884, p. 259.

A bill abolishing certain existing exemptions from taxation and thereby subjecting to taxation property previously exempted, was held not to be a "money bill." TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 506.

A bill, known as the bar and bottle bill, was held

not to be a "money bill." WALKER, H. 1910, p. 941.

The words "money bill" do not cover bills merely creating a debt, but only bills relating to the taking of money or property from the people for the payment of a debt, or for some other public purpose. DANA, S. 1906, p. 1033.

A bill to provide for changes in the employment security law was held not to be a "money bill" for the reason that the money in the unemployment compensation fund is used only to pay benefits to certain employees and not for general purposes. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 991.

A bill granting a subsidy to the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company to aid in continuing service on a branch thereof was held not to be a "money bill." HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 1181. [See OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1958, p. 1139.]

A bill which amends an existing tax law is not a "money bill" if it does not increase the tax. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1091.

A bill is considered as originating in that branch in which it is first acted upon. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 759.

For a case in which the Senate instructed a committee to report a bill to the House, see PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

A bill providing for the payment of a filing fee for petitions for legislation was held to be a "regulatory measure" and not a "money bill" within the meaning of the Constitution. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

An amendment offered to the General Appropriation Act calling for a surtax of ten percent on corporations was laid aside. DONAHUE, S. 1964, p. 952. [See J. R. 4 "Money Bills"]

[For discussion of "Budget" — Powers of General Court and Executive Branch, see Senate document numbered 1525 of 1973, by Normal L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.] [For a discussion of what is a "Money Bill" and where should such bills originate, see Senate Document numbered 2010 of 1973, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.]

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. VIII. — *"Provided such adjournments shall not exceed two days at a time."* Sunday is not to be counted, but Fast Day must be counted. STONE, H. 1867, p. 270; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 311. See also MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1313. [See also notes to CHAP. I., SECT. I., ART. II.]

CHAP. I., SECT. III., ART. X. — *"And settle the rules and orders of proceedings in their own House."* See LONG H. 1878, p. 60.

CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V. — An amendment which would have made a certain bill provide that a special session of the General Court be called by the Governor was held not to be in order for the reason that such a provision would interfere with the prerogative of the latter. BLISS, (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1502.

CHAP. III., ART. I. — For discussions of "removal by address" - see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

CHAP. III., ART. II. — Opinions of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court may be required only when "such questions of law are necessary to be determined by the body making the inquiry, in the exercise of the legislative or executive power entrusted to it by the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth" and "upon solemn occasions." OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1935, p. 448.

"Important questions of law" must be explicitly stated. OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1938, p. 382.

CHAP. VI., ART. II. — *"But their being chosen or appointed to, and accepting the same, shall operate as a resignation of their seat in the Senate or House of Representatives."* It is not within the province of the Chair to decide whether a member has forfeited his membership by accepting an office incompatible with his seat in the Legislature. HALE, H. 1859, p. 48.

ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT.

ART. I. — As to authority of Governor to approve within the five-day period after prorogation of the General Court of measures laid before him before prorogation. See Op. Att. Gen. 168, KNOWLTON, 1894; FINGOLD, 1956. [See also OPINION OF JUSTICES to Governor, Oct. 1956.] [See Article LXXXX of the Amendments.]

ART. VIII. — See note to Constitution, Chap. VI., Art. II.

ART. IX. (*Annulled by Art. XLVIII.*) — An amendment to the Constitution may be amended on the second year of its consideration, but such action will necessitate its reference to the next Legislature. BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 321; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 57; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1890, p. 369.

It has also been held that an amendment to the Constitution cannot be amended on the second year of its consideration. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 906; PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 323.

A vote agreeing to an article of amendment to the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 377, 422-427; MORAN *(in joint session)*, S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289.

As to the method of procedure in acting on an amendment on the second year, and in providing for its submission to the people, see NOYES, H. 1881, p. 466. See also MEYER, H. 1896, pp. 255, 269.

ART. X. — *"But nothing herein contained shall prevent the General Court from assembling at such other times as they shall judge necessary."* As to methods of providing for such assembling, see OPINION OF JUSTICES, H. 1936, p. 1461. See note to CHAP. II., SECT. I., ART. V.

ART. XVII. — In a joint convention for the purpose of filling a vacancy in a State office, the calling of the roll, and each member arising and announcing his choice, does not constitute a "ballot" within the meaning of this Amendment. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 689, and H. 1928, p. 960.

A majority vote is necessary to elect a State officer to fill a vacancy, and a plurality vote is not sufficient. HOLMES (*in joint session*), S. 1958, p. 1356, H. 1958, p. 1860.

ARTS. XXI and XXII. — See 157, Mass., 595.

ART. XXV. — The question being raised that the method of voting for a Councillor to fill a vacancy, by call of the roll, could not be considered a ballot, the Chair rules that this Article did not require the election to be by *ballot,* but by *concurrent vote.* GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 389.

ART. XXXIII. — See note to House Rule 68.

It is immaterial that a quorum does not vote if a quorum is present. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See notes to House Rules 67 and 105, and note to Senate Rules under "Voting." *Contra,* see CLIFFORD, S. 1862, p. 625.

The words *"a majority of the members"* means a majority of the whole membership established by the Constitution. See Op. Att. Gen., Vol. I (1892), p. 36 (House Doc. No. 38). [See Senate document numbered 1496 of 1971.]

[For discussion of *majority* under certain circumstances, see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.]

In ascertaining the presence of a quorum, senators who are in the chamber but do not answer to their names when the roll is called are to be counted. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1014.

ART. XLVIII. — See notes to Art. of Amend. IX. See also note House Rule 80, *"And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc."*; and note to Joint Rule 23. See Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Club and Parliamentarian for discussion of Initiative and Referendum. [See Mass. Reports 1956 Vol. 334. P. 757. See Statement, Powers S. J. 1960, p. 939.]

THE INITIATIVE. III. Sect. 2. — It is not necessary to take action on a resolution providing for a legislative substitute before taking final action on an original initiative bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 1029.

A proposed legislative substitute for an initiative bill, of the same general subject matter, although not confined to the particular wording or scope of the original petition, may be offered. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1097.

THE INITIATIVE. IV. Sect. 2. — Action must be taken on a proposed legislative amendment to the Constitution not later than the second Wednesday in June. See MCKNIGHT *(in joint session)*, Journals of Extra

Session of 1920, S. p. 61, and H. p. 87. [See also OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1921, p. 329.]

Such provisos or limitations as may seem fit may be added to proposed legislative amendments to the Constitution. FURBUSH *(in joint session)*, S. 1954, p. 897, and H. 1954, p 1504.

That members in joint convention had no right to vote on an amendment relative to reducing the size of the House of Representatives for the reason that said House was malapportioned, see DONAHUE *(in joint session)*, S. 1970, p. 724; H. 1970, p. 878.

Amendments to a proposal for amendment to the Constitution which go beyond the petition forming the basis for the prayer, are not in order, See DONAHUE *(in joint session)*, S. 1969, p. 1323; H. 1969, p. 1878.

For discussion of degree of vote necessary on amendments to Constitution, see Senate document No. 1496 of 1971.

THE INITIATIVE. V. Sect. 1. — Neither house has power to take a vote upon the enactment of a law introduced by initiative petition later than the day preceding the first Wednesday in June. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 981, and O'NEIL, H. 1950, pp. 1474 and 1475. [These rulings were based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. See S. 1945, p. 925.]

Affirmative action having been taken on an Initiative Amendment to the Constitution providing for biennial sessions of the General Court and for a biennial budget, it was held *(in joint session)* that a motion to reconsider such action must be entertained. MORAN *(in joint session)*, S. 1935, p. 992, and H. 1935, p. 1289. [This ruling was confirmed by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court. See S. 1935, p. 1084.]

THE REFERENDUM. II. — That nothing would be gained by the adoption of the preamble of a bill, in view of an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court that the bill is not subject to a referendum petition. HULL, H. 1926, p. 874.

An amendment proposing a state wide referendum on any bill is not in order, for the reason that this Article of Amendment (XLVIII) repealed Article XLII (authorizing reference to the people of acts and resolves) and substituted therefor a new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080, 1740; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 836. [See also DOLAN, S 1949, p. 717.]

As to the power of the Governor in declaring an emergency law, see 299, Mass. 191.

GENERAL PROVISIONS. II. *Limitation on Signatures.* As to the validity of an initiative petition containing an excessive number of certified signatures, See OPINION OF JUSTICES, S. 1950, p. 1054.

For a discussion as to the Constitutionality of an initiative petition brought pursuant to Article 48 of the Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to ascertain and carry out the will of the people in 1970 relative to the calling and holding of a *constitutional convention* in 1971 to deal with subjects limited to the revision, alteration and amendment of the structure of government and to the arrangement, simplification and methods of amending the constitution; and to provide for a preparatory commission thereof, see *Opinions of the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1970.*

ART. LVI. — As to certain procedure in case of the return of a bill by the Governor with a recommendation

of amendment, and for action taken in accordance therewith. See S. 1919, pp. 749, 750; Op. Att. Gen., Vol. V. (1919), p. 349.

As to the practice of recalling bills from the Governor by the Senate. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 710.

A bill must be returned to the branch in which it originated. FISH, S. 1934, p. 562.

The Governor is restricted to amendments which are germane to the original proposition. YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 630-632; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1573.

That returning a bill with a recommendation that it be referred for further consideration and study to a special commission is an evasion of the responsibility of the Governor. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1622.

That the action of the General Court is limited to "amendment and re-enactment," and a motion to refer to the next annual session not in order. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764; HULL H. 1927, p. 639.

That after a bill has been returned by the Governor, and action thereon postponed, it is too late to raise the point of order that the message of His Excellency is null and void having lacked a signature when received and read. SLATER WASHBURN (acting Speaker), H. 1927, p. 683.

"*Within five days.*" [See Article LXXXX of the Amendments.] Simply leaving the papers in the clerk's office after it is closed on the fifth day is not sufficient. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1191, 1250. [See notes of Rulings on Chap. I., Sect. I, Art. II.]

As to the danger of substituting a new bill for one returned by the Governor, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910 and 1932, p. 458.

That, when a bill is returned by His Excellency the Governor with a recommendation of amendment specified by him, a motion to place the message on file is improperly before the House for the reason that the Constitution provides that "Such bill or resolve shall thereupon be before the General Court and subject to amendment and re-enactment." HERTER, H. 1939, p. 895. [Changed to ten (10) days for Governor to return with Amendment - see Article LXXXX of the Amendments.] [Entire bill open to amendment - General Court not limited to Governor's amendment.]

ART. LXII. — That it was not within the province of the Chair to rule as to the constitutionality of a bill providing for the loaning of money of the Commonwealth to individuals. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1229. See H. J. 1964 Const. of elections.

The requirement of a two-thirds vote on a bill providing for the borrowing of money by the Commonwealth is at the enactment stage. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1601.

That it is not the prerogative of the Chair to rule on the constitutionality of a pending bill which, if enacted, might result in pledging the credit of the Commonwealth in contravention to the prohibition contained in the Constitution. ARTESANI (acting Speaker), H. 1952, p. 1433.

ART. LXIII. — Special appropriation bills may be enacted, on recommendation of the Governor, before final action on the general appropriation bill. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 852.

After final action on the general appropriation bill, or on recommendation of the Governor, special appropriation bills may be enacted, but such bills shall provide the specific means for defraying the appropriations

therein contained. See YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 683-685.

That an amendment, providing for the appropriation of a sum of money for further continuing the special commission (including members of the General Court) established to investigate the existence and extent of organized crime and gambling and other related matters, was improperly before the House for the reason that it made an appropriation prior to the passage of the General Appropriation Bill. The Speaker stated that the question raised was whether the proposed amendment came within the exceptions provided in Article LXIII of the Amendments to the Constitution. Because of the constitutional nature of the question, he was of the opinion that it was beyond the province of the Chair to rule thereon. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2020.

That a bill providing a loan through the issuance of state bonds was not an "appropriation bill." SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2075.

That a bill which provided for carrying out the provisions of the proposed act only "after an appropriation had been made therefor" is not a special appropriation bill. HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1940.

That a bill providing a twenty per cent increase for certain officers and employees in the service of the Commonwealth is not an appropriation bill. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1643. [For ruling of Supreme Judicial Court on definition of an "appropriation bill," see H. 1948, p. 1556.]

That a bill providing for "a distribution of funds" is not an appropriation bill. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217. That a bill authorizing a department to expend money for state functions "without appropriation" is contrary to facts, for the reason that a state department cannot

operate without an appropriation. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 1217.

That there is no law, provision of the Constitution, or legislative rule which would bar the General Court from considering the revenue "Bill to provide for state activities" prior to the passage of the General Appropriation Bill, see GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 855.

On a point of order that appropriations must be made by bill and not by resolve, it was ruled that while it was not within the province of the Chair to rule on a question of interpretation of the Constitution, a precedent had been established for appropriating money by resolve. COTTON (acting President), S. 1938, p. 1239.

That an amendment proposing the insertion in the general [or supplementary] appropriation bill of an item not included *in the budget* is out of order, and defining the words "in the budget." HULL, H. 1926, p. 327; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 581; GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1536 and 1954, p. 1343; SKERRY, H. 1955, pp. 2377, 2380, 2381, 2383; DONAHUE, S. 1969, p. 1510.

As to competency of amendments which would introduce into appropriation bills subject-matter in the nature of new legislation "not required for reasonable financial control," see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, pp. 879, 889; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 775. See also SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1273; 1935, p. 1637; 1936, pp, 886, 926.

As to competency of amendments of appropriation bills "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council," see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

"The Governor may disapprove or reduce items or parts of items in any bill appropriating money." But the right to disapprove "does not extend to the re-

moval of restrictions imposed upon the use of the items appropriated." "No power is conferred to change the terms of an appropriation except by reducing the amount thereof." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 1323, 1424. [This ruling was based on an opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court (from which the quotations are made). — see H. 1936, p. 1418.]

As to advisability of the House amending its rule so "that budgetary items may not be moved a second time (except under suspension of the rules). on the ground that the Constitution recognizes and provides for separate action on individual items of an appropriation bill, thus giving them a separate entity," see SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

As to reference of budget recommendations to the House committee on Ways and Means only, see CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246.

[For discussion of "Budget" - Powers of General Court and Executive - see Senate document numbered 1525 of 1973, by Norman L. Pidgeon,, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.]

ART. LXXI. — For opinion relative to the appointment of commissioners to divide the Commonwealth into representative districts, see 157 Mass 595 (SJC 1893); S. 1939, p. 935.

ART. LXXIX. — See Article XVII.

ART. LXXX. — The intent of this provision seems to be to provide for the continued representation in the General Court of the people of a particular district pending action by the House itself in determining the question by seating one of the two individuals or by providing for determining the incumbent by means of a special election. QUINN (acting Speaker), H. 1965,

p. 388.

ART. LXXXI. — If the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding a joint session to consider proposals for specific amendments to the Constitution, which has been called for by either house, the governor shall call the same. For opinion as to whether certain proposals were properly before a joint session so called, see FURBUSH *(in joint session),* S. 1955, pp. 861, 929; H. 1955, pp. 1354, 1435. [See FURBUSH *(in joint session)*, S. 1956, pp. 902, 930; H. 1956, pp. 1404, 1432.] [Statement Powers, S. 1960, p. 939.]

That members in joint convention had no right to vote on an amendment relative to reducing the size of the House of Representatives for the reason that said House was malapportioned, see DONAHUE *(in joint session),* S. 1970, p. 724; H. 1970, p. 878.

Amendments to a proposal for amendment to the Constitution which go beyond the petition forming the basis for the prayer, are not in order, see DONAHUE *(in joint session),* S. 1969, p. 1323; H. 1969, p. 1878.

For a discussion as to the Constitutionality of an initiative petition brought pursuant to Article 48 of the Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, entitled "An Act to ascertain and carry out the will of the people in 1970 relative to the calling and holding of a *constitutional convention* in 1971 to deal with subjects limited to the revision, alteration and amendment of the structure of government and to the arrangement, simplification and methods of amending the constitution; and to provide for a preparatory commission thereof, see *Opinions of the Honorable, the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court, 1970.* See Mass. 595. S. J. 1893.

ART. LXXXIX., — Home Rule. For various rulings

by Attorney General see:

1969 - (Boston - rent control) - see House, No. 5667 of 1969 (printed in full in House Journal for August 14, 1969, page 2545).

1969 - (city and town charters) - see House, No. 5655 of 1969 (printed in full in House Journal for August 13, 1969, page 2524).

1969 - (Stadiums) - see House, No. 5668 of 1969 (printed in full in House Journal for August 14, 1969, page 2549).

1970 - (West Springfield - taking of water from town of Southwick) - see House, No. 5517 of 1970.

[For opinion of Attorney General on appointments to special Commissions by Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, see H. J. June 29, 1973 - or House Document numbered 7097 of 1973.]

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

SENATE RULES.

ORGANIZATION.

The election of a presiding officer being the first business necessary for the organization of the Senate, an order providing that the Senate proceed forthwith to the election of a President and determining the method of holding the election is in order even though no rules have been adopted to govern the Senate. HALEY (preliminary Chairman), S. 1949, pp. 4, 13, 14. See also pp. 27, 32.

An order for the appointment of a special committee to appoint committees was ruled out of order prior to the organization of the Senate, as business cannot be transacted by a legislative assembly until it is duly organized, the three essential parts of which are the qualification of the members, and the choice of the presiding and recording officers. MORAN (preliminary Chairman), S. 1935, p. 4.

THE PRESIDENT.

For opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court relative to the term for which officers of the Senate may be elected, see S. 1922, p. 3. See also Op. Att. Gen. H. 1921, p. 1027.

The President has no power, either by general parliamentary law or by special authority vested in him by the Senate, to cause any document to be printed or distributed, or to prevent any document from being printed or distributed; and, upon the simple request of a member of the Senate, he has no authority to issue

an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove from the desks and files of the senators a report, portions of which are claimed to be unparliamentary. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 575.

[For power of President to declare informal sessions or call off sessions, see Senate Rule No. 5A.]

CLERK.

[Senate Clerk shall be official Parliamentarian - see Senate Rule No. 7A.]

Rule 8. The suspension of this rule by itself does not take a bill out of the possession of the Clerk, nor does it preclude reconsideration moved in accordance with Senate Rule 53. JONES, S. 1904, p. 802; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 435; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1349.

This rule does not apply to a bill which is referred to the committee on Ways and Means under the Senate rule relating to bills involving the expenditure of public money. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

See notes to House Rule 70.

"Except petitions, bills and resolves introduced on leave, orders," etc. As to the reason for these exceptions and their effect, see LORING, S. 1873, pp. 295, 299. It would seem that the right to reconsider the enactment of a bill, the reference of a petition or bill, or the adoption of an order, should expire when the bill, petition or order passes out of the hands of the Clerk.

[This rule was omitted in 1969, but the mere fact that the rule no longer exists, in no way takes away or diminishes the right of a member to move reconsideration, as long as the papers can be made available.]

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

Rule 10. In the case of a bill relative to the common use of tracks by two or more street railway companies it was held that it was not a matter in which

the private right of a senator who was president of a street railway company could be said to be immediately concerned as distinct from the public interest. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 730.

A senator may vote on a measure affecting his private right if the vote is cast against his own pecuniary interest. FISH, S. 1934, p. 716.

In the case of a bill providing for the election by the General Court of the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities, it was held that the private right of a member of the Senate who was a director of a division under the control of said commissioners was not distinct from the public interest. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 487.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the vote has been recorded and before the result is announced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 502.

For a case in which the private right of a member was declared to be immediate and distinct from the public interest, see WRAGG S. 1938, p. 502.

See S. J. 1973, May 16.

See also notes to Senate Rule 56 and House Rule 63.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 12. For sundry rulings as to committees, see notes on Joint Rules "Committees" and "Sundry Rulings."

"A committee on Ways and Means" (formerly "on the Treasury"). See notes to House Rules 20, 25.

For ruling on inability to dictate type of report committee should make. K. B. HARRINGTON, S. J. May 9, 1973.

Rule 13A. An order relating to procedure of the Senate is exempt from this rule. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1181.

Rule 15. A bill relating to the taxation of telegraph companies was held not to come within the provisions of this section, although it appeared that there might be but one such company in existence. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 732.

A bill to abolish an office in the State service was held not to come within the provisions of this rule. GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1415.

See also notes to House Rule 31 and Joint Rule 8.

Rule 16. A special act, as distinguished from a general law, is one which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589. It is not within the province of the chair to rule that the object of an application can be secured under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests by a general law. This question must be determined by the committee (PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 588; HARWOOD [acting President], S. 1899, p. 249), unless it appears on the face of the papers that the object can be secured under existing laws. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700. For a case in which it was held not to be allowable to substitute a general law for a special act, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Amendments which, if adopted, would change the character of a general bill to a special bill are not in order. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 505; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 427; HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 501; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 1139; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 489; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1235; POWERS, S. 1963, p. 1663; HARRINGTON, S. 1966, p. 394; DONAHUE, S. 1966. p. 1609; FONSECA, S. 1971, S. J. March 21.

A bill applying to only once city or town is special in its application, and cannot be offered as an amendment to an adverse report of a committee on a petition for general legislation applying to the entire Common-

wealth. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 873; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1300.

Upon the question whether a proposed amendment would change a bill from a general to a special law, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 543.

A bill relating to the appointment of certain officers of the city of Boston was held not to be a special bill. JONES, S. 1904, p. 210.

An amendment affecting all permanent positions in a State commission was held to be special in its application. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1489.

A bill which applied to any and all officials of a specified city was held to be a "special act" and not a "general law" and, therefore, not applicable to, because broader than the scope of, a petition which sought legislation relative to one particular official of that city. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 494.

A new draft offered as a substitute for a bill based on petitions for special legislation was laid aside on a point of order as it was beyond the scope of the petitions and could not be considered a general bill as it did not accomplish the result desired by the petitioners. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1164.

This rule applies to resolves as well as bills, so that a resolve which is special in its application should not be reported or moved as a substitute for one that is general in nature. A committee to which is referred a resolve, special in nature, should if feasible report a general resolve.

Amendments to a general bill which, if adopted, would eliminate certain counties, cities or towns from the provisions thereof, or which make the bill applicable to only certain cities and towns, are not in order as they would have the effect of converting said general bill into a special act. See COTTON, S. 1939, pp. 711, 1340; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 675; DOLAN, S. 1949,

pp. 437, 452; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 584; KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, S. 1966, p. 394.

However, an amendment to a general bill which would eliminate all cities of a specific classification from the provisions thereof, would be in order. DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 484.

That an amendment of the House Bill increasing the amount of contract assistance which may be provided by the Commonwealth to finance agreements with railroads to provide for passenger service to and from Boston for an extended period, was not in order for the reason that it would convert a general bill into a special bill. KEVIN B. HARRINGTON, S. 1967, p. 591.

That an amendment to substitute a "Bill abolishing the Walden Pond State Reservation Commission and transferring the care and maintenance of the Walden Pond State Reservation to the Department of Natural Resources", was laid aside for the reason that the bill was special and the petition upon which the matter was based, was general in nature. DONAHUE, S. 1967, p. 681. A resolution which is special in nature should not be reported upon one general in its application.

See also 1967, pp. 2200, 2228, 2230, 1970, p. 1375, with relation to special and general bills.

See notes to Senate Rule 50, House Rules 30 and 31, Joint Rule 7 and Sundry Rulings.

FORM OF BILLS AND RESOLVES.

Rule 17. Objection that this rule is violated cannot be sustained in the case of a House bill. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582.

INTRODUCTION OF BUSINESS.

[See Senate Rule 18 - Petitions introduced by members.]

Rule 19. Under this rule a bill based on a resolu-

tion was laid aside, for the reason that a resolution differs from a bill or resolve in that it is simply an expression of opinion by the General Court, has but one reading and is not laid before the Governor for his approval. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 900.

A bill reported on a joint order was laid aside. COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178.

A bill substituted by the House for an order was laid aside. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1245.

An order providing for the appointment of members of the General Court to make an investigation cannot be amended to include "persons to be appointed by the Governor". ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 720.

A bill which had been reported in the House and passed to be engrossed by that branch was laid aside by the Senate as the petition upon which it was purported to have been based had not been concurrently referred to the committee. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530.

A motion to substitute a resolve for an order is in order if the order is based on a petition properly introduced. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 500.

Concurrent reference of the report of a State officer to committees for consideration is sufficient basis for legislation even though the report may not have been made in strict compliance with the General Laws. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 810.

Rule 20. This rule requires that petitions for legislation be referred to "appropriate committees", but the fact that a petition has not been considered by the proper committee would not invalidate legislation which is reported on a petition regularly referred to any committee. FISH, S. 1933, p. 478.

The committee on Rules is required to report not later than the fourth legislative day succeeding the day

of their deposit with the committee on any order or resolution referred to it under this rule. FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1788.

See notes on "Committees" under "Sundry Rulings."

Rule 23. See notes to House Rule 47.

"Unless received from the House of Representatives." A bill coming from the House must be entertained even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470.

See notes on "Courtesy between the Branches" under "Sundry Rulings."

See statement of DONAHUE on "Introduced on Leave", S. 1967, p. 623.

Rule 24. For cases in which an order has been held to be unparliamentary in form, see SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140.

An order fixing the daily hour of meeting is not subject to this rule. FURBUSH, S. 1955, p. 1398.

COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

Rule 27. It is the duty of the committee to which bills or resolves have been referred, under this rule, to report only "on their relation to the finances of the Commonwealth" and they may not recommend the addition of new subject-matter. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 1002; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1176; FURBUSH, S. 1955, p. 521; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 1282, [See FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1554.]

The question being on ordering to a third reading or passing to be engrossed a bill involving the *expenditure* of public money, and a point of order being raised that the bill had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. SMITH, S. 1898,

p. 759; DANA, S. 1906, p. 517; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1373; MCKNIGHT, S. 1919, p. 356; S. 1920, p. 376; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 644; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 652; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 1302; FURBUSH, S. 1952, p. 334.

After a bill has been passed to be engrossed, however, it is too late to raise a point of order that it should have been referred, under this rule, FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 538.

A point of order having been raised that a bill *indirectly* involving the expenditure of public money, having had its third reading, had not been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. BACON, S. 1932, p. 425.

The question being on adopting an order which authorized the expenditure of public money for a special committee, and a point of order being raised that the order should have been referred to the committee on Ways and Means, it was so referred. EVANS (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1591; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1724.

A bill having been referred to the committee on Ways and Means under this rule and having been reported by said committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill does not come under the requirements of the rule. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1946, p. 939.

For an opinion relative to the limitations of this rule and to the authority of the committee to report thereunder, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797.

It was held that the rule did not apply to a bill which provided for the *payment of money to the Commonwealth*. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 609.

A bill to extend the time for filing returns of taxable property by foreign corporations was held not to come within the scope of this rule. HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1918, p. 487.

Exempting from taxation a certain sort of income

does not involve the expenditure of public money or a grant of public property, under this rule. ALLEN, S. 1921, p. 298.

It was held that a provision in a bill requiring the State Secretary to furnish cards at cost to registrars did not come under this rule. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 748.

A bill to establish two districts for the administration of criminal law in place of one was ruled to come within the provisions of this rule and was referred to the committee on Counties on the part of the Senate. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1178.

General bills involving the expenditure of city or town money do not come under this rule, but only bills affecting a particular city or town. HOLMES, S. 1957, p. 519.

Under this rule, committees may report adversely or may recommend an investigation of the subject-matter referred to them. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, pp. 1116, 1144, 1199; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1201; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 693; HOLMES, S. 1957, p. 1296.

A resolve substituted for a bill which already had been considered by the committee on Ways and Means, was held to be a "different measure from that acted upon by the committee on Ways and Means; that it was a measure 'involving the expenditure of public money'; and that, under this rule, it should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means." WELLINGTON WELLS (acting President), S. 1923, p. 785.

A bill may be referred to the committee on Ways and Means, on motion, even though it does not appear to definitely involve the expenditure of public money. RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 988; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 741.

For a case in which the committee on Ways and Means exceeded its authority in recommending certain amendments. POWERS, S. 1963, p. 1818.

That a bill increasing the minimum salary of public school teachers, which was amended to provide that

the Commonwealth assume the cost of the increased minimum, was held to come under the provisions of this rule and was referred to the committee on Ways and Means. DONAHUE, S. 1967, p. 1016.

See also notes on House Rule 44.

Rule 28. The subsequent rejection of a bill substituted for a report of a committee recommending "no legislation" does not revive the question upon the adoption of the recommendation of the report. The requirement that every bill shall be read three times does not render the substitution liable to be nullified by the rejection of the bill at a subsequent stage. BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 212.

Rule 31. For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 487.

[See Senate document numbered 1053 of 1963 for discussion of this rule.]

Rule 33. Nothwithstanding this rule, a motion to instruct the committee to report on a bill forthwith is in order. For sundry other rulings in a case in which, such instructions having been given and not having been complied with, some of the members of the committee were held to be in contempt, see JONES, S. 1903, pp. 769, 771, 778.

It is within the authority of the committee to recommend the adoption of a new emergency preamble in place of the one in the bill. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1955, p. 1629.

For a case in which the committee on Bills in the Third Reading exceeded its authority, See ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 1014.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

See note to House Rule 61.

RULES OF DEBATE.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

Rule 39. A member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. Such right can only be secured through compliance with the rule. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 696.

In a case in which, pursuant to a standing order, the Senate adjourned while a member was speaking, it was held that such member was not in consequence thereof entitled to the floor when the subject was again taken up. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 1139.

It is not necessary for a member to be in his seat in order to raise objection to a request for unanimous consent. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 349.

Although this rule requires a member to address the President, under Senate Rule No. 40, if more than one member rises at the same time, the President has the authority to designate the one who is entitled to the floor, even though he has not verbally addressed the Chair. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 1656.

Rule 41. The principle of this rule, although exemplifying the principles of general parliamentary procedure, was held not to apply in debate prior to the organization of the Senate and the adoption of its rules for the current year. MORAN (acting President), S. 1935, p. 6.

MOTIONS.

See notes upon this division of the House Rules.

A motion in its nature trivial and absurd will not be entertained. SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 189; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 140. See also NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1108.

The Senate having passed a general order that the reading of the Journal should be dispensed with unless otherwise ordered, it was held that a senator could not require the reading of the Journal without a vote to that effect, and that a motion that the Journal be read was not a question of privilege. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 290.

APPEALS. When Cushing was by rule the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held, in accordance with Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies (Sect. 1467), that a question on an appeal could be laid on the table; and if such action was taken, the matter, whatever it was, which gave rise to the appeal, proceeded as if no appeal had been taken. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289. In the House it has been held that a motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. See MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See also notes to House Rule 94.

It is to be noted that the Senate was required to follow Cushing's statement of Parliamentary Law, while the House, by its Rule 101, was simply required to conform to the rules of parliamentary practice.

In Crocker's Principles of Procedure it is held that an appeal cannot be laid upon the table separately from the proceedings out of which the point of order arose. Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 94.

Rule 44. A motion for a second legislative day does not have to be in writing. FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 1227.

Rule 45. For an instance in which it was held that the adoption of an amendment inserting certain words

precluded, except through reconsideration, striking out such words in part at the same stage of the bill, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 530.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 46. *"To adjourn."* A motion to adjourn is in order at any time. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1238.

It was held that when, upon a motion to adjourn, the yeas and nays had begun before the time fixed for adjournment and had ended after that time, and the Senate had voted in the negative upon the motion, the refusal to adjourn had the effect of suspending the operation of the order relative to adjournment, and was equivalent to otherwise ordering. MORSE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 912.

A motion to adjourn having been lost, a second motion to adjourn was held not to be in order when the only intervening business had been the rejection of a motion to postpone further consideration of the pending bill. DANA, S. 1906, p. 496.

For a case in which it was ruled that a motion to take a recess was in order at any time, see WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 928.

A motion to take a recess having been made and action thereon having been delayed beyond the time proposed, the motion was laid aside. FURBUSH, S. 1952 (Extra Session), p. 18.

See notes to House Rule 79.

"Or some other motion which has precedence." Where the Senate assigned one matter for 2:30 P.M., and one matter for 3 P.M., it was held to be the duty of the presiding officer to call up the second assignment at 3 P.M., even though the consideration of the first assignment was not finished. PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 316. See notes to House Rule 80.

"To lay on the table." Pending the consideration

of one of the Orders of the Day, a motion to lay the Orders of the Day on the table is admissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to postpone laying the orders on the table is inadmissible. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to lay a bill on the table is in order pending a motion to refer the bill to the next General Court. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 586.

When Cushing was the sole authority governing the Senate, it was held that, if a motion to reconsider is laid upon the table, or is postponed to a specified time, the pending bill does not go with it. See PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 627. *Contra,* see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 62, and appendix note thereto. See also Senate Rule 62.

For an instance where a motion to *take from the table* was made by a person not making the motion to lay the matter on the table, see S. 1970 pp. 1961, 2118.

"To close debate at a specified time." See notes to Senate Rule 47 and House Rule 80.

After the time for closing debate has arrived, the taking of the question cannot be postponed by a motion to adjourn or to commit, or that the Journal be read, and these motions cannot then be entertained. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 288, 289.

If a motion to close debate in one hour is reconsidered, the question does not recur upon the original motion, because that motion, owing to the lapse of time, is out of order. The debate will proceed without limitation unless a new motion to close it is made. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

"To postpone to a day certain." A motion to postpone to a certain day having been negatived, the Chair may entertain a motion to postpone to a different day. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 1018.

"To commit (or recommit)." A motion to recommit,

with instructions to report a bill broader in its scope than the measures upon which the bill is based, is out of order. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 266.

"To Amend." For discussion of "motion to amend" see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

A substitute which, by Rule 28, must have three several readings on three successive days, can be amended in the second degree. H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 416.

A proposed substitute bill can be amended, and should be perfected, before the question is taken on substitution. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 232; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 724; HARRINGTON, S. 1970, p. 1822; DONAHUE, S. 1970; p. 1846.

It is not out of order to substitute an entire bill for another entire bill. BRASTOW, S. 1868, p. 48. See also Senate Rule 28.

The substitution of a question on the rejection of an order for a question on the passage of the order is not a parliamentary substitution, because one is simply the negative of the other. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 575, 578.

If an amendment has been once rejected, the same or substantially the same amendment cannot again be moved at the same stage of the bill, but the rejection of the amendment may be reconsidered. HOWLAND (acting President), S. 1886, p. 611; BRADFORD (acting President), S. 1895, p. 715; GREENWOOD, S. 1912, p. 1553; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 930; GLOVSKY (acting President), S. 1956, p. 771; FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 774.

If a new draft is substituted for a bill, it is not in order, at the same reading of the bill, to offer amendments which would convert the bill into a bill substantially the same as the bill for which the new draft

was substituted. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1375; FURBUSH, S. 1951, p. 1353.

A motion is not in order to insert words previously stricken out by amendment or to strike out words previously inserted by amendment at the same stage of the bill. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, pp. 1159, 1197.

The substitution of a new draft for a bill is in effect striking out the entire text of the bill and inserting a new text. Inasmuch as words which are inserted by amendment cannot be stricken out in whole or in part, a substitute bill cannot be amended by striking out any of the words contained therein, unless the bill has been advanced to another reading. FURBUSH, S. 1951, pp. 1617, 1722.

An amendment adding a new section cannot be further amended at the same reading. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1955, pp. 944, 954.

See also an amendment embodying a rejected amendment cannot be entertained at the same stage. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 471; ROWE (acting President), S. 1947, p. 1179. As to whether an amendment is similar to one previously acted upon, see SOULE, S. 1901, p. 989; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1198.

An amendment which has been rejected at one stage of a bill can be offered again at a subsequent stage. JONES, S. 1903, p. 941; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 1004, 1095. So also action on an amendment at one stage of a bill can be reversed at a subsequent stage. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 744; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1946, p. 867; RICHARDSON, S. 1948, p. 900.

It is not within the province of the Chair to rule as to the form or effect of an amendment. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1563.

That amendments which go beyond the scope of a message from the Governor are not in order. DONAHUE, S. 1969, pp. 1847, 1957.

[For procedure relating to certain amendments in the Senate, see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.]

"To refer to the next annual session." A motion to amend has precedence over this motion. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1198. [Motion to refer to next annual session repealed.]

This motion may be applied to an order for consideration in joint session of a proposal for an Amendment to the Constitution. FURBUSH, S. 1952, p. 761.

"To rescind." - For discussion of "motion to rescind" - see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

See notes to Senate Rule 45 and House Rule 90.

Rule 47. A motion to close debate in one hour is in order although a standing order requires adjournment before the expiration of the hour, and, if the Senate adjourns before the time allowed for debate has elapsed, the bill when again considered is open for debate for such portion of the hour as had not elapsed at the time of adjournment. CROCKER S. 1883, p. 286; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 735.

A motion having been adopted to close debate on the main question in one hour, and that time having expired, debate is not permissible on any subsidiary question. FURBUSH, S. 1956, p. 1209.

Rule 49. An amendment to an engrossed bill is not in order unless this rule has been suspended. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 433.

Rule 50. According to Cushing's Manual, Sect. 102, amendments proposing subjects different from those under consideration would be in order if they were not excluded by special rule. *Contra,* see Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 44. See also BRASTOW,

S. 1868, p. 51; HARRINGTON, S. 1966, p. 394.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year.

If a committee reports only in part, amendments must be germane to that portion of the subject which is reported on. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86.

Amendments are admissible if they are germane to any portion of the subject-matter which is the basis of a committee's report. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 715. [See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049.]

An amendment may be inadmissible on the ground that it introduces a subject different from that under consideration, although it would operate as a limitation on the terms of the bill. BUTLER, S. 1894, pp. 644, 656-658.

A proposal to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject-matter, and provide for a report to the General Court, upon which legislation could be based, must be held to be germane, even though not requested by the petitioners. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 928; H. J. 1938, p. 844.

Inasmuch as a bill coming from the House must be entertained, even though it is not germane to the petition upon which it is based, it seems that in such cases amendments which are germane to the bill are admissible, although they may not be germane to the petition. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 493. See also notes to Senate Rule 23. This does not, however, give the second branch the right to exceed the provisions con-

tained in the bill coming from the first branch.

An amendment which, if adopted, would render the bill inoperative, may nevertheless be germane. PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 556.

Amendments changing a special act into a general law are admissible because, under Senate Rule 16, the committee could have reported a general law. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 707.

Also, amendments to a general bill which are special in nature are not in order. See HARRINGTON, S. 1966, p. 394.

That a special act cannot be reported upon, or substituted for an adverse report of a committee upon, a petition for general legislation is a well established principle of legislative procedure, not that the special act is beyond the scope of the petition, which upon the principle that the greater is inclusive of the lesser cannot be said to be true, but that in specializing the legislation prayed for and restricting its operation to particular individuals or corporations a different question is presented from that which extends its operattion to individuals or corporations as a class. JONES, S. 1903, p. 491.

After an amendment has been adopted, the objection that the bill in its amended form is broader than the scope of the petition on which it is based, cannot be entertained. BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473.

It is too late to raise the objection that an amendment is not germane if the amendment has been considered and voted on at a previous stage of the bill. LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 848; ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE *(in joint session),* S. 1946, p. 995, and H. 1946, p. 1381.

That it is in order to eliminate exemptions from a tax

bill just as it is in order to provide exemptions. HARRINGTON, S. 1966, p. 396.

See S. J. 1973, January 8 and 9 for ruling on amendments to "Resolutions memorializing Congress".

See also notes to Senate Rule 16 and House Rule 90.

For a case where an amendment recommended by the Governor under Article LVI of the Amendments to the Constitution was ruled out of order as beyond the scope of the bill, see H. J. 1936, p. 1573-1574.

Rule 51. Prior to the adoption of this rule it was held that the smallest sum and the longest time must be put first. COGSWELL, S. 1897, p. 376.

See notes to House Rule 91.

Rule 52. *"Not exceeding ten minutes shall be allowed for debate."* Time consumed in taking the question on a motion to adjourn is not to be deducted from the ten minutes allowed for the debate. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 288. See notes to Senate Rule 46 and House Rules 79, 80.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 53. The right to move a reconsideration is not limited to those who voted with the majority on the motion which is to be reconsidered. DANA, S. 1906, p. 500.

President LORING (S. 1873, p. 299) went so far as to say that there is no reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc.; but it would seem that a better position to take would be that there can be no reconsideration after such petition, etc., has actually been handed over by the Clerk to the committee. See SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885.

The same would be true, *mutatis mutandis* with reference to enacted bills. In the case of the latter, a method usually adopted is to request the Governor to return the bill, and then reconsider its enactment. See note to Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

The Chair, having asked if there was objection to proceeding to the Orders of the Day, and hearing no objection, had read the first number in the Calendar, and a point of order having been raised that it was too late to move reconsideration of a matter, ruled that no action had been taken on the Orders of the Day and that the motion to reconsider could be entertained. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1548.

A motion to reconsider a vote recalling a bill from the Governor is not in order after the bill has been taken from the Governor's office. FISH, S. 1934, p. 578. See Senate Rule 8 and notes thereto.

As to the effect of a reconsideration of a vote to close debate at a specified time, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 589.

Previous to the change made in 1902, in a case where a bill had been amended and rejected, and when reconsideration of the rejection had been moved within the time allowed, and the motion to reconsider postponed until another day and then carried, it was held that a motion to reconsider the adoption of the amendment was not then in order. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 969.

Previous also to the change made in 1902, when the rule provided for reconsideration only on "the same day or before the Orders of the Day are taken upon the succeeding day," it was held that if on the day following that on which the vote was passed a quorum was not present, such day should not be counted as "the succeeding day." SOULE, S. 1901, p. 955.

A motion to reconsider a *"subsidiary, incidental or dependent question"* may be moved at any time when the main question to which it relates is under consideration. MORAN, S. 1935, p. 1206; GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1264. A motion to amend by substituting an entirely new bill is covered by these words. CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 697.

"No reconsideration of the vote on the question of adjourning." Reconsideration of motions to adjourn, to lay on or take from the table and for the yeas and nays was held to be cut off by the rule as it stood in 1883. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 287.

A motion to "Lay on the table" must be laid over until next session. See senate Rule 24.

A vote to *lay a matter on the table* cannot be reconsidered. FURBUSH (acting President), S. 1950, p. 1272.

"When a motion for reconsideration has been decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered." The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. See DANA, S. 1906, p. 500; MORAN, S. 1936, p. 1131; WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 789.

Although a motion to reconsider the rejection of a bill may have been entertained and carried at one reading of a bill, a motion to reconsider may be entertained at a subsequent stage of the same bill. NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1945, p. 624.

In a case where the rejection of a bill has been reconsidered and the bill has been substantially amended and passed to be engrossed, a motion to reconsider engrossment may be entertained, as the second motion to reconsider presents a different question from the first. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 608.

An election vote cannot be reconsidered. GOODWIN, S. 1941, p. 1579; FURBUSH, S. 1953, p. 499.

See notes to House Rules 70 and 71 and note to Constitution, ARTICLES OF AMENDMENT XLVIII, THE REFERENDUM II.

REJECTED MEASURES.

Rule 54. See notes to Senate Rule 46 under the heading *"To amend,"* and to House Rule 49.

This rule is an expression of a principle of parliamentary law. For a discussion of its origin and effect, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243.

General parliamentary practice not only forbids the introduction of a proposition which is substantially the same as a proposition previously rejected, but also forbids the introduction of a proposition substantially the same as one already pending, or substantially the same as one previously adopted or passed. In legislative procedure a bill is not passed within the meaning of the foregoing general parliamentary rule until it has passed to be enacted. SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 713. [See also NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1047.]

"Finally rejected." These words must be construed to refer either to a rejection by both Houses, or to such action of the Senate as amounts to a final rejection of the measure independently of any action of the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584. (See also BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864.]

"When an order is rejected, or a petition excluded, or leave is refused to bring in a bill, or a bill or resolve is refused any one of its stages of advancement, it is 'finally rejected.' " COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. Indefinite postponement is a final rejection. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808. See S. J. 1961, p. 984-987.

"The phrase 'when any measure has been finally rejected' must be construed to apply solely to such

measures as the Senate has power finally to reject, and cannot of course apply to amendments which may be offered at any stage of a bill, even if rejected at a previous stage; nor has it ever been denied that an amendment rejected by the Senate may be adopted by the House and sent up for concurrence. A substitute is an amendment differing only in this, that it is capable of amendment in the second degree, and by rules of the Senate, but not of the House, requires three several readings. To propose a substitute is therefore only to propose an amendment, and it does not become a 'measure' until it is adopted. The rule, being made by the Senate, and applicable to the Senate alone, must mean that no senator shall introduce a second time a 'measure', that it, a bill or resolve, and some kinds of orders, which has been once and finally rejected by the Senate. Any other interpretation would put it in the power of a single senator to defeat any bill, which might be pending in either branch or in the committee, and to which he was opposed, by offering it as a substitute for any other bill which he had reason to believe the Senate was desirous of passing, and so compelling the Senate to choose between two bills, both of which it might be desirous of passing." H. H. COOLIDGE, S. 1870, p. 415. This ruling was made before the adoption of Senate Rule 50. See also SMITH, S. 1898, p. 730; SOULE, S. 1902, p. 755. [See, *contra,* PITMAN, S. 1869, p. 517.]

In conformity with the foregoing it was held that a bill passed in the branch in which it began might be sent from that branch to the other, and so introduced, although a similar bill was there pending, or had been passed or rejected. COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 301, 306. See also BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 981.

A House bill, practically identical with a previous

bill which had been received from the House and rejected by the Senate, was admitted, in recognition of the practice of the Senate that courtesy to the coordinate branch usually requires the consideration of a bill so received. SOULE, S. 1901, p. 931.

So, also in a case when a report "inexpedient to legislate" had been adopted by the Senate, it was held that the Senate was still bound to entertain a House bill on the same subject, if the report had not been concurred in by the House. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 585.

When the above decisions of Presidents COOLIDGE and COGSWELL were given, the words "by any committee or member" were not embodied in the rule, and the rule ended as follows: "and this rule shall apply as well to measures originating in the House as to those originating in the Senate." These words were left out in 1877.

The fact that a bill has been finally rejected in one branch does not prevent its introduction in the other. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 822. Nor would the fact that a measure is pending in one branch preclude its introduction in the other branch. GOODWIN (acting President), S. 1939, p. 1364.

If, however, a bill or measure has been once rejected by both branches, general parliamentary law as well as this rule would prevent any measure substantially the same from being again introduced into either branch at the same session; and the fact that one branch had passed such measure and forwarded it to the other would not justify its introduction in the latter branch. Thus, where a report of "leave to withdraw" had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill (reported by a committee *after* such concurrent action) that embodied a measure substantially the same as that contemplated in the petition must be laid aside,

even though the bill came from the other branch. CHAPPLE, S. 1907, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243. [See also PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.] But, an adverse report on a measure having been accepted by the House and subsequently accepted by the Senate, a bill from the House was entertained and the alleged similarity of the two measures held to be immaterial because the bill had been introduced in the House previously to the Senate's action on the other measure. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; S. 1918, p. 318; FISH, S. 1933, p. 967.

It seems that, notwithstanding this rule, an amendment of the Constitution can be introduced, although it is substantially the same as an amendment which came from the previous Legislature and which has been rejected. PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325.

"*No measure substantially the same.*" E resolve providing only for biennial elections is not substantially the same as a resolve providing for biennial elections and biennial sessions of the Legislature. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 581. [See also PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 635; SMITH, S. 1898, p. 893.]

For cases in which measures were ruled out under this provision, see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 804; BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 945; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1914, p. 710; S. 1915, p. 362; MORAN, S. 1935, p. 510; NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1935, p. 739; S. 1936, p. 1045; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 553; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1948, p. 795; RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1437; DONAHUE, S. 1964, p. 1479.

For cases in which measures were held not to be substantially the same, see BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 804; JONES, S. 1903, p. 875; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 883; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1542; ALLEN, S. 1922, pp. 738, 750; S. 1924, p. 413; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1925, p. 616; BACON, S. 1929, p. 613; FISH, S. 1933, p. 477;

S. 1934, pp. 398, 548; MORAN, S. 1935, pp. 463, 667, 1164; S. 1936, p. 1011; COTTON, S. 1939, p. 554; ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 477; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 300; NUCIFORO, S. 1971, p. 1367.

"Shall be introduced." The rejection of a measure does not prevent the consideration of a measure substantially the same, if it was introduced previously to such rejection. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 485; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 897. But the fact that an order was presented and laid upon the table prior to the indefinite postponement of another order practically identical was held not to be an introduction within the meaning of this section. PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 808.

A point of order having been raised that a Senate bill was substantially the same as a bill previously rejected by the Senate, the President refused to lay the bill aside on the ground that the Senate, having first rejected the later bill and then having reconsidered its rejection, had indicated its willingness to act upon it. DANA, S. 1906, p. 882.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the Senate because substantially the same subject-matter had previously been adversely disposed of. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 875.

Offering of amendment to bill held NOT to be reintroduction of a rejected measure. DONAHUE (acting President), S. 1962, p. 1207. [See change in Senate Rule 54, SJ Jan. 16, 1971, which provides that a measure which has been rejected cannot be offered as an amendment to another measure.]

A point of order having been raised that the Senate Bill requiring persons doing certain electrical work to be licensed, was improperly before the Senate for the reason that an adverse report on the same subject-

matter had previously been accepted by the Senate, the point of order was well taken and the bill was laid aside. DONAHUE, S. 1967, p. 804.

VOTING.

Rule 55. A vote of less than a quorum is not conclusive proof that a quorum is not present, and is valid, provided a quorum is in fact present. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 584; HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 589; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, p. 905; CHAPPLE, S. 1908, p. 470. See also Crocker's Principles of Procedure, Sect. 114, and appendix note thereto.

When the presiding officer by count ascertained that a quorum was not present at the time of the taking of a vote, the vote was declared void. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, pp. 633, 745.

As to what constitutes a quorum of the Senate, see rulings on Amendment XXXIII of the Constitution and Op. Atty. Gen., Vol. 1., p. 36, House Doc. No. 38 (1892).

A motion that the Orders of the Day be laid on the table having been entertained by the presiding officer but not stated by him, it was held that it was not then too late to verify a vote taken just previously, as the member that requested the verification had risen for the purpose of making the request in due season. GALLOUPE (acting President), S. 1896, p. 823.

Rule 56. For a case in which it was held that a request for the yeas and nays was made too late, see SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; OLSON (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1949.

The Senate having refused to direct that a certain vote be taken by yeas and nays, it was held that verification by yeas and nays was not in order. PRESCOTT (acting President), S. 1919, p. 869.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays, a point of order will not be entertained. WRAGG, S. 1937, p. 896; S. 1938, p. 394.

Contra, a member having arisen to ask for a call of the yeas and nays to verify a vote, a point of order was raised that he had not verbally addressed the Chair (see Rule 39), and after a ruling of the Chair and yeas and nays taken on an appeal therefrom, another point of order having been raised that it was too late then to ask for a call of the yeas and nays on the main question, it was ruled that the yeas and nays could be taken if the required number joined in the call. INNES (acting President), S. 1956, p. 1656.

A member may announce a pair with an absent member regardless of the vote required to carry the question. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 749. See S. J. 1963, p. 740.

The announcement of a pair with an absent member, being made before the call of the roll had been begun, may be withdrawn, after the completion of the call of the roll and before the result is announced, without unanimous consent. POWERS, S. 1963, p. 740.

See S.J. May 16 and 23, 1973.

Rule 57. *"Unless excused before the vote is taken."* After a *viva voce* vote has been taken, a request to be excused from voting cannot be entertained. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583.

"And no member shall be permitted to vote after the decision is announced from the chair." If other business has intervened, a vote cannot be case even if this rule is suspended. HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 650.

A vote for election to an office cannot be changed after a ballot has been cast or the name of the person voted for has been announced. FURBUSH, S. 1953, p. 499.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 62. See notes to House Rule 101.

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

HOUSE RULES.

SPEAKER.

Rule 7. It is not necessary that the Speaker should be in the chair in order to make an appointment under this rule. Such appointment can be made by a communication in writing. LOMASNEY (Chairman), H. 1912, pp. 1158, 1284.

Custom makes it unnecessary for the Chaplain to officiate more than once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

Rule 8. This rule applies only to a vacancy in the office of Speaker occurring after the permanent organization of the House. EAMES (Chairman), H. 1911, p. 4.

Rule 13. Custom makes it unnecessary for the Clerk to have printed a Calendar of matters in the Orders of the Day when a second legislative day has been ordered. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 954.

CLERK.

Rule 15. "*Except petitions, enacted bills, orders of inquiry and orders of notice.*" See notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53, and to House Rule 70.

A standing order fixing the last week of the session is in force from the time it takes effect until the close of the session. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

"*During the last week of the session.*" The suspension of this rule during said week, or at any other time, does not make it mandatory upon the Clerk to forward papers to the Senate without delay; and it has been his custom to retain possession or regain possession of any paper with reference to which there has been any kind of notice of a probable motion to reconsider. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 996.

MEMBERS.

For a discussion of methods of procedure in connection with the resignation of a member, see HULL, H. 1928, p. 601.

If objection is made, it is not the privilege of any individual member to have an amendment which is printed in the calendar read by the Clerk. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1211.

If the report of a committee that Mr. A., a sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, has been accepted, it is out of order for Mr. A. to take part in the proceedings, although a motion to reconsider the acceptance of the report is pending. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 493.

Rule 17. "*No member shall absent himself from the House without leave.*" The phrase "the House" refers to the Representatives' Chamber alone. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 313.

The presence of a quorum is not necessary to excuse a member from attending. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 774.

For a discussion of the power of the Speaker to order the doors closed when he believes a quorum is endangered or during a recess of the House, see WILLIS, H. 1946, p. 1508.

A point of order that the action of the Speaker in keeping doors closed during a previous recess cannot be entertained after the recess has come to an end for the reason that the question had not been seasonably raised. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1435.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 20. For sundry rulings as to reports of committees, see notes on the Joint Rules, under the head of "Committees."

"*A committee on Ways and Means.*" Notwithstanding a previous investigation and report by the committee on Claims, or other committee, it seems that this committee has power to examine every matter before it as a new question, and decide for or against it, on its merits. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 454. But see notes to House Rules 40 and 44.

That a motion directing the committee on Rules to fill the vacancy in the office of Counsel was properly before the House for the reason that the adoption thereof would not amend the statute relating to such office. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 977.

Rule 24. A point of order that a bill was improperly before the House for the reason that two of the members of the committee reporting it were ineligible under this rule was held not to be well taken. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1431. A point of order of this nature should be raised before prolonged discussion. HULL, H. 1928, p. 587.

Rule 25. See note to Rule 20.

It is in order for the committee on Ways and Means to include in a general appropriation bill an item of expenditure which, although not based upon any ex-

isting statute, is, however, based upon the budget recommendations of the Governor to the General Court, in accordance with the provisions of Article LXIII of the Amendments of the Constitution. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425.

Said committee does not exceed its authority in "reserving specific amounts for certain purposes and otherwise limiting the discretion of the Governor and Council" (in appropriation bills), for the reason that "the House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions and limitations as to it may seem fit". SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, pp. 886, 926.

This committee does not have authority to insert in an appropriation bill a section providing for the discontinuance of a work which an existing statute (St. 1899, c. 477) orders to be continued, thus in effect repealing the statute. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 328. [For various rulings in respect to amendments of appropriation bills, see Notes of Rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, LXIII.]

An amendment of a supplementary appropriation bill must be entertained, even though the identical amendment was presented and rejected when the general appropriation bill was under consideration. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

The General Court must, when it passes a special appropriation bill, provide the means for defraying the new appropriation. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 683.

See LONG, H. 1878, p. 347.

Said committee has not violated the provisions of this rule which requires it to report "the total amount appropriated" when reporting a supplementary appropriation bill for the reason that the section authorizing

the transfer of monies from one state fund to another is not an appropriation within the meaning of the rule because such transfer does not in any way change the total funds belonging to the Commonwealth. GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1407.

Rule 26. It was held to be within the powers of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to recommend an amendment containing provisions not found in a bill referred to said committee. KNEELAND (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 1002.

That the committee on Bills in the Third Reading had exceeded its powers in materially changing the provisions of a bill without reporting such changes to the House as an amendment. This point of order was sustained even though it was raised after the bill had several readings in the Senate in its changed form. SKERRY, H. 1957, p. 1938.

Rule 28. On a motion to suspend paragraph two of this rule, it is beyond the province of the Speaker to rule on the question of the Mystic River Bridge Authority being a public agency or a private organization. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1950, p. 656.

Rule 30. A bill is special or general as it applies to one or all of the individuals of a given class. BATES, H. 1897, p. 182. See HULL, H. 1926, p. 668. See also notes to Senate Rule 16.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is in violation of this rule. COX, H. 1915, p. 1158; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1466; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 698; MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1387. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 350.

"*Can be secured . . . under existing laws.*" It is the province of the committee, not of the Speaker, to de-

termine whether the object of an application can be secured under existing laws. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 350, 485; BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Pending the point of order that the object desired by a bill could be secured by existing law, a motion to recommit was entertained. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 808.

Amendments extending the provisions of a private or special bill so as to make it general are admissible if the committee might have reported such a general bill on the order referred to it. YOUNG, H. 1923, p. 772; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 628; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 630; MELLEN (acting Speaker), H. 1893, p. 660; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1146; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1383; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1843; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 488; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 428, 889; H. 1931, p. 1057; H. 1932, p. 855; BARTLEY, H. 1969, p. 1788. See Senate Rule 16 and Joint Rule 7.

An amendment including town clerks in a bill relating to city clerks is permissible, on the ground "that many references in the General Laws to city clerks are applicable also to town clerks." CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 958.

Resolutions general in their scope may be moved as a substitute for resolutions special in character. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 60; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 866.

If the subject-matter referred to a committee is general in its character, it is not in order to propose amendments changing the bill reported thereon from a general law to a special act. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; NOYES, H. 1887, pp. 700, 785; H. 1888, p. 600; MEYER, H. 1895, pp. 826, 1071, 1132; BATES, H. 1897, pp 875, 968; H. 1898, p. 674; H. 1899, p. 332; COX, H. 1915, p. 835; H. 1917, p. 738; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1324; SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 813; QUINN, H. 1968,

p. 2240; BARTLEY, H. 1969, p. 2102; H. 1970, p. 2017. See also notes to Senate Rule 50.

An amendment to a general bill which would eliminate the city of Boston from the provisions thereof was held germane. WILLIS (acting Speaker), H. 1943, p. 550. [See Hull, H. 1926, p. 668 and also ruling under notes to Senate Rule 16.]

An amendment excluding the city of Newton from the provisions of a general bill was not germane for the reason it would change a general bill to a special one. TYLER (acting Speaker), H. 1953, p. 1188.

That an amendment giving a veto power to certain cities and towns over the expenditure of funds for highway projects was not germane to a bill giving such power to all cities and towns for the reason it would change a general bill to a special one. THOMPSON, H. 1963, pp. 2288, 2289.

That an amendment including towns to a Bill relating to providing minimum pay for police officers in certain cities was germane for the reason that it would, if adopted, make the proposed law state-wide in its application. TYLER (acting Speaker), H. 1953, p. 1188.

As to the rule of parliamentary procedure prohibiting special bills on petitions for general legislation, see ALLEN, S. 1924, p. 762; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

"*Or without detriment to the public interests by a general law.*" Prior to the adoption of this rule a committee could not change a special to a general bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 502. Nor could the Legislature change a private or special bill by amendment into a general law. SANFORD, H. 1874, pp. 217, 513; LONG, H. 1878, pp. 117, 361. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 600.

Rule 31. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 8.

"*No legislation affecting the rights of individuals,*" etc. A bill to prohibit the imposition of fines, or deductions of wages of employees engaged in weaving, was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as it affected the interests of the whole people. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 476.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 272.

For a case in which an amendment restricting the scope of a bill to some of the cases covered by it was held not to affect the rights of individuals otherwise than as they were affected by the original bill, see MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 484, 522, 523.

Under this rule in the form which it had before 1890, it was held that an order to consider the expediency of legislation limiting the maximum fares on trunk or main lines of steam railroads did not affect the "legal" rights of such corporations otherwise than as it affected generally the interests of the whole people of the Commonwealth. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 230.

A bill requiring railroad corporations, when issuing new stock, to sell the same at auction, was held not to come within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 638.

A bill providing for supervision by the State of the issue of securities by water companies was held not to be within the scope of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 986.

A bill abolishing the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, which was based on a part of a message from the Governor, did not violate the provisions of Rule 31 because said rule specifically provides for such reports under Rule 40. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

A bill contemplating legislation affecting certain trust companies differently from other trust companies of the same class was held to be within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 866.

"*Shall be proposed or introduced except upon a petition.*" On a petition asking the extension of the provisions of a certain act, a bill cannot be reported extending the provisions of a different act. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 392.

For instances in which bills have been ruled out because not based upon petition, see BARRETT, H. 1889, pp. 26, 230, 390.

Rule 32. See notes to House Rule 40 and Joint Rule 9.

Rule 34. While a motion to commit is pending, a motion may be entertained that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 696.

REGULAR COURSE OF PROCEEDINGS.

It is the custom of the House to have the Chaplain officiate but once during a calendar day. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1065; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

Rule 36. Immediately after the Speaker calls for petitions, etc., and before any are presented, a motion to proceed at once to the consideration of the Orders of the Day is not out of order. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 965. [An amendment in 1920 made it unnecessary for the Speaker to call for such papers.]

Rule 37. After a petition has been presented in accordance with the rules, and the question on its reference has been stated, it is then too late to call for a vote on its reception. HALE, H. 1859, p. 64.

Rule 38. Papers from the Senate may be laid before the House by the Speaker after the Orders of the Day have been laid upon the table. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 1064. [An amendment in 1925 abolished the restriction on receiving papers from the Senate.]

Rule 40. "*All motions contemplating legislation.*" This rule does not prevent the introduction of orders of inquiry or investigation, but does take away the power of committees making investigations under such orders to report bills. The rule does not prevent suggestions of legislation. BATES, H. 1898, p. 456.

A bill abolishing the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, which was based on a part of a message from the Governor, did not violate the provisions of Rule 31 because said rule provides for such reports under Rule 40. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1558.

An order may not be the medium of effecting legislation. LONG, H. 1878, pp. 58–61; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 229. [See Mass. Const., Pt. the 2nd, Ch. 1, the Legislative Power, Art. II.]

An order directing that a department of a city be transferred to and placed under the control of a state commission was laid aside on the ground that the result proposed could only be accomplished by legislation. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1365.

"*Founded upon Petition.*" A Senate order was improperly before the House for the reason that it directed a department head to participate in an investigation which would, if adopted, result in effecting legislation through the medium of an order. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 1752. The loss of a petition, which the records show to have been duly presented, does not bar procedure thereunder. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 847.

A bill passed by the House was laid aside in the Senate on a point of order that it was not founded upon

petition, as it purported to be, the Senate never having concurred in the reference of the petition to the committee which reported it. WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530 (see H. 1927, p. 734).

A bill will be laid aside if found to be broader in its scope than the petition (or other subject matter) on which it was reported. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 387, 691; 1931, p. 568; 1933, pp. 847, 1408; WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1601; 1948, p. 917; BATAL (acting Speaker), H. 1950, p. 1866.

A bill authorizing the sale of soda water was held to be germane to a petition for legislation to authorize the sale of "soda" on the Lord's Day, on the ground that "soda" was the colloquial phrase for soda water, and was the term most often used. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 917 and 920.

A bill providing for punishment of murder in the first degree by imprisonment for life was held not to be germane to petitions asking for "the abolition of capital punishment". CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1271.

For an instance when a bill was considered (in the interest of "justice, fair play and orderly procedure"), even though broader than the scope of the petition on which it was founded, see CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1384.

A petition which used the language "for the passage of the accompanying bill or resolve, and/or for legislation" contained in the printed blank incorporates, by reference, the provisions of the accompanying bill. KING, H. 1943, pp. 951 and 965.

"*The committee on Ways and Means may originate and report appropriation bills.*" See notes to Rule 25.

That an appropriation bill was within the scope of a message from the Governor and there have been no

violations of the Constitution, or statutes by the committee reporting the bill. GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1406.

"*Unless otherwise ordered.*" In announcing that a message from the Governor would be placed on file, the Speaker is acting for and with the consent of the House, and his action becomes the action of the House if not disputed; and reference of the message to a committee is not required by this rule if the House thus otherwise orders. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1473.

The Governor's budget recommendations cannot be "otherwise" disposed of, because of this rule, than by reference to the committee on Ways and Means under Rule 25. CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 246; DAVOREN, H. 1967, p. 806.

As to the right to require the submission of facts and information as aids to legislation (without requesting recommendations), see 14 Gray, 239; Attorney-General *v.* Brissenden, April 15, 1930.

That reference of the Governor's budget message to the House committee on Ways and Means is a proper disposition of the subject matter thereof even though a portion of said message deals with the subject of taxation for the reason that there is no provision in the rules that makes mandatory the reference of taxation matters to the committee on Taxation. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 364.

That an "Order relative to requesting the police commissioner of the city of Boston to re-establish the so-called communist squad for the purpose of acquiring new evidence" was improperly before the House under Rule 40 as it was a motion contemplating legislaon and as such should be "based upon a petition, a bill or a resolve". NATHANSON (acting Speaker), H. 1951, p. 2097.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to

the committee cannot be raised after extended debate on the bill and amendments thereto have been acted upon and rejected. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 895. [Also see Sundry Rulings.]

Rule 41. This rule is not applicable to motions for adjournment. RICE (acting Speaker), H. 1859, p. 224.

In order to make a request for postponement, a member must obtain the floor in the regular way. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 699.

Rule 42. "*No repealed law, and no part of any repealed law, shall be re-enacted by reference merely.*" HULL, H. 1926, p. 387.

Rule 43. When the question, "Shall this bill be rejected?" is pending, a motion to amend the bill is not in order (PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 323), but it is in order to move the previous question. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 332.

Rule 44. As to the power of the committee on Ways and Means to examine a matter as a new question, see note to Rule 20.

A bill which would operate to deprive the Commonwealth of money to which it would otherwise be entitled, comes under the provisions of this rule. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1020; COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1467; COX, H. 1915, p. 1172; COX, H. 1917, p. 533; HULL, H. 1928, p. 887.

For instances in which bills were held to come within the provisions of this rule, see YOUNG, H. 1922, pp. 508, 519; JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1921, p. 524; YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 919; HULL, H. 1927, p. 516; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 777; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 845, 912, 1170.

For instances in which bills were held not to come

within the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 940; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 580.

A bill will be referred by the Speaker, under this rule, to the committee on Ways and Means, even though the fact that it involves expenditure of public money is not discovered, or brought to his attention by point of order or otherwise, until the question on its engrossment is pending. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 1099; WARNER, H. 1919, pp. 644, 754; COX, H. 1917, p. 684; COX, H. 1916, pp. 454, 598; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 875, 893, 1067, 1318, 1373, 1467, 1516; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1087, 1960; COLE, H. 1907, p. 914; MYERS, H. 1900, pp. 640, 1303; BATES, H. 1899, p. 516; WHIPPLE (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 728; BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 709, 732; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 795; BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 330, 824, 1168; BATES, H. 1898, p. 742; HULL, H. 1926, pp. 417, 525; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 397, 681; HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1149. See also BATES, H. 1899, pp. 619, 635; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 756, 977.

For an instance in which this rule applies to county expenditures and to reference of a bill to the committee on Counties on the part of the House, see YOUNG, H. 1924, pp. 260 and 265.

A bill to provide for the widening and construction of Cambridge and Court streets, in the city of Boston, was held to come within the scope of this rule. YOUNG, H. 1923, pp. 750, 760.

A bill providing for an expenditure by the Board of Railroad Commissioners was referred under the rule, although provision is made by law for repayment to the State of all sums expended by or for said board. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 936, 943. See YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 729.

The committee on Ways and Means may recom-

mend rejection of a bill which would bring money into the treasury of the Commonwealth. SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, pp. 967 and 1409.

This rule applies to resolves providing for special investigations, notwithstanding "budget" recommendations. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 239.

That the language in this rule which relates to municipal expenditures requires that only bills which involve substantial expenditures of city or town money shall be referred to the committee on Municipal Finance on the part of the House. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1946, p. 1127.

A resolve providing for an extension of time within which suit should be brought under an act previously passed upon by the committee on Ways and Means was held not to come within the scope of this rule. MYERS, H. 1902, pp. 572, 971.

The operation of this rule cannot be reconsidered. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 885; P. MURPHY (acting Speaker) H. 1969, p. 2188. But the announcement of the reference to a committee of a substituted bill does not preclude verification of the vote, provided the bill is in the possession of the Clerk. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 869.

When the committee, making no recommendations, had been discharged from the further consideration of a bill, it was held that the rule did not require further committal for definite report. COX, H. 1915, p. 1216.

"*New provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means unless,*" etc.

For an instance in which it was ruled that the committee on Ways and Means had exceeded its authority, see MCKNIGHT, S. 1920, p. 797; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1607; SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2397.

For an instance in which it was ruled that the committee on Ways and Means had NOT exceeded its authority, see BARTLEY, H. 1969, p. 715.

That the provisions of this rule which provides that "new provisions shall not be added to such bills by the committee on Ways and Means, unless directly connected with the financial features thereof" do not bar said committee from recommending amendments in the same manner that individuals may move amendments, so long as they are germane to the subject-matter under consideration. YOUNG, H. 1921, pp. 889, 890; THOMPSON, H. 1963, p. 2694.

Also see COX, H. 1917, p. 810; CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1398, 1404; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1197, 1219. See YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 425; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

After the House has ordered to a third reading a new draft of a bill recommended by the committee on Ways and Means, it is too late to raise the point of order that said committee had exceeded its powers in reporting to the House a new draft under this rule. WILLIS, H. 1946, p. 1199.

After the House has substituted a new draft of a bill recommended by the committee on Ways and Means, it is too late to raise the point of order that said committee had exceeded its powers in reporting to the House a new draft. DAVOREN, H. 1967, p. 2521.

That the committee on Ways and Means was not exceeding its authority in substituting a bill for a Senate order providing for a study of several unrelated matters for the reason that such action is not introducing "new provisions" not connected with the financial features thereof because the order was based, in part, on the pending bill. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1827.

A bill should be referred to the committee on Ways and Means when there is any doubt that it affects the

state finances for a determination by that committee as to whether or not state finances were involved. P. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1969, p. 2188.

Rule 47. See notes to Rule 40.

As to whether it is proper under this rule to move to take from the files of last year a bill (which was then referred to the next General Court), and move its reference to a committee, without getting special leave to introduce it, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 466, and OSGOOD, appellant, p. 469.

After a bill has been laid aside as broader than the scope of the petition, the petition may be recommitted but it is not in order to move to substitute another bill for the petition. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 691.

"*Unless received from the Senate.*" See note to Senate Rule 23.

"*Moved as an amendment to the report of a committee.*" After a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, it is too late to raise the point of order that the bill is broader in its scope than the subject-matter referred to the committee. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463; HULL, H. 1927, p. 552.

Rule 48. Full reading may be requested of a bill not printed in amended form, if request is made at any time before the Clerk begins the calling of the roll. JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1933, p. 973. But see Rule 54. [Also see H. 1895, p. 1211.]

That a request for the full reading of a resolve must be made seasonably. ARTESANI (acting Speaker), H. 1958, p. 1408.

Rule 49. See notes to Senate Rule 54. See also "Courtesy between the Branches," under "Sundry

Rulings," at the end of the notes on the Joint Rules.

"*Finally rejected or disposed of by the House.*" The words "by the House" were added in 1890, following a ruling [that the House could send to the Senate two or more similar bills] by Speaker BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 864. [For a statement of the general parliamentary practice which differs from the position taken by Speaker BARRETT, see notes to Senate Rule 54.]

"A measure is rejected when the House refuses to allow it to take any of those steps necessary to its ultimate success." COGSWELL, S. 1877, pp. 305, 306. But "rejected" does not apply to a bill laid aside on a point of order. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1219.

The words "or disposed of" were inserted in 1920.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill is not to be debarred when an identical bill has been reported and is pending before the committee on Ways and Means, for pendency of a bill before a committee does not constitute final disposition. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 671. Also see KING (acting Speaker), H. 1941, p. 1915.

[Previous to the amendment of this rule adopted in 1920, it was held that a bill passed to be engrossed by the House but rejected by the Senate, is not by this rule barred from being again introduced in the House. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1151. Also see CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1908.]

The rejection of a bill providing for permanent clerical assistance does not exclude the subsequent introduction of a resolve providing for temporary clerical assistance. ADAMS (acting Speaker), H. 1900, p. 325. See also CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1207.

It is not in order to move as an amendment a bill the same as one which has been passed by the House and then refused passage over a veto. MARDEN, H.

1883, p. 819. [Distinction should be made between a rejected *bill*, which had been reported by a committee or substituted by the House, and a rejected *amendment* in the form of a proposed substitute bill. The latter, because of its rejection, never acquired standing as a bill, and would not come under this rule.]

After a bill "making appropriations for expenses of various charitable and reformatory institutions" was rejected, it was held that one of the sections of that bill could be introduced without violating this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 569. See also MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1226.

The final disposition of a bill accompanying an initiative petition does not prevent consideration by the House of a bill based upon a petition even though such measure is substantially the same. WINSLOW (acting Speaker), H. 1948, p. 1671.

Under this rule it was held that a bill from the Senate must be laid aside when the course of proceedings had been as follows: The petition with accompanying bill was originally presented in the Senate and there referred to a joint committee, in which reference the House concurred. The committee reported to the House, recommending reference to the next General Court; a motion to substitute the bill in question was rejected, and then the report was accepted by the House. In the Senate the bill was substituted for the report, and this bill, on its passage to a third reading in the House, was laid aside as coming within the scope of the rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 856; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1142. Also see BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 419. [These rulings are inconsistent with the present practice of permitting the same amendment to be moved at different readings or stages of a bill.] Subsequently, in the same

session, in a case in which the House had previously adopted a report recommending that the petitioner have leave to withdraw, it was held that a bill substituted in the Senate for the report should be entertained. The distinction made was that in this case the bill itself had not been previously offered in and rejected by the House. BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 961, 967.

Previous to the foregoing rulings it had been held that a bill may be received from the Senate and considered by the House, although a similar bill is there pending, or has been passed or rejected. Once in the House, and there referred to a committee of the House, a subsequent report of it back from that committee is a part of its career, and not such an introduction of it as to bring it within this rule as "introduced by a committee." LONG, H. 1877, p. 424; GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 550. *Contra*, see SANFORD, H. 1875, p. 323; OSGOOD (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 416.

That this rule does not apply to amendments previously disposed of by the House, see HERTER, H. 1939, p. 1950; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1619. [Also see (under "courtesy between the branches") Sundry Rulings.]

A bill changed in but a single essential provision is not substantially the same. SHERBURNE (acting Speaker), H. 1917, p. 1020; COX, H. 1916, p. 1146; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1590; NOYES, H. 1881, pp. 402, 447. See also MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1179; JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 204; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 1078; 1935, pp. 449, 1474; HAYS (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1185; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 301; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 643, 716 (2), 845, 994, 1198; H. 1938, pp. 354, 373, 1045, 1431; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 821, 991. [Also see S. 1903, p. 875; S. 1922, p. 750; S. 1929, p. 613.]

Many proposed substitutes have been excluded, under this rule, when embracing measures substantially the same as those covered by previously accepted reports of leave to withdraw, inexpedient to legislate or no legislation necessary. For examples see SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 349; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 555; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 934.

When the House substitutes a bill for one of several adverse reports on the same subject, it may then accept the other adverse reports and the provisions of this rule cannot be raised as a bar to further consideration when the substituted bill again comes before the House. O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 891.

An order cannot be excluded from consideration on the sole ground that its provisions contravene the provisions of an order previously adopted. HERTER (acting Speaker), H. 1937, p. 369.

For exclusion of an order limiting the number of cars to be run through the East Boston Tunnel, see WARNER, H. 1919, p. 1327.

When a report of leave to withdraw had been accepted by both branches, it was held that a bill, moved as an amendment to a subsequent report of the same committee to the same effect on a petition asking for substantially the same legislation as that on which the first report was based, must be laid aside. COLE, H. 1907, p. 540. See also COX (acting Speaker), H. 1912, p. 1032; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 1199, 1220.

After a bill reported on a petition has been rejected, the petition cannot be considered further. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 511. See also SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 198; KIMBALL (acting Speaker), H. 1871, p. 400. But see notes under Joint Rule 5.

The acceptance of a report "no legislation necessary

on the Governor's message" was held not to cut off action on a substitute for a bill previously reported by the same committee, although such bill and substitute covered matter embraced in the Governor's message. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584.

In the case of a bill which had been read a third time, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that it was improperly before the House because it was substantially the same as a bill which had been previously finally rejected. BATES, H. 1897, p. 1197; SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1279; HERTER, H. 1939, pp. 1175, 1196; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1444.

It was held that this rule applied to an article of amendment of the Constitution based on a message from the Governor but substantially the same as one which the House, previously to the receipt of the message, had refused to agree to because the committee might have reported a constitutional amendment which would meet the Governor's recommendation and yet be materially different from the amendment the House had rejected. [In this case the Speaker refused to rule on the question whether, if the Governor had sent in a message recommending specific legislation which had already been rejected by the House it would, if reported by a committee, be such an introduction by a committee as would bring it within the provisions of this rule.] CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1864, 1874. [But see HERTER, H. 1941, p. 1849.]

"*Introduced by any committee or member.*" As to the effect of these words, see LONG, H. 1877, p. 427. That the above words do not apply to reports of committees based upon Governor's messages. HERTER, H. 1941, p. 1849. [See *contra* — SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1587.]

That an order providing for forwarding to the Massachusetts Bar Association the transcript of evidence presented before the committee on Rules in connection with the summonsing of Alfred B. Cenedella, Lawrence R. Goldberg and other persons relative to corrupt acts by public officials and others is properly before the House, under Rule 49, for the reason that the prior subject-matter was in the nature of a secondary amendment and as such presented a different parliamentary question. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1925.

That an amendment to the "Bill providing for certain night parking of motor vehicles in the city of Boston" was properly before the House for the reason that its prior consideration had been at a different reading of the bill. BATAL (acting Speaker), H. 1951, p. 1960.

Rule 50. It is within the province of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading to report that a bill ought not to pass. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 862, 864.

That the committee on Bills in the Third Reading may recommend an amendment reinserting in a bill a provision which at a previous reading had been stricken out by the House. SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 2027.

When, the main question having been ordered, a bill is amended and referred, under Rule 50, to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading, debate may not be reopened when the bill again comes before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 888.

A bill having been substituted for another bill, in the engrossment stage, and prolonged debate having ensued on the question on passing the substituted bill to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that the substituted bill should

have been referred to the committee on Bills in the Third Reading. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1382.

Rule 53. For effect, after reconsideration of enactment and the striking out of the enacting clause, of a motion to reconsider the latter action, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

Rule 56. It was held that the provision requiring a bill to be placed in the Orders of the Day for the next day did not apply in a case where a bill had been returned, without recommendations, by a committee, in response to an order to report forthwith, and the committee had been discharged. Cox, H. 1915, p. 1192.

That a bill filed in the Clerk's office after adjournment and placed on the Calendar for the next sitting is properly before the House since the first reading of a bill is an undebatable stage and it has been the custom over a period of many years to dispense with such first reading without prejudicing members' rights. KIERNAN (acting Speaker), H. 1962, p. 1128.

Rule 57. See note to Rule 56.

That a request for the yeas and nays on the acceptance of an adverse report is not frivolous in its nature, but a main question. HULL, H. 1926, p. 292.

Rule 58. After a bill has been ordered to a third reading, it is too late to raise the point of order that it was not based on a definite recommendation of the majority of a special commission on whose report the bill was based. HULL, H. 1928, p. 738. Or that it is broader than the scope of the subject-matter on which it was based. SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1058.

Rule 59. Matters in the Calendar must be acted upon separately. A single request that several mat-

ters be passed for debate is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

A motion that several matters in the Calendar be laid upon the table is not in order. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

Rule 60. A point of order that the House is not complying with the disposal of matters in the Orders of the Day according to the provisions of this rule [and also Rule 61] is premature if raised before the House has met for the second legislative day. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 954. [Subsequently, after declaration of second legislative day, the point of order was well taken, p. 955.]

Rule 61. If a matter is discharged from the Orders of the Day, the vote cannot be reconsidered on the succeeding day. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 362. [Also see ruling under Rule 60.]

Rule 62. "*If . . . an amendment is made.*" The word "made" is the equivalent of "adopted." BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 696.

"*Substantially changing the greater part of such bill.*" For a case in which a bill was held to have been substantially changed, see PATON (acting Speaker), H. 1899, p. 855. For cases in which a bill was held not to have been substantially changed, see MEYER, H. 1895, p. 1275; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1312.

For cases in which a substitute bill was held not to change substantially the greater part of the original bill, see GIBBS (acting Speaker), H. 1919, p. 951; MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

"*And shall then be open to further amendment before such question is put.*" By general parliamentary law it is not in order to amend a substitute at the same stage in which it is adopted. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 849.

It is too late to raise on the following day a point of order that a substituted measure should have been postponed under the rule. COX, H. 1918, p. 563. See also YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 800.

VOTING.

It is the duty of every member to vote unless excused from so doing, or debarred "by private interests distinct from the public interest." BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1207. See note to House Rule 64.

A member has no right to change his vote after the result is declared, even though the declaration is erroneous, and the right is claimed prior to a corrected statement. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 496.

A vote may be declared null and void after it has been recorded. EDDY, H. 1855, p. 1570.

Pending a roll call it is not in order to move that the doors be closed, because such a motion, if adopted, might prevent members from coming in to vote. It is, however, in order to close the doors in case of a quorum call of the House, because it is the very object of the proceeding to ascertain who is present. HALE, H. 1859, p. 335.

Rule 63. In the case of a creditor or stockholder of the Eastern Railroad, it was held that he could vote on the bill "for the relief of the Eastern Railroad Company and the securing of its debts and liabilities," inasmuch as such creditor's or stockholder's interest was not "distinct from the public interest, but was inseparably mixed with it." LONG, H. 1876, p. 181, and cases there cited. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 202, 212.

A director of a bank which has petitioned for an increase of capital was held not to be excluded by interest from voting on a motion to instruct the com-

mittee on Banks and Banking to report leave to withdraw on all petitions by banks for an increase of capital. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 605. See also WINTHROP, H. 1838, pp. 77, 78, 79; WINTHROP, H. 1840, p. 207. (The latter ruling, which is in MS., may be found in print in the Addresses and Speeches of Robert C. Winthrop, Little, Brown & Co., 1852, p. 272.)

In the case of a bill "to equalize the bounties of our soldiers," which provided for paying certain sums of money to a particular class of persons described in the bill, it was held that a member who, under the provisions of the bill, would be entitled to $200, had such an interest as would deprive him of the right to vote. STONE, H. 1866, p. 364. See also cases there cited.

A member is not debarred from voting on account of private interest unless that interest is shown to be immediate, direct and unmistakably in conflict with the interest of the general public. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 844; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1578.

A member on the payroll of the city of Boston is not debarred from voting on the adoption of an order providing for the appointment of a joint special committee to investigate the finances of said city, because of a private interest in conflict with the interest of the general public. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1945, p. 1586.

That members of the House who are attorneys-at-law are not debarred from voting under the provisions of this rule on a bill providing for a reorganization of the district courts. GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 1972.

The proper time to raise a point of order questioning the right of a member to vote on account of interest is after the roll has been called and the member's vote recorded. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1125; HULL, H.

1928, p. 588; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 1357; WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1437.

For other cases relating to this rule, see BANKS, H. 1852. p. 225; ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 387.

Rule 64. Any member may require the observance by other members of the duty of voting while the vote is proceeding, and before it is declared; but it is too late to call for the enforcement of the rule after the vote has been completed and declared. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 564.

The proper time to raise a point of order under this rule is before the vote has been completed and declared. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1687.

A point of order that before the vote is declared the Speaker should secure applications from members desiring to be excused from voting was not well taken for the reason that the present rules of the House do not give the Chair the power to compel members to vote. O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1699.

"*Members desiring to be excused from voting shall make application*," etc. For a case which arose prior to the adoption of this provision, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 367.

This rule applies only to main questions, and not to subsidiary, incidental or privileged questions. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 766.

"*And shall not be subject to the provisions of rule sixty-eight.*" This means that the yeas and nays cannot be taken on the question of excusing a member from voting. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 607.

Rule 66. The privilege of a member to doubt a vote has been held not to be lost, although another member, desiring to offer an amendment, first se-

cures recognition by the chair. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1996.

For a case in which it was held that the verification of a vote was in order even though a motion to adjourn had followed and been rejected, see COX, H. 1918, p. 613.

Rule 67. "*And if a quorum is present the vote shall stand.*" This is an expression of a general principle enunciated by Speaker Sanford, H. 1874, p. 564. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 226. See also notes of rulings on the Constitution, Articles of Amendment, XXXIII, and on the Senate Rules under "Voting."

Where the Journal showed that less than a quorum voted, and that the point of order was immediately raised that a quorum was not present and the House adjourned without determining whether a quorum was in fact present, it was held that the vote was void. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 370.

The absence of a quorum does not automatically adjourn the House and a motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to secure the presence of a quorum may be made. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1442.

That general parliamentary practice supports the view that if the House is in the process of verifying a vote when a member doubts the presence of a quorum, that, upon the securing of a quorum, no further debate should be permitted. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 1853.

On a rising vote being taken, after the announcement by the Speaker of the vote in any one division, it is too late to ask that the count of said division be retaken or verified after the announcement by the Speaker of the count in the next division. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 645.

Rule 68. The call for the yeas and nays on the question of the disposition of a matter on the Calendar must be made before the consideration of the next matter on the Calendar has been taken up. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 359.

When a question is before the House, and the yeas and nays have been ordered, a motion to reverse the roll call is not in order. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 299.

It seems that request for the yeas and nays cannot be laid on the table. See ASHMUN, H. 1841, p. 385.

Pending the taking of the yeas and nays a point of order will not be entertained. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1232; WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1562; H. 1948, p. 1455; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1576.

After a request for the yeas and nays has been refused, a second request on the same question cannot be entertained. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1314; WHITE (acting Speaker), H. 1910, p. 646.

"*No member shall be allowed to vote who was not on the floor before the vote is declared.*" For a case arising when the rule provided that no member shall be allowed to vote who was not upon the floor when his name was called, or before the roll call was finished, see EDDY, H. 1855, pp. 1573, 1658.

"*If . . . a member states . . . that he has paired . . . such members shall be excused from voting.*" It has been held not to be in order to pair on a motion to adjourn. BARNES (acting Speaker), H. 1889, p. 709.

"*But shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum.*" Prior to the addition of these words to the rule it was held that if the roll call showed less than a quorum present and voting, the pairs announced could not be counted to make up a quorum. BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 774, 799.

When, after a vote had been taken and the Speaker

had stated that, if there were no objection, pairs would be received before the vote was announced, to which no objection had then been made, it was held not to be in order subsequently to question the reception and announcement of such pairs. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 346.

Rule 69. See notes on Rule 68.

RECONSIDERATION.

Rule 70. This rule was reconstructed and certain new provisions were added in 1902.

Agreement to an Article of Amendment of the Constitution can be reconsidered. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 422; MORAN (in joint session), H. 1935, p. 1289.

Reconsideration can be had of a vote rejecting the report of a committee which declared that the seat of a member was vacant. HALE, H. 1859, p. 133.

As to reconsideration of votes to commit petitions, etc., and of the enactment of laws, see notes to Senate Rules 8 and 53.

A motion to suspend this rule may be entertained after the time allowed for a motion to reconsider has elapsed. NOYES, H. 1887, p. 331.

When a vote has been passed to close debate at a specified time, and that time has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the debate. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote whereby a rule has been suspended cannot be entertained after business consequent upon the suspension has intervened. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 466.

As to whether the adoption of an order can be reconsidered after its execution has begun, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 270. ["The House alone has ample authority to make a committee, and may rescind its

order for this purpose *before proceedings are had by the committee.*"]

[A motion was entertained to reconsider the adoption of an order providing for a joint committee to redivide the Commonwealth into congressional districts, although the members of the committee had been appointed in both branches. H. 1931, pp. 446, 453.]

[Speaker Saltonstall was prepared to rule that, upon reconsideration of a vote on which the main question had been ordered or debate had been closed, the bill was open for further debate. See bill creating a milk control board, H. 1934, pp. 880, 888, 895.]

A motion to rescind a standing or special order of the House may be entertained after the time for reconsideration of the order has expired. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 823; H. 1895, p. 982.

It has been held that a motion to reconsider a vote on an undebatable question cannot be debated. ROCKWELL, H. 1858, p. 331.

"*On the next day thereafter on which a quorum is present.*" Before the requirement of the presence of a quorum (121 members) was inserted in this rule, it was held that a session held merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Constitution, and not for the purpose of transacting business, was not to be considered as "the succeeding day." BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

When each of two or more daily sessions is declared to be a legislative day, each session is a day within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1036.

During the last week of the session, the House having voted to remain in session until the completion of the matter under consideration and the vote thereon having been taken, it was held that a motion to recon-

sider was in order before adjournment. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1444.

"*Except during the last week of the session.*" These words may be construed as meaning the week prior to the date of final adjournment in case a date for prorogation has been voted by the House. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 965. These words do not abrogate the right of a member to move reconsideration on the succeeding day. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 996.

"*Before the Orders of the Day have been taken up.*" For a case in which a motion to reconsider was entertained after the Orders of the Day were taken up, see OLMSTEAD (acting Speaker), H. 1892, pp. 380, 381. But see also ST. JOHN (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 1202.

"*First in the Orders of the Day for the succeeding day.*" Under a rule having a similar requirement, it was held to be necessary, notwithstanding the rule, to take up forthwith a motion to reconsider a vote that when the House adjourn it be to a day or hour different from that fixed by the rules. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 415.

"*Shall be considered forthwith.*" This does not prevent a postponement of action on the motion to reconsider by vote to that effect. HALE (acting Speaker), H. 1874, p. 23.

A bill having been laid aside on the ground that it was beyond the scope of the petition on which it was based, a motion was made to recommit the bill under a suspension of the 5th Joint Rule. This motion having been rejected, and a motion to reconsider its rejection being before the House, it was held that the consideration of such motion could by vote be postponed to a time certain. WALKER, H. 1909, pp. 844, 851.

Where a bill had passed to be engrossed, and a motion to reconsider had been made, it was held that laying the motion to reconsider on the table would not carry the bill to the table, but would leave the Clerk at liberty to send it to the Senate. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478. *Contra*, see notes to Senate Rule 46.

"*Provided, further.*" For the origin of this proviso, see KINNICUTT, H. 1844, p. 524.

In the case of a motion to reconsider a vote whereby the House refused to discharge a matter from the Orders of the Day under a suspension of the rules, it was held that such motion should be considered at the time when made. TOBIN (acting Speaker), H. 1886, p. 524.

When a motion to reconsider is pending, it is too late to entertain a point of order that the matter under consideration is not properly before the House. SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 428.

The acceptance of an adverse report having been reconsidered at the next sitting, and an amendment rejected at the preceding sitting also having been reconsidered, it cannot be held that the amendment is not in order on the ground that a similar amendment had been rejected at said next sitting. CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1022.

That the House must proceed with a motion to reconsider the rejection of an amendment to the report of the joint special committee appointed to prepare rules for the government of the two branches, under the provisions of Rule 70, unless a motion to postpone prevails. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 519.

Rule 71. "*No question shall be twice reconsidered.*" Where a bill had been rejected, and reconsideration was carried, and the bill was then amended in an es-

sential feature, it was held that a reconsideration of a second rejection would be in order, because the question on the second rejection was not the same as that on the first. STONE, H. 1867, p. 218; HEYWOOD (acting President), S. 1865, p. 533.

The same question cannot twice be reconsidered. The fact that the question has been decided once in the affirmative and once in the negative makes no difference. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 721; CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 1020.

It has been held that this rule can be suspended so as to allow a second reconsideration. PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 481.

It is competent for the House to reconsider a vote refusing to pass a bill over the Executive veto, notwithstanding the first vote is described in the Constitution as a "reconsideration" of the bill. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 583; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1905, p. 1098. See notes on the Constitution, Chap. I., Sect. I., Art. II.

RULES OF DEBATE.

Remarks should be addressed to the presiding officer, not to the House in general. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

When a member yields the floor to another, he loses the right to it altogether. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 741.

When a member rises for the purpose of objecting to the granting of unanimous consent he is recognized for that purpose only and is not entitled to the floor in preference to another member. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 178.

That a member by yielding the floor to another member cannot thus transfer to the latter the right to the floor. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 474.

No person not a member of the legislative body has any right to take part in the debates. For a case in which application of this rule was made to the chaplain's prayer, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 291.

The uniform custom in the House has been to allude to a member by his residence. The pronouncing of the name of one member by another in debate is liable to lead to the excitement of personal feeling, and to a disturbance of that harmony and courtesy among the members which are essential to the highest style of order in a deliberative assembly. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155.

A member is not debarred under the provisions of this rule from reading from the House Journal the names of members of the House. GIBBONS, H. 1953, p. 887.

That the uniform custom of the House has been to consider it improper to divulge what has taken place in executive sessions of committees. TYLER (acting Speaker), H. 1954, p. 1628.

That a member was not violating the uniform custom of the House which prohibits the divulging what has taken place in executive sessions of committees. SKERRY, H. 1957, p. 909.

Allusion should not be made to the opinions or wishes of the Executive for the purpose of influencing the decision of any question. This point is not one merely of formality or propriety, but one of principle, affecting the independence of the several branches of the government. The official acts and orders of the Executive, and his opinions officially communicated to the Legislature, are properly subjects of discussion and may well be referred to for the purpose of influencing the action of the legislative body; but it is irregular and unparliamentary in debate for a member, with a view to securing the passage or defeat of a measure, to refer to the supposed opinion or wish of the Executive not officially promulgated. BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 155; MORISON (acing Speaker), H. 1889, p. 800.

It is out of order for members to debate opinions of the Governor except in so far as said opinions are expressed in official messages and documents and that to impugn the motives of the Governor is clearly out of order. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1233; O'NEILL, H. 1951, pp. 1440, 1969; SKERRY, H. 1955, pp. 481, 846, 886, 1310, 1938; 2004.

That the remarks of a member related to official acts or orders of the Governor and even though they were not officially communicated to the Legislature, they were well within the ambit of previous rulings. O'DEA (acting Speaker), H. 1955, p. 1305. [Ruling of the Chair sustained on appeal.]

That considerable latitude is allowed in debating a question based on a message from the Governor which had been officially communicated to the House. SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 950.

A member. in presenting to the House his question of personal privilege, is not violating the general practice of legislative procedure which prohibits the introduction of the name of the Chief Executive in debate even though it directly relates to action of the Governor in relation thereto. VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1946, pp. 1127, 1128.

When unanimous consent has been granted to make a statement a member must confine his remarks to a brief statement and not proceed to debate the passage of a bill. BURKE (acting Speaker), H. 1947, p. 1458.

After a point of order has been raised, the subject can be postponed to give the Chair time for consideration. NOYES, H. 1882, p. 446.

A point of order will not lie for the reason that a bill does not conform to the subject-matter as stated in the title. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160.

An order having been adopted that the Speaker

should declare an adjournment on the completion of the business on which the House was engaged at 5 o'clock, it was held that a motion to take a recess until 7:30, made after 5 o'clock, was not in order, for the reason that the order had not been suspended. BRACKETT, H. 1885, pp. 771, 775.

Rule 74. A point of order that a member was not on his feet when he made a motion to adjourn whereas the objector addressed the Chair from his seat, was not well taken. SALTONSTALL, H. 1933, p. 1154. Also see BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908.

Rule 76. The House has refused to sustain a ruling that the intent of this rule is to give the preference in speaking only to such members who have not spoken as rise at the same time with a member who may desire to speak a second time. HALE, H. 1859, p. 288. See also BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 908; O'NEILL, H. 1950, p. 1463.

That the Chair had not violated the provisions of this rule as the member who had the floor was speaking on the motion to suspend Rule 79 and that it was the first time he had spoken on that particular question. ARTESANI (acting Speaker), H. 1958, p. 1408.

Rule 77. That an amendment would be considered in legible form as it has been the custom of the Clerk to perfect, when possible, amendments that were not too clear as to meaning. MOAKLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1959, p. 1465.

That an amendment was not in suitable amendment form as it could not, if adopted, be attached to the bill. QUINN, H. 1968, p. 2155.

MOTIONS.

In general terms, it is a principle of parliamentary law that no question can be moved a second time

upon which the judgment of the House has already been expressed. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540; HALE, H. 1859, p. 277; PHELPS, H. 1856, p. 530. Thus a report of leave to withdraw having been made and an amendment substituting a bill having been rejected and the report having then been laid upon the table, the same motion to amend is not in order when the report is again taken from the table. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 767.

If a motion to lay on the table is lost, another motion to lay on the table is not in order until some substantial business has been transacted. The rejection of a motion to adjourn is not substantial business. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 281. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 286.

A motion to suspend the rule limiting the time allowed to each speaker is in order pending a debate, although before the debate began a similar motion had been made and defeated. HALE, H. 1859, p. 603.

A motion that the further reading of a paper be dispensed with is not barred by the fact that at a previous point in the reading a similar motion has been rejected. HIGGINS (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 128.

No two resolutions nor any two bills contradictory to each other can be passed at the same session. See WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

That an amendment substituting (in part) a bill for an order providing for an investigation of the disposition of "breaks" at horse and dog racing meetings cannot be entertained for the reason it would reverse what the House had already done and subsequently had refused to reconsider. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1440.

If, however, an amendment is made at one reading of a bill, inserting certain words, the same words, or any part of them, may be stricken out by amendment

at a subsequent reading without reconsideration of the first amendment. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 246. So also the rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained at a subsequent reading. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187. For further modifications and explanations of this principle, see notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

A resolution disapproving of the course of a member is not admissible, unless such course has been a violation of the rules and privileges of the House. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 292.

Rule 78. "*A motion . . . may be withdrawn by the mover if no objection is made.*" When a motion to reconsider was made, and under the rule went over to the succeeding day, it was held that it was no longer before the House and could not be withdrawn until reached on such succeeding day, unless the rule was suspended so that it could be at once considered. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 533.

Rule 79. "*A motion to adjourn shall be always first in order.*" A motion to adjourn is not in order "when a member in debate has the floor" or pending the verification of a vote. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 275, 365.

If the main question has been ordered, a motion to adjourn is not in order until the main question is decided. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 275.

When a time has been fixed for taking a vote, and that time has arrived, a motion to adjourn is not in order, for the reason that adjournment would be a reversal of the decision to vote at a specified time. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

A motion to adjourn to a specified time is not entitled to precedence. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 302.

Although members' names are frequently used by presiding officers in presenting motions for adjournment this should never be done without the member's consent express or implied. THOMPSON, H. 1963, p. 2819.

If a motion to adjourn has been negatived, it cannot be renewed until substantial business has intervened. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 303; BACHELDER (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 780; DAVOREN (acting Speaker), H. 1963, p. 1650. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

If there is no other motion before the House, a motion to adjourn may be amended by specifying a particular day, and it has been held that it is not even then debatable. CROWNINSHIELD, H. 1849, p. 314.

The lack of a quorum does not automatically adjourn the House and a motion to instruct the Sergeant-at-Arms to secure the presence of a quorum is in order. MURPHY (acting Speaker), H. 1949, p. 1442. See notes to House Rule 85.

Rule 80. See notes to Rules 68 and 79.

"*Or some other motion that has precedence.*" If a special assignment is not called up on the day assigned for its consideration, it has been held that it falls through and loses its privilege, but this ruling was overruled by the House. BLISS, H. 1853, p. 347. See notes to Senate Rule 46.

"*And he shall receive no motion relating to the same, except, etc.*" In the absence of specific authority under any rule, it was held that, pending the question on ordering to a third reading a certain bill introduced by initiative petition, it was not in order then to entertain a resolution proposing a legislative substitute, to be grouped with the said bill on the ballot as an alternative therefor. WARNER, H. 1920, p. 832.

"*To lay on the table.*" A motion to lay on the table is not in order after the main question has been

ordered. HULL, H. 1928, p. 918 (appeal not sustained).

"*For the previous question.*" A motion for the previous question was held to be out of order where the only business intervening between it and a prior motion for the previous question was the offering of two amendments and the rejection of a motion to postpone. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 349.

A motion for the previous question cannot be entertained by the Chair when another member has the floor. THOMPSON (acting Speaker), H. 1956, p. 973.

This motion may be renewed after "such length of time has been consumed in debate as to make it virtually a new question." JEWETT (acting Speaker), H. 1930, p. 923.

For restrictions on debate after previous question has been moved, see rulings under Rules 81 and 82.

"*To close the debate at a specified time.*" See notes to Rule 85.

"*To commit (or recommit).*" See CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1317. See also note to Senate Rule 46.

"*To amend.*" See notes to House Rule 90 and Senate Rules 46 and 50.

"*To refer to the next General Court.*" It has been held that a motion to refer to the next General Court can be applied to a motion to reconsider. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1277.

That a point of order that a recess declared by the Speaker was contrary to the facts since the question thereon had not been put to the House for its vote, is not well taken for the reason that it had not been seasonably raised. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1971.

Rule 81. If the House adjourns pending a motion for the previous question, the consideration of said

motion is not removed from before the House on the following day. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 604.

After a motion has been made for the previous question all debate upon the main question shall be suspended until the previous question is decided. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1622.

Rule 82. That a member was not confining himself to stating reasons why the previous question should not be put as required by the provisions of this rule. WILLIS, H. 1947, p. 1622; O'NEILL, H. 1949, p. 1685.

Rule 84. After the adoption of the motion for the previous question, and after it was shown, on putting the main question to vote, that a quorum was not present, the point of order that, upon securing the attendance of a quorum, further debate should be allowed, was held to be not well taken as not being seasonably raised. COLE, H. 1907, p. 794.

If a motion for the previous question is carried while a motion to reconsider the adoption of an amendment is pending, the motion to reconsider is not thereby made the main question. ELDRIDGE (acting Speaker), H. 1860, p. 288.

"*And then upon the main question.*" The announcement of a vote for the preacher of the election sermon having shown that no person had a majority, a motion was made that the person having the highest number of votes be declared elected, and the previous question was then moved and carried, and it was held that the main question was the motion that a plurality should elect. BRADBURY, H. 1848, p. 273.

Rule 85. Unless the vote on a motion to close debate at a specified time can be taken at least thirty minutes before the time specified, the motion is im-

properly before the House. BATES, H. 1899, p. 505; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1952.

When the hour mentioned in an order closing debate at a specified time has arrived, further debate is in order if the House, by unanimous consent, extends the time. WILLIS, H. 1945, p. 1533.

It has been held that a motion to close the debate must be put to the question before the time specified in the motion even if it is necessary to interrupt a speaker for the purpose of so doing. UPHAM, S. 1858, p. 448.

A motion to close debate at a specified time was held not to have been rendered inoperative by the fact that after the time had passed, but before the votes on various pending amendments and on the main question had been taken, the House considered and acted upon a special assignment and then adjourned. MYERS, H. 1903, p. 955.

The motion to close the debate at a specified time cannot be applied to a motion to refer a matter to the next General Court, for the reason that one subsidiary motion cannot be applied to another. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 599.

The adoption of a motion to take the vote at a specified time does not bar a motion for the previous question or a motion to extend the time. SANFORD, H. 1873, p. 262. When, however, the time fixed for taking the vote has arrived, it is too late to move a reconsideration in order to extend the time. NOYES, H. 1880, p. 220.

A motion to reconsider a vote fixing the time for closing debate, although made before the time specified, is cut off if the time specified arrives before the vote on reconsideration is taken. WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1266.

Adoption of a motion to close debate at a specified

time does not "result in shutting off the opportunity of moving the amendments contemplated by various members." SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 953.

Rule 86. When a bill has been substituted for the report of a committee, the member who made the motion to substitute is not in charge of the measure within the meaning of this rule, unless such member was in charge of the original measure. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863; BARRETT, H. 1893, p. 1073.

If the committee on Bills in the Third Reading reports adversely on a bill which has been substituted for the report of a committee, the chairman of the committee on Bills in the Third Reading is not in charge of the bill within the meaning of this rule. BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 863.

Reference to the committee on Rules for the purpose of modifying a bill so as to make it conform to the provisions of the order upon which it was based, was held not to take the bill out of the charge of the member of the committee by whom it was originally reported. POWERS (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 914.

Where a bill reported by a committee had been amended in the House by the substitution of another bill, it was held that the member in charge of the bill originally reported was entitled to the ten minutes allowed by the rule. BATES, H. 1897, p. 836.

A bill reported to the House by the committee on Education having been amended in the Senate by the substitution of another bill, and the latter on reaching the House having been referred under the rule to the Finance committee, which reported that the substituted bill ought to pass, it was held that the member of the committee on Education who had charge of the original bill was still in charge. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1891, p. 1037.

The member in charge of a measure is entitled to the time allowance given by this rule whenever the measure is before the House. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1283.

"*When the member entitled to speak under this rule is absent,*" etc. Prior to the addition of this clause it was held that in the absence of the member in charge no other member of the committee could be considered as in charge, and entitled to speak. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 677.

Rule 88. For rulings on recommittals see Joint Rule 5.

MOTIONS TO AMEND.

Rule 89. When an amendment has been adopted inserting or striking out certain words in a bill, the same words when taken in connection with other words, thus constituting a different proposition, may be struck out or inserted by subsequent amendment at the same stage. WARNER, H. 1919, p. 211; BATES, H. 1899, p. 909. See notes to Senate Rule 46, under "*to amend.*"

A point of order against an amendment is premature when an amendment of the amendment is pending or when a motion to recommit is pending. HULL, H. 1927: p. 632.

Rule 90. The rejection of an amendment at one reading of a bill does not bar the same amendment from being entertained after a subsequent reading, or in connection with any other bill to which it would be germane. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1187; SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1599.

An amendment proposing a state-wide referendum on any bill has not been in order since adoption of the "Initiative and Referendum" Article of Amendment (XLVIII) to the Constitution, which substituted a

new method of referendum by petition. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, pp. 1080 and 1740; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 2362; SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 958; DAVOREN (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 1388.

An amendment providing for local acceptance of a bill providing for mass transportation facilities was held to be germane even though not requested by the petitioner. DAVOREN (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 2045.

An amendment eliminating certain taxes from a bill based on a message from the Governor was held to be germane even though the Governor had asked for legislation in the precise form of the bill submitted with such message. DAVOREN, H. 1965, p. 2588.

The words "or for such other legislation as may be deemed necessary" in a petition asking for legislation must be construed as limited to the principal subject of the petition. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 518.

An amendment striking out a portion of a bill is not germane if it broadens the bill beyond the scope of the petition. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 918.

An amendment is not in order if it extends beyond the scope of the subject matter on which the report of a committee is based. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 232; BARRETT, H. 1893, pp. 1046, 1056; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1146; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, pp. 290, 405, 642; H. 1931, p. 938; H. 1933, p. 1194; H. 1936, pp. 533, 753; BIGELOW (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 609; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 453, 572, 714; H. 1938, pp. 237, 526, 1495, 1560. The Governor, in returning bills with recommendation of amendment, is not exempt from this principle. SALTONSTALL, H. 1936, p. 1573.

See notes to Senate Rule 50. See also ruling by Speaker BARRETT (H. 1889, p. 842), cited in notes on Joint Rules under "Committees."

For rulings as to amendments declared to be germane, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1064; H. 1936, pp. 388, 463, 886, 926, 1038; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341; CAHILL, H. 1937, pp. 577, 1198; H. 1938, pp. 661, 815, 1069.

The scope of a bill sought to be amended is not limited by the scope of an investigation which may have been ordered, but includes the scope of the original petition and of any resulting bill or resolve which may have been given legislative sanction. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765.

For amendments deemed not to be frivolous in their nature, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 761; CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1280.

An amendment relative to the public *purchase* and operation of a public utility is broader in its scope than a recommendation for legislation relative to the public *control* and operation of such utility. HULL, H. 1928, p. 990; SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 938.

An amendment increasing an appropriation to an amount larger than the specific sum recommended by the Governor in a special emergency message is not in order. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 214. See notes to Amendment LXIII of the Constitution.

An amendment authorizing the playing of poker in connection with prizes to be won by chance, was held not to be germane to a bill authorizing the playing of "beano, or any similar game." CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1934, p. 1169.

A bill contemplating legislation is not admissible as an amendment to a report of a committee, leave to withdraw, on a petition which simply asks for a public hearing and not for legislation. TUCKER (acting Speaker), H. 1892, p. 460.

In a case where a bill permissive in its character was the subject matter referred, it was held that an

amendment, which, if adopted, would make the bill mandatory, was not in order. McDonough (acting Speaker), H. 1888, p. 535. See also Cushing, H. 1912, p. 1662; Saltonstall, H. 1933, p. 1193.

An amendment which provides for a *modification* of an existing law is not germane to a bill which provides for a repeal of the law. Cox, H. 1916, p. 288; Marden, H. 1883, p. 512; Noyes, H. 1887, pp. 523, 552; Barrett, H. 1892, p. 786; Darling (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1085. [For an interpretation of "modification" see Saltonstall, H. 1935, p. 1740.]

On a petition for repeal of a law, it is competent to report or substitute a bill for repeal of a part of that law, on the ground that it is competent to grant a part of the request of the petitioner. Saltonstall, H. 1935, p. 1739.

On a petition asking for a study of the subject-matter, it is not competent to substitute a bill. Bartley, 1970, p. 1669.

On recommendations for modification of the so-called compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance law, it was held not to be germane to move an amendment repealing that law. Saltonstall, H. 1935, p. 1414.

A bill regulating the giving of entertainments on the Lord's Day was held to be within the scope of and germane to a petition asking for the prohibition of such entertainments. Myers, H. 1900, p. 738.

A substitute removing existing legal restrictions is not germane to a petition and bill imposing more rigid restrictions. Myers, H. 1900, p. 1007; Weeks (acting Speaker), H. 1908, p. 749.

An amendment providing for the abolition of an official board was held not to be germane to a petition asking for the continuance of the board. Meyer, H. 1894, p. 825.

The House has a right in granting legislation to impose such provisos, conditions or limitations as to it may seem fit. BARRETT, H. 1892, pp. 536, 839. See also COX, H. 1916, p. 837; CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1645; CAHILL, H. 1938, p. 527; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1407; BARTLEY, H. 1969, pp. 1755, 1769.

An amendment proposing an investigation of *and report on* the subject matter of a resolve must be held to be germane, even though an investigation was not requested by the petitioners. HULL, H. 1926, p. 738; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 504; CAHILL, H. 1938, pp. 630, 844.

But an amendment is not in order if it seeks only to ascertain the will of the people with reference to the subject matter, for the reason that such a proposition would not result in a report to the Legislature on which legislation could be based. HULL, H. 1927, p. 501; SALTONSTALL, H. 1932, p. 430; HERTER, H .1939, p. 923.

It is competent, in connection with a bill requiring the expenditure of a large sum of money, to provide by amendment a method of raising the money. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 1425; QUINN (acting Speaker), H. 1964, p. 1241. And to designate by amendment methods of financing a bill, "even from money already allocated for other purposes". CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1935, p. 1644. And to reduce by amendment an amount of money authorized (in the preceding year) to be expended, provided the money has not been spent. CAHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1936, p. 341.

An amendment relating to investments by savings banks is not germane to a bill based on a petition for legislation relative to the investment of savings bank deposits in the bonds of telephone companies. HULL, H. 1928, p. 241.

When the question is upon concurring with the other branch in the adoption of an amendment, such

amendment only is the subject under consideration. COLE, H. 1906, p. 982; Quinn, 1967, p. 2653. And it is not in order to move to concur with the Senate in an amendment of an item, with a further amendment striking out the entire item, for the reason that it is not competent for the House to eliminate by amendment an item which had been agreed to by both branches. SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 889.

Where a report, no legislation necessary, had been amended by the Senate by the substitution, in part, of certain bills for so much of the report as related to the subject-matter of the said bills, and the report (remainder) had been accepted by that branch and so endorsed, it was held that the subject-matter covered by the said bills had been removed from the report, and only the remainder thereof was before the House for its consideration. YOUNG, H. 1921, p. 1005.

For sundry cases in which a point of order has been raised that a proposed amendment is not germane to the subject under consideration, see the appendixes to the House Journals under the title of "Questions of Order," or "Order, Points of". A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual for the General Court of that year.

An amendment in the form of a substitute bill may not be amended after adoption, until the next reading of the substituted bill. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 984; DAVOREN, H. 1966, p. 1632; H. 1967, p. 2521 QUINN, 1968, p. 1716.

It is too late to raise objection that a substitute bill is not germane to a petition after the substitute has been adopted. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 406; SALTONSTALL, H. 1935, p. 821.

So also it is too late to raise objection that an amendment is not germane to a bill after the amendment has

been adopted (NOYES, H. 1888, p. 463; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1276; H. 1903, p. 1032; SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 774), or after the consideration of the amendment has occupied the attention of the House a portion of two sessions. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 367. See also DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463; NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480.

Objection that a bill covers matters not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. See p. 745. [For citations on rulings based on the foregoing, see Sundry Rulings.]

See notes to Senate Rule 50 and to Joint Rules under the head of "Committees."

That an amendment, offered as a substitute (in part) for a special report of the committee on Rules relative to an investigation of certain acts and conduct of Alfred B. Cenedella, Lawrence R. Goldberg and other public officials, was improperly before the House for the reason that it was broader in its scope than the subject-matter of the pending report. The amendment was in the nature of a resolve addressing the Governor to remove John S. Derham from the office of Justice of the Second District Court of Southern Worcester. As the removal contemplates concurrent action by the other branch and as the Senate had no part in authorizing the investigation, no amendment would be in order which would make that branch a party to the proposed action. O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1906.

That a point of order that the failure to adopt an amendment to a bill left it in a form where it was improperly before the House was held to be not well taken for the reason that the question raised was a matter of law. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 946.

That a point of order that a bill in its amended form is not properly before the House for the reason that the remaining provisions thereof were broader in their scope than the petition upon which the bill was based was held to be not well taken, because the amendments had already been adopted and the House had engaged in protracted debate on the question of referring the bill, as amended, to the next annual session. O'NEILL, H. 1952, p. 1576.

For ruling on amendment offered to a bill, where the Governor had recommended the enactment of the legislation in its *precise form* — —, see DAVOREN, H. 1965, p. 2588.

Rule 91. This rule does not save the right to amend when a simple motion to strike out (*i.e.*, a motion not embracing a proposition to insert) has been made and rejected. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

"*A question containing two or more propositions capable of division.*" The question, "Shall this bill pass to be engrossed?" is not divisible. Thus, in passing to be engrossed a bill fixing certain salaries, the bill cannot be divided so as to allow the salary of each official to be voted on separately. WARDWELL (acting Speaker), H. 1881, p. 490.

"*Strike out and insert.*" See NOYES, H. 1880, p. 60.

Rule 92. See note to Senate Rule 51.

APPEAL.

Rule 94. An appeal from the ruling of the Chair must be taken at once. The right to appeal is cut off by the intervention of other business. PHELPS, H. 1857, p. 907. See also CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 289.

Upon the question raised by an appeal, a motion for the previous question is in order. MYERS, H. 1903, pp. 965, 1064.

For a case where the Chair refused to entertain an appeal because the question had previously been decided by a ruling of the Chair, which was confirmed by a vote of the House and thereby had become the judgment of the House, see BLISS, H. 1853, p. 365.

A motion to reconsider a decision upon an appeal was entertained, but subsequently was withdrawn. BLISS, H. 1853, pp. 730, 736, 763.

A motion to lay an appeal on the table is not in order. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 582. See notes to Senate Rules under heading "Motions."

It has been held that, pending an appeal from the decision of the Chair on a point of order, a motion to suspend the provisions of a standing order requiring the Speaker to declare an adjournment at a specified time is in order. See COX (acting Speaker), H. 1914, p. 652.

ELECTIONS BY BALLOT.

Rule 96. The election of a state director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad Company was held to be within this rule. GOODWIN, H. 1860, p. 665.

PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

Rule 101. It is not competent for the House on motion to suspend the principles of general parliamentary law. The House could not suspend the rule that the rejection of a motion to strike out precludes amendment, any more than it could suspend the rule requiring a majority of votes to pass a motion. SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 499.

QUORUM.

Rule 105. A vote of 82 to 21 does not necessarily indicate the lack of a quorum, but only that less than a quorum has voted. HULL, H. 1928, p. 964. [See Opinion of Attorney-General, 1892, Feb. 1, H. 1892, p. 118.]

NOTES OF RULINGS

ON THE

JOINT RULES.

COMMITTEES.

Rule 1. (See "Sundry Rulings.") For a discussion as to the creation of joint committees, and their relation to the two branches, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 269. [Opinion of the Counsel to the House of Representatives as to whether members of the General Court on existing recess commissions retain their membership on said commissions who fail of re-election to the General Court. See House Journal, 1939, p. 129.]

The committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, do not constitute a joint standing committee. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

Under authority of the last paragraph of this rule, the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, may report, recommending changes in the joint rules which tend to facilitate the business of the legislature and such changes may be adopted on a majority vote of the two branches, even though the joint rules have been finally adopted for the life of a General Court. For an instance where this occurred, see S. J. 1926, pp. 687-688.

Rule 3. A delegation to represent the State, composed not only of members of the Legislature, but also of State officers, is not a joint committee within the meaning of this rule. BATES, H. 1898, p. 1068.

Rule 5. Under this rule a motion to recommit, made at a date later than that fixed in the rule, is out of order. BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 866, 983.

This rule does not apply to a motion to recommit to a House committee. CUSHING (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 902. Nor does it apply to reports of the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 228.

When a bill is declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter on which it was based, the subject-matter may be recommitted. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 724; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 706; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862; SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 397. See notes to Senate Rule 46. [See change in this rule adopted in 1953 which provides that a bill or resolve declared to be broader in its scope than the subject-matter upon which it is based shall be recommitted to the committee.]

Rule 7. "*Or other legislation.*" Prior to 1891 this phrase was "*other special legislation,*" and special legislation was held to be that which directly affects individuals as such differently from the class to which they belong or from the people at large. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, pp. 588, 589.

It is the province of the committee, and not of the Speaker, to determine whether the purpose for which the legislation is sought can be secured without detriment to the public interest by a general law. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 945. See also WALKER, H. 1910, p. 660.

See notes to Senate Rule 16 and to House Rule 30.

Rule 7B. A petition taken from the files of the preceding year is subject to the provisions of this rule, even though the rule had been complied with in respect to the preceding session. HULL, H. 1928, p. 219.

A bill relative to appropriations for school purposes in the city of Boston should have had the approval of the mayor and city council to comply with the last paragraph of Joint Rule 7B. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 724. [In 1967 this rule was changed from one relating to requiring local approval on certain matters concerning cities, towns and counties, to one relating to home rule requirements under article LXXXIX of the Amendments to the Constitution.]

NOTICE TO PARTIES INTERESTED.

Rule 8. See notes to Senate Rule 15 and House Rule 31. For a case in which it was unsuccessfully claimed that a bill, though general in its terms, was in fact special in its operation, and that therefore notice to parties interested should have been given, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1211.

A bill may be laid aside on the ground that it is in violation of this rule after it has passed through one branch. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307.

A bill which is offered as a substitute for a report of a committee must be germane to the subject referred to the committee. JEWELL, H. 1871, p. 342.

It is sufficient if the petition bears the certificate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that the required publication has been made. It is not necessary to state in detail in the publication all the provisions of the legislation desired. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 995.

It is not within the province of the Speaker, but within the province of the committee, to determine whether a petition has been properly advertised. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 1160; WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1471. See also CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1720.

"*No legislation.*" Prior to 1890 the phraseology was "*no bill or resolve,*" and under that phraseology it was held that an order that a committee investigate the

management and condition of a certain society and report what legislation is necessary was within the operation of the rule, because any bill or resolve embodying the conclusions of such investigation would be within the scope of the rule. BRUCE, S. 1884, p. 580. *Contra*, see PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 580.

A bill to incorporate the Boston Railroad Holding Company was held not to be such legislation as that described in this rule. TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034. See also WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800; WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1215.

"*Except by a petition.*" Prior to 1890 the words "*by amendment or otherwise*" were also used. For an instance in which under that form of the rule an amendment was held to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 333. For an instance in which an amendment proposing a new treatment of a subject already in the bill, and not the introduction of a new subject into the bill, was held not to be barred by the rule, see BISHOP, S. 1881, p. 384.

For an instance in which it was held that a communication from the Governor transmitting a subject-matter for legislation is, for the purposes of legislation, to be considered in the light of a message from him, and is entitled to the same consideration that such a message would have, and that a bill reported upon said communication is not in violation of this rule, see MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

Also that recommendations for legislation contained in a special report submitted to the General Court by a board or commission duly constituted by law are not in violation of this rule. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 201.

Prior to 1890 the following words were used: — "*Except by a report of a committee on petition duly presented and referred,*" and under this form of the rule various

rulings were made. For cases in which a bill was ruled out, see LONG, H. 1878, pp. 116, 120; COGSWELL, S. 1878, p. 178; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 479. For a case in which it was held that the words "duly presented" did not require compliance with the provisions of chapter 2 of the Public Statutes in regard to notice; that those provisions were mandatory only to the petitioner, and that the Legislature might, if it saw fit, hear the petitioner, notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law, see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 533. See also NOYES, H. 1882, p. 90.

"*Objection to the violation of this rule may be taken at any stage prior to that of the third reading.*" For a case which arose prior to the insertion of these words, see DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463.

Rule 9. This rule does not apply to a message from the Governor or to recommendations contained in a report of a commission. COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; TREADWAY, S. 1909, p. 1034; WALKER, H. 1911, p. 1800.

For instances in which bills under this rule were referred to the next General Court, see COLE, H. 1907, p. 1064; CALVIN COOLIDGE, S. 1915, p. 894.

A motion to substitute a bill for a report "reference to the next annual session" (for the reason that the requirements of this rule had not been complied with) is not in order, unless the rule is first suspended. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1015. See also VALENTINE (acting Speaker), H. 1947, p. 1374; OLSON (acting President), S. 1951, p. 1270.

As to the form and evidence of publication, see notes to Joint Rule 8.

For a case in which a bill was held not to be special, but to be general and therefore not subject to the provisions of this rule, see WALKER, H. 1910, p. 1212. See also CUSHING, H. 1913, p. 1664.

The provisions of the Revised Laws, chapter 3, which are referred to in this rule, are mandatory only to the petitioner, and the General Court may hear the petitioner notwithstanding his failure to comply with the law. MYERS, H. 1902, p. 268; SKERRY, H. 1957, p. 2122.

A bill reported on a petition properly filed under the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 3 of the General Laws is subject to amendment the same as any other bill. WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 436.

Under this rule it was held that a petition to establish the boundary line in tidewaters between two towns, involving the taking of land from one town and the annexing of it to the other, is, in effect, a petition to divide an existing town; and, since no publication of notice, as required by law, had been made and the rule had not been suspended, a bill reported upon such a petition was improperly before the House. MEYER, H. 1896, p. 947.

This rule having been concurrently suspended with reference to a petition before its reference to a committee, and the committee having reported "leave to withdraw," it was held that the rule was no longer operative on the subject-matter of the petition, and that a bill could be substituted for the report of the committee. DANA, S. 1906, p. 748.

Bills reported to the House in violation of this rule, and there passed to be engrossed and sent to the Senate for concurrence, referred to the next General Court in compliance with this rule. DANA, S. 1906, p. 712; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978; HOLMES, S. 1957, p. 1510.

A bill having been passed to be engrossed by the Senate and by the House, it was held that it was too late to raise the point of order that said bill came within the provisions of this rule. CUSHING, H. 1913, pp. 1941, 1959.

For the case of a bill which was held not to come within the provisions of this rule, see BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Rule 10. If after the date fixed for final report a committee reports a bill, such bill must be laid aside. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 832; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 897 and H. 1893, p. 706; COX, H. 1917, p. 641. So also a report of leave to withdraw will be laid aside. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 920. See also COX, H. 1915, p. 865.

After a bill has been substituted for an adverse report, it is too late to raise the point of order that the report was not made within the limit fixed by this rule. UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1791; HULL, H. 1926, p. 862.

General orders extending the time for reports of joint committees apply to these committees no less when sitting jointly than when sitting separately. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1047.

COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

Rule 11. It seems that any difference between the two branches can be submitted to a committee of conference. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702.

It seems that, although committees of conference must represent the vote of each branch, a fair interpretation of this rule, where the vote was not unanimous, would permit the appointment of two members from each branch representing the majority and the third the minority. COTTON, S. 1939, p. 1292.

That the Speaker had complied with the provisions of the rule requiring committees of conference to represent the vote of each branch, when the question before

the committee was Senate amendments in which the House had non-concurred. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 2215.

For a discussion of a situation in which, although the disagreement had been prolonged to the point where each branch had twice affirmed its position, neither branch asked for a committee of conference, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

That which has been agreed to by both branches cannot be disturbed by a committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 2410.

It is competent for a committee of conference to report such change in the sections or portions not agreed to as is germane to those sections. BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 391.

The reception of a report of a committee of conference discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, and the matters of difference may be referred to a new committee of conference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463.

A question on concurring with the House in the appointment of a new committee of conference comes properly before the Senate even though the Senate has previously refused a motion for said committee. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1256.

A report of a committee of conference was laid aside on a point of order, for the reason that it recommended substitution of a new bill (special) for the bill (general) with respect to which the disagreement occurred. SALTONSTALL, H. 1931, p. 910.

For warrant for departing, in connection with appropriation bills, from the usual procedure in respect to reports of committees of conference, and entertaining a motion for appointment of a further committee of conference on items on which the first committee had failed to agree, see CAHILL, H. 1937, p. 846.

For statement relative to representation on a committee of conference, see POWERS, S. 1962, p. 1569.

See "Sundry Rulings" (Courtesy between the Branches).

LIMIT OF TIME ALLOWED FOR NEW BUSINESS.

Rule 12. This rule does not exclude matters of privilege. They may be considered whenever they arise. PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 583; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

"*All other subjects of legislation.*" See LONG, H. 1878, p. 572; BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

An order which is merely incidental to a subject of legislation before the House is not within the scope of this rule. MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 311.

"*Deposited with the Clerk of either branch.*" In 1891 these words were substituted for the words "*proposed or introduced,*" previously used. Under the rule as it stood prior to 1891, it was twice ruled that matter referred by one General Court to the next, when called up in the General Court to which it is so referred, must be considered as the introduction of a new business within the intent of this rule. In both cases the bill in question related to the compensation of members of the Legislature, and in both cases, on appeal, the decision of the Chair was reversed. LONG, H. 1877, pp. 466–473; CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 521, 578.

"*Shall, when presented, be referred to the next General Court.*" Under this rule, before the words "when presented" were inserted, in a case where a bill had passed to a third reading, it was held that it was then too late to secure its reference to the next General Court under the rule. DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 463. See also WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

For a case arising under a somewhat similar rule, see JEWELL, H. 1868, p. 591.

After the House had debated an order several times and had once adopted it, it was held too late to raise the point that the order came within the scope of this rule. BRACKETT, H. 1885, p. 354.

"*This rule shall not be . . . suspended except by a concurrent vote.*" Pending the question on concurring in the suspension of this rule to admit a petition, it has been held not to be in order to move to lay the petition upon the table. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 260.

Introduced "On Leave" for statement, see DONAHUE, S. 1967, p. 623.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF DOCUMENTS.

Rule 21. A resolve, not an order, should be the form used to provide for printing a document not for the use of the Legislature, and involving the expenditure of public money. LONG, H. 1878, p. 58; NOYES, H. 1880, p. 123.

The House can by its vote alone order documents printed for the use of the House. MEYER, H. 1894, p. 397.

LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Rule 23. A proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution cannot be introduced by substitution for an adverse report of a committee on a petition calling for an amendment of the General Laws. COOLIDGE, S. 1946, p. 677.

That an amendment to an order calling for a joint session of the two houses could not be entertained for the reason that if it was adopted it would result in amending a proposal for a legislative amendment to the Constitution other than in a joint session. SKERRY, H. 1955, p. 1285.

JOINT CONVENTIONS.

Rule 25. An order having been adopted by the Senate for a joint convention to receive a communication from the Governor, the Chair refused to entertain a motion to reconsider the adoption thereof for the reason that the time stated in the order for the joint convention to be held had expired. HOLMES (acting President), S. 1955, p. 1576.

Rule 26. Can a committee reference made (rightly or wrongly) in a joint convention be modified subsequently by concurrent action of the two branches? SALTONSTALL, H. 1934, p. 500.

It is not competent for a convention, called for the purpose of receiving "such communication as His Excellency the Governor may be pleased to make," to refer any matter to a committee of either or both branches. MORAN (in joint session), S. 1936, p. 529, and H. 1936, p. 695.

A motion to commit may be made while a motion to reconsider is pending. SKERRY (*presiding in joint session*), S. 1955, p. 919; H. 1956, p. 1421.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Rule 26A. As to methods of providing for assembling in special session, see OPINION OF JUSTICES, H. 1936, p. 1461; H. 1939, p. 1853.

JOINT ELECTIONS.

Rule 27. Pending the question on adopting an order that the joint convention proceed to the election of an Attorney-General to fill a vacancy, and a nomination having been made and seconded for said office, it

was ruled that nominations were in order pending the adoption of the order. HOLMES (*in joint session*), S. 1958, p. 1355; H. 1958, p. 1860.

REFERENCES TO THE COMMITTEES ON RULES.

Rule 29. If the committees on Rules of the two branches, acting concurrently, are discharged from the consideration of a petition, and another committee reports on that petition a resolve subject to this rule, that resolve (even though it be the resolve originally accompanying the petition), should be referred to said committees, acting concurrently. SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 622.

SUNDRY RULINGS.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A PETITION.

In a case in which a petition was accompanied by a statement of reasons in its support, it was held that such statement did not affect the scope of the petition. CUSHING, H. 1912, p. 1796.

When the rules require that legislation shall be based upon petition, the petition determines the scope of legislation. A bill filed with the petition does not enlarge the scope of the petition unless the petition contains phraseology which makes the bill a part of it. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 940; JONES, S. 1903, p. 491. Neither does a bill curtail the scope of the petition which it accompanies. BATES, H. 1899, pp. 1036, 1061.

On a point of order that an amendment of a certain document could not be entertained because the petition, which had been considered and reported upon by the committee, was not in fact a prayer for legislation, but was merely a recital of alleged grievances, it was ruled that, inasmuch as the petition had been passed upon by both Houses and had been referred to a committee and had been considered and reported upon by that committee, it was essentially a prayer for legislation, and that the point of order was NOT well taken. WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1926, p. 487.

COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS.

Committees must confine their report to the subject referred to them. For sundry cases in which the

point of order has been raised that this principle has been violated, see indexes to the Senate Journals under "Order, Questions of," and appendices to House Journals under the titles "Questions of Order," and "Order, Points of." A list of the cases which arose prior to 1902 may be found in the Manual of the General Court for that year. See also H. 1908, p. 1359.

A report of a committee made without authority cannot be considered. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 877.

A report adopted at a duly notified meeting of a committee, a quorum being present, was held to be a valid report of the committee, although an unsigned memorandum was written on the report to the effect that certain members, constituting a majority of the committee, dissented. BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 378.

It is not within the province of the chair upon a point of order to inquire into the internal workings of a committee with a view to determining whether the subject-matter in question has been properly considered by such committee. BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 1127; JONES, S. 1903, p. 457; GREENWOOD, S. 1913, p. 1154; WRAGG, S. 1938, p. 938; HOLMES (acting President), S. 1941, p. 1721; HUNT, S. 1943, p. 861; SKERRY, H. 1956, p. 408.

When a report is received, the committee's duties as to the matter reported on are ended, and they can make no further report upon it unless the subject is recommitted to them by vote of the assembly. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; MARDEN, H. 1883, pp. 529, 669; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 789.

The reception of a report discharges the committee, even though the report is subsequently ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463. For recommittal of subject-matter, see notes to Joint Rule 5.

Where a committee has referred to it several petitions on the same subject, or various papers involving either directly or remotely the same subject, whether simply or connected with other things, and the committee has once considered and reported upon any one subject involved in them, it has entirely exhausted its authority over that subject.

After such report has been once made, the subject passes beyond the control of the committee and becomes the property of the House.

Any papers left in the hands of the committee which may indirectly involve the same subject must be treated as if that question was not in them. It seems not to be within the power of a committee to withhold mention of any particular petition, report or other paper, and thus retain possession of a subject once reported upon as a basis for a new action and a new report.

General considerations support strongly this view. It is a maximum of jurisprudence that it is for the public advantage that strifes should come to an end. It is equally for the public interest that contentions in what our fathers called the Great and General Court should be settled once and for all. Many persons have a deep interest in the matters heard before committees. They appear in person or by counsel; and when the subject is, by report of the committee, brought before the Legislature, they appear to influence the action of members, as they have the right to do. When the matter is once disposed of, they depart, and suppose they may do so in safety. They have a right to believe their interests no longer require their presence. But if a committee may revive questions once reported upon and settled, there will never be rest. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 480. See also NOYES, H. 1888, p. 584; SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 516; BARRETT, H. 1891, p. 790.

A joint committee having voted two weeks previously to report on a matter referred to it and the papers having been entrusted to a member of the committee to report, and that member having failed to make report and also having refused, upon repeated requests, to file the report or to surrender the papers, it would be competent under the circumstances for the chairman, on the request of the committee, to file the report without the original papers. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 757.

Every report should conclude with some substantive proposition for the consideration of the assembly, such as, that a bill, resolve, order or resolution ought or ought not to pass, that the petitioners have leave to withdraw, etc., etc.

If a report recommends the passage of a bill or resolve, action is had upon the bill or resolve alone, and it takes its several readings, or is otherwise disposed of, as to the assembly seems fit. In such cases nothing is done about "accepting" the report. The statement of facts and arguments embodied in the report in support of the recommendation of the committee is not accepted or adopted, . . . and the assembly, by passing the bill or resolve, does not endorse that statement of fact or agument any more than, when it passes a vote, it endorses every speech made in support of the motion.

What is true of a report recommending the passage of a bill or resolve is equally true of a report recommending the passage of a resolution or order, reference to another committee or to the next annual session or any other action. The substantive proposition of the report is the motion, as it were, of the committee, and that proposition alone is before the assembly for its action. The preliminary statement

of facts and of opinions contained in reports in the usual forms is not before the assembly for its action, and therefore cannot be amended. If, however, the proposition of a report is that its statement of facts and of opinions should be endorsed and adopted by the assembly itself, then and then only such statement would properly be before the assembly, and might be amended or otherwise acted upon. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576; BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1254.

Whatever the proposition of the report is, the question should be so framed as to embody that proposition in distinct terms. The ordinary form of putting the question, namely, "Shall this report be accepted?" is inaccurate, ambiguous, misleading, and ought to be abolished. CROCKER, S. 1883, pp. 489, 576.

If a committee report in part only, its report should expressly state that it is "in part" and should clearly define what portion of the subject-matter committed to it is covered by the report. The use of the words "in part" is, however, not essential. If the committee intended to report in part only, and the phraseology of its report is consistent with such intent, its report will be treated as a report in part. CROCKER, S. 1883, p. 86; BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 843. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 711.

When a committee reports only in part, a motion to substitute a bill which is germane to another part of the subject-matter referred to the committee is not in order. WALKER, H. 1909, p. 1245.

A committee to which a report of a commission has been referred should make separate reports on the various subjects on which legislation is specially suggested, and a final report, — "no further legislation necessary." In a case, however, where a committee

reported a bill on one only of several subjects, deeming that legislation on the other subjects was inexpedient, and plainly indicated that its report was intended to be a report in full, it was held that any amendment within the scope of the matter referred to the committee was admissible, though such amendment might not be germane to the subject-matter covered by the reported bill. Otherwise the committee would possess the power to bury by its own action, and without the power of revision, the issues referred to it. BARRETT, H. 1889, p. 842.

A committee to which the report of a commission has been referred may report a bill on the subject covered by the report of the commission, although such report omits to recommend legislation. NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670. But see HARTWELL, S. 1889, p. 733. See also SPRAGUE, S. 1891, p. 514.

There is no rule or statute that makes mandatory upon a committee the holding of a public hearing. It has always been a matter of discretion and the custom has been invariably to do so. WILLIS, H. 1948, p. 1215.

As to what legislation can be based on the reference to a committee of a report of a commission or board of trustees, see JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 478; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 670.

As to the scope of the report of a commission within which bills may be reported or amendments thereto moved, see SALTONSTALL, H. 1930, p. 765

It is not necessary, however, that a bill should include all of the subject-matter considered by the committee. See WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1928, p. 709; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 497.

As to whether the same subject may be referred to two committees, see SANFORD, H. 1872, p 419. It

seems that such action would conflict with the principle of parliamentary law, that no bill or measure shall be twice passed upon in the same session. See BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 730. A recommendation of His Excellency the Governor having been referred to a joint committee, and a bill covering the same subject-matter having been referred to another joint committee, the Speaker, on a point of order raised when the latter committee reported, held that it was not within the province of the chair to question the propriety of the consideration by a committee of a subject referred to it. FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 349.

If a bill reported by one committee is referred to another committee, the latter committee is not limited to the scope of the bill referred to it, but may report any measure within the scope of the propositions upon which the original bill was based. BUTLER, S. 1894, p. 920; LAWRENCE, S. 1897, p. 763.

If the report of a committee is ruled out as beyond the scope of the reference, the subject-matter of the reference is still before the House for its action. MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1463; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844; UNDERHILL (acting Speaker), H. 1911, p. 1816.

A bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors was held not to be germane to a petition asking that the sale of malt and spirituous liquors be prohibited, for the reason that, as appears from 2 Gray, 502, there are intoxicating liquors other than malt and spirituous liquors. BARRETT, H. 1892, p. 730.

In determining the scope of an application for legislation, it should be construed liberally; but the chair is, at the same time, held to secure an observance of the rules made for obtaining well-considered legislation, and to the end that all citizens of the Commonwealth shall have full notice of matters brought before

the Legislature affecting their interests. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 703; BOARDMAN, S. 1888, p. 352; NOYES, H. 1888, p. 700; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 405, 886; TREADWAY, S. 1911, p. 1536.

For a case in which the scope of an order was construed liberally, see BARRETT, H. 1890, p. 1259.

A committee can report a larger sum than that named in the resolve referred to it. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 700.

As the greater includes the less, it is a general rule that a bill will not be ruled out because it does not cover all the objects embraced in the order. PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 395; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 428. See also SOULE, S. 1901, p. 1049; COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

On a petition for general legislation it is not permissible to report a special bill. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 450; FROTHINGHAM, H. 1904, p. 806 and H. 1905, p. 272; WALKER, H. 1909, p. 844 and H. 1910, p. 1255; CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1322; WARNER, H. 1919, p. 546. See also COLE, H. 1908, p. 1005.

Also a report, leave to withdraw, on a petition which asks for general or special legislation, may be amended by the substitution of a general or a special bill. CUSHING, H. 1914, p. 1336.

When a bill for a rearrangement of the congressional districts was reported by a committee, under an order that directed that the districts as rearranged should conform to the districts as then established as closely as the lines of the existing wards and precincts of the city of Boston would conveniently admit, it was held that the chair could not attempt to decide whether the lines of the proposed new districts conformed as closely to the lines of existing wards and precincts as convenience permitted, but that the com-

mittee was free to use its own judgment upon the question. LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 983; MEYER, H. 1896, p. 1211.

A message from the Governor transmitting a communication from a State commission calling the attention of the Legislature to a threatened abuse by a certain corporation, and suggesting that some appropriate action be taken, was held to be sufficiently broad in scope to permit a remedy of the threatened evil either by a general or by a special bill, or by both. MYERS, H. 1901, p. 1048.

If any part of a bill covers a matter not referred to the committee, or if a special bill is reported on a petition for general legislation, the whole bill must be withdrawn or excluded. It cannot be amended before it is received. SANFORD, H. 1872, pp. 422, 429 and H. 1875, p. 365; PILLSBURY, S. 1886, p. 702. *But such a bill may be recommitted.* See notes on Joint Rule 5.

Objection that a bill covers matter not referred to the committee cannot be raised after action on the bill, by amendment, or by passing it to a third reading, or even after continued deliberation in regard to it. JEWELL, H. 1870, p. 477; SANFORD, H. 1874, p. 368; DEWEY (acting Speaker), H. 1877, p. 464; BRACKETT, H. 1886, p. 503; BARRETT, H. 1890, pp. 340, 1020 and H. 1891, p. 807; PINKERTON, S. 1892, p. 476 and S. 1893, pp. 387, 423; MEYER, H. 1894, p. 1248; BUTLER, S. 1895, p. 473; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 941; ATTWILL (acting Speaker), H. 1898, p. 840; BATES, H. 1898, p. 940; SMITH, S. 1900, p. 660; NEWTON (acting Speaker), H. 1902, p. 479; DANA, S. 1906, p. 480; COLE, H. 1907, p. 976; CUSHING, H. 1914, pp. 400, 1777; COX, H. 1916, p. 1053; WRAGG, S. 1937, p 896. See also NOYES, H. 1881, p. 480; WADE, H. 1879, p. 540.

After a bill has been ordered to a third reading it is too late to raise the point of order that the recommendations upon which the bill was based were not filed on or before the time required by the statutes. YOUNG, H. 1922, p. 438.

For a case in which, the question being on passing a resolve to be engrossed, it was held to be too late to raise the point of order that under the provisions of a statute (St. 1907, c. 520, § 3) the petition should have been referred to the next General Court, see CURTISS (acting Speaker), H. 1909, p. 1121.

As to cases in which orders would be suitable, see LONG, H. 1878, p. 58.

A motion that several bills comprised in one report should be placed separately in the Orders of the Day is not in order before the report has been received and the bills read the first time. SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 404.

A motion to require the committee on Rules to report forthwith on a petition was ruled out of order for the reason that there was nothing in the records of the Senate to indicate that such a petition was before the committee. RICHARDSON, S. 1950, p. 1489.

[*For opinion of Attorney General on appointments to special Commissions by Governor, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, see H. J. June 29, 1973 - or House Document numbered 7097 of 1973.*]

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

A resolution declaring vacant certain contested seats is a resolution of high privilege, and need not be supported by a petition. MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 1192, 1198.

COURTESY BETWEEN THE BRANCHES.

Where one branch has passed upon a matter and forwarded it to the other, the latter is, as a rule,

bound to receive and act upon it. This does not, however, give the second branch the right to exceed the provisions contained in the bill coming from the first branch. For instances in which this principle was followed, see PHELPS, S. 1859, p. 325; BULLOCK, H. 1865, p. 492; SANFORD, H. 1872, p. 125 and H. 1874, p. 392; COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 306; LONG, H. 1877, p. 426; BISHOP, S. 1880, p. 243; S. 1881, p. 384 and S. 1882, p. 307; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 523; PILLSBURY, S. 1885, p. 582; SPRAGUE, S. 1890, pp. 317, 794; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; LAWRENCE, S. 1896, p. 1036; MYERS, H. 1902, p. 1287; HENRY G. WELLS, S. 1916, p. 605; BACON, S. 1932, p. 802; NICHOLSON (acting President), S. 1936, p. 1126; NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1233. *For exceptions* see COGSWELL, S. 1877, p. 300; BISHOP, S. 1882, p. 307; MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478; BARRETT, H. 1891, pp. 790-795; DANA, S. 1906, p. 712; CHAPPLE, S. 1907, pp. 898, 978; WELLINGTON WELLS, S. 1927, p. 530; BURGESS (acting Speaker), H. 1939, p. 1891.

One branch is not bound to entertain a matter from the other branch which has not been properly introduced in accordance with the rules. NICHOLSON, S. 1947, p. 1245.

It is not within the province of the Senate to question any action taken by a House committee in reporting a bill to that branch. ARTHUR W. COOLIDGE, S. 1945, p. 1061.

If a bill or an amendment, which is not germane to the subject-matter referred to a committee, comes to one branch from the other, such bill or amendment must be entertained out of courtesy to the branch from which it is received. MARDEN, H. 1884, p. 451; PINKERTON, S. 1893, p. 470; MEYER, H. 1894, pp. 466, 877; SMITH, S. 1899, p. 887; DANA S. 1906, p. 982; O'NEILL, H. 1951, p. 1369. But see MARDEN, H. 1883, p. 478; BARTLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1968, p. 2299.

A point of order having been raised that a committee hearing on a matter was not called by the chairman in accordance with practice and that a report had been made in the other branch before the matter was referred to the committee, it was ruled that inasmuch as the House had received the report and passed the bill to be engrossed, the Senate must receive it and act upon it out of courtesy to the other branch. HOLMES, S. 1958, p. 665.

See notes to Senate Rule 54 and House Rule 49.

CONCURRENCE IN AMENDMENTS.

Where a bill passed in the House was sent to the Senate and there passed with an amendment, and was then returned to the House for concurrence in the amendment, it was held that the House might agree or disagree with the amendment, or it might agree after amending the amendment, or it might refer the question of agreeing to the amendment to a committee, or might lay the subject on the table, or defer action to some day certain, because all such motions are supposed to be not unfriendly in their nature, at least not decisive or destructive. On the other hand, a motion to postpone indefinitely the whole subject, or any motion which carries with it an original purpose of destruction to the bill, is not in order, because the two branches have already agreed to the bill as a whole, and such a motion would be irregular in itself, and in its parliamentary effects uncourteous towards the other branch of the Legislature. BULLOCK, H. 1865, appendix, p. 493.

The question on concurring in the adoption of certain House amendments to an engrossed bill, being under consideration, it was held that a motion to refer the bill to the next annual session could not be entertained at that stage of the bill. ALLEN, S. 1923, p. 764.

Where a bill which has been agreed to by both branches and is sent from one branch to the other for concurrence in certain amendments, and the second branch, in addition to acting on the amendments, amends other parts of the bill *de novo*, it has been held that such amendments were not properly before the first branch. MEYER, H. 1895, p. 906; MYERS, H. 1900, p. 1403; DOLAN, S. 1949, p. 1265.

One branch, in considering an amendment to its bill made by the other branch, may amend such amendment, but its amendment must be germane to the amendment submitted for concurrence. SMITH, S. 1900, p. 978; FARLEY (acting Speaker), H. 1894, p. 1403; COLE, H. 1906, p. 982; QUINN, 1967, p. 2653; Fonseca (Acting President), S. 1973, p. 2040.

For a discussion as to proceedings in case of a disagreement between the two branches in relation to amendments, see HALE, H. 1859, p. 116.

For ruling on amendment offered to a bill, where the Governor had recommended the enactment "of the attached bill in its precise form —", see H. J. 1958, p. 1507; POWERS, S. 1959, p. 298; H. J. 1961, p. 1533. *Contra*, see DAVOREN, H. 1965, p. 2588.

MOTION TO RESCIND

For discussion of "motion to rescind" see Senate Document numbered 1535 of 1972, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

STATE OFFICERS.

A member holding a State office may retain his seat as a member of the Senate. HUNT, S. 1942 (Extra Session), p. 21.

For discussion of removal of public officers by "impeachment" or "address" - see Senate document numbered 1535 of 1973, by Norman L. Pidgeon, Senate Clerk and Parliamentarian.

RULES GOVERNING JOINT SESSIONS OF THE TWO HOUSES TO CONSIDER INITIATIVE AMENDMENTS AND PROPOSALS FOR LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

[Adopted in Senate, May 6, 1971 and in the House of Representatives May 10, 1971.]

Rule A. After a Proposal for an Initiative Amendment has been read, the question shall then be on agreeing to the Amendment; whereupon it shall be open to debate and any motion provided for in special Rule F.

Rule A1. A proposal for a legislative amendment which has received the affirmative votes of a majority of all the members elected to the preceding General Court shall be read; whereupon it shall be open to debate, but may not be amended, and the question shall then be on agreeing to the amendment. A proposal for a legislative amendment which has not previously been agreed to in joint session of the two houses shall be read twice in immediate succession; and the question shall then be on ordering it to a third reading, whereupon it shall be open to debate and amendment.

Rule B. If it is ordered to a third reading, the proposal shall be read and considered at such subsequent joint session or joint sessions as may be agreed upon by the two houses or called by the Governor, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

This rule may be suspended by a vote of four-fifths of the members of the joint session, present and voting thereon, in which case the proposal shall forthwith be read a third time; *provided, however,* that a motion to suspend the rule shall not be in order unless the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two houses,

acting jointly, have examined the proposal and reported thereon in accordance with the provisions of Rule C.

Rule C. Before the proposal is read a third time, it shall be examined by the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two houses, acting jointly, and reported on by them in the manner provided in the standing rules of the Senate and of the House.

Rule D. After the third reading of the proposal, the question shall be on agreeing to the Amendment, whereupon it shall be open for debate or any motion provided for in special Rule F.

Rule E. If a Proposal for an Initiative Amendment is amended, before the question is taken on agreeing to the Proposal, it shall be examined by the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two houses, acting jointly, and reported on by them in the manner provided in the standing rules of the Senate and of the House.

Rule E1. Proposals which have not previously been agreed to in joint session and which are amended subsequently to their being ordered to a third reading, unless the amendment was reported by the committees on Bills in the Third Reading of the two houses, acting jointly, shall be referred forthwith to said committees and reported on by them in the manner provided in the standing rules of the Senate and of the House.

Rule F. When the main question is under debate the President shall receive no motion that does not relate to the same, except the motion to adjourn or some other motion which has precedence by express rule or because it is privileged in its nature; and he shall receive no motion relating to the same except: —

For the previous question;

To close debate at a specified time;

To postpone until the two houses meet again in joint session;

To commit (or recommit), with or without instructions, to a special committee of the joint session composed of members of both houses;

To amend (excepting during consideration by the second successive General Court);

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order here arranged.

No motion to reconsider a vote on a main question shall be entertained unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken; and if moved, shall be considered at the time it is made.

Rule G. The sense of the joint session shall be taken by yeas and nays whenever required by thirty-five of the members present.

Whenever the yeas and nays have been ordered, the names of the Senators shall be called first, in alphabetical order; and the yea and nay vote of the House membership shall be determined in accordance with the House rules, excepting that those members of the House who have not been recorded in the usual manner as provided under the rules of the House may be recorded on a yea and nay list after the electric voting machine has been closed and before the final vote has been announced.

A pair with any member who is absent with a committee by authority of either or both houses may be announced, and shall be recorded, in the following manner:

If, before the question is taken, a member states that he has paired with another member who is absent

with a committee by authority of the Senate or House, and how each would vote upon the pending question, the fact shall be entered in the Journals immediately after the record of the yeas and nays, and such member shall be excused from voting, but shall be included with the members voting for the purposes of a quorum; provided, however, nothing in this rule shall be construed as to permit pairing by a member on a question involving a required vote or two-thirds, three-fourths, four-fifths or a majority of a specified number of votes.

Rule H. It shall not be in order for the two houses to go into a Committee of the Whole when in joint session.

Rule I. If the two houses are in joint session ten minutes before the hour of meeting of either branch, the President shall declare an adjournment.

Rule J. The rules of the House of Representatives shall govern the proceedings in the joint sessions in all cases to which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with the provisions of Article XLVIII of the Amendments to the Constitution, or with these rules or amendments thereof, or with Joint Rules Nos. 23, 24, 25 or 26.

Rule K. It shall be in order to recess the convention from time to time upon a majority vote of said convention.

Rule L. Except as is otherwise provided in Rule B, Rules A to L, inclusive, may be altered, suspended or rescinded by concurrent votes of two-thirds of the members of each branch present and voting thereon in their respective branches.

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